

THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK 1937-38

VOLUME XXIV

*A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian
Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal
Topics of the day.*

EDITED BY
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CALENDAR FOR 1937.

JANUARY

Sun	*	3	10	17	24	31
M	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu	*	5	12	19	26	*
W	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th	*	7	14	21	28	*
F	1	8	15	22	29	*
S	2	9	16	23	30	*

FEBRUARY

Sun	*	7	14	21	28	*
M	*	8	15	22	*	*
Tu	2	9	16	23	*	*
W	3	10	17	24	*	*
Th	4	11	18	25	*	*
F	5	12	19	26	*	*
S	6	13	20	27	*	*

MARCH

Sun	*	7	14	21	28	*
M	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	*
W	3	10	17	24	31	*
Th	4	11	18	25	*	*
F	5	12	19	26	*	*
S	6	13	20	27	*	*

APRIL

Sun	*	4	11	18	25	*
M	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu	*	6	13	20	27	*
W	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th	1	8	15	22	29	*
F	2	9	16	23	30	*
S	3	10	17	24	*	*

MAY

Sun	*	2	9	16	23	30
M	*	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	*	4	11	18	25	*
W	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th	*	6	13	20	27	*
F	*	7	14	21	28	*
S	1	8	15	22	29	*

JUNE

Sun	*	6	13	20	27	*
M	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	*
W	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th	3	10	17	24	*	*
F	4	11	18	25	*	*
S	5	12	19	26	*	*

JULY

Sun	*	4	11	18	25	*
M	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu	*	6	13	20	27	*
W	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th	1	8	15	22	29	*
F	2	9	16	23	30	*
S	3	10	17	24	31	*

AUGUST

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	*
M	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	*
W	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th	5	12	19	26	*	*
F	6	13	20	27	*	*
S	7	14	21	28	*	*

SEPTEMBER

Sun	*	5	12	19	26	*
M	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu	*	7	14	21	28	*
W	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th	2	9	16	23	30	*
F	3	10	17	24	*	*
S	4	11	18	25	*	*

OCTOBER

Sun	*	3	10	17	24	31
M	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu	*	5	12	19	26	*
W	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th	*	7	14	21	28	*
F	1	8	15	22	29	*
S	2	9	16	23	30	*

NOVEMBER

Sun	*	7	14	21	28	*
M	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	*
W	3	10	17	24	*	*
Th	4	11	18	25	*	*
F	5	12	19	26	*	*
S	6	13	20	27	*	*

DECEMBER

Sun	*	5	12	19	26	*
M	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu	*	7	14	21	28	*
W	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th	2	9	16	23	30	*
F	3	10	17	24	31	*
S	4	11	18	25	*	*

Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter

4th, 7h 52m P M

☽ First Quarter

20th, 1h 32m A M

● New Moon

12th, 10h 17m P M

○ Full Moon

26th, 10h 45m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon				
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M				Moon rise P M		Moon-set A M	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Friday	1	1	7	12	6	12	0	42	10	21	10	13	18 3	23 2
Saturday	2	2	7	12	6	13	0	42	11	13	10	50	19 3	22 57
Sunday	3	3	7	13	6	13	0	43			11	26	20 3	22 52
Monday	4	4	7	13	6	14	0	43	A M 0 2		P M 0 1		21 3	22 46
Tuesday	5	5	7	13	6	15	0	44	0	1	0	38	22 3	22 40
Wednesday	6	6	7	13	6	15	0	44	1	41	1	15	23 3	22 33
Thursday	7	7	7	14	6	16	0	45	2	31	1	57	24 3	22 25
Friday	8	8	7	14	6	17	0	45	3	22	2	41	25 3	22 15
Saturday	9	9	7	14	6	17	0	46	4	13	3	28	26 3	22 10
Sunday	10	10	7	14	6	18	0	46	5	5	4	19	27 3	22 1
Monday	11	11	7	14	6	18	0	46	5	56	5	13	28 3	21 52
Tuesday	12	12	7	15	6	19	0	46	6	44	6	9	29 3	21 43
Wednesday	13	13	7	15	6	20	0	47	7	31	7	5	0 6	21 33
Thursday	14	14	7	15	6	21	0	47	8	14	8	1	1 6	21 22
Friday	15	15	7	15	6	22	0	48	8	56	8	57	2 6	21 12
Saturday	16	16	7	15	6	22	0	48	9	37	9	53	3 6	21 1
Sunday	17	17	7	15	6	23	0	48	10	16	10	49	4 6	20 49
Monday	18	18	7	15	6	24	0	49	10	58	11	46	5 6	20 37
Tuesday	19	19	7	15	6	25	0	49	11	41			6 6	20 23
Wednesday	20	20	7	15	6	25	0	49	0	28	A M 0 46		7 6	20 15
Thursday	21	21	7	15	6	26	0	50	1	18	1	47	8 6	19 56
Friday	22	22	7	15	6	27	0	50	2	14	2	50	9 6	19 46
Saturday	23	23	7	15	6	27	0	50	3	13	3	52	10 6	19 32
Sunday	24	24	7	15	6	28	0	50	4	14	4	52	11 6	19 18
Monday	25	25	7	15	6	29	0	51	5	16	5	47	12 6	19 3
Tuesday	26	26	7	15	6	29	0	51	6	16	6	39	13 6	18 49
Wednesday	27	27	7	14	6	29	0	51	7	14	7	24	14 6	18 33
Thursday	28	28	7	14	6	30	0	51	8	8	8	6	15 6	18 18
Friday	29	29	7	14	6	30	0	52	9	1	8	45	16 6	18 2
Saturday	30	30	7	14	6	31	0	52	9	53	9	22	17 6	17 46
Sunday	31	31	7	14	6	31	0	52	10	42	9	59	18 6	17 29

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 28 Days.

☾ Last Quarter	3rd 5h 34m P M	☽ First Quarter	18th, 9h 20m A M
☾ New Moon	11th, 1h 4m P M	☾ Full Moon	25th, 1h 13m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Noon
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon rise	Moon set		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	S
Monday	1	32	7 13	6 31	0 52	11 32	10 35	19 6	17 12
Tuesday	2	33	7 13	6 32	0 53		11 12	20 6	16 55
Wednesday	3	34	7 13	6 32	0 53	0 23	11 53	21 6	16 38
Thursday	4	35	7 12	6 33	0 53	1 13	0 35	22 6	16 20
Friday	5	36	7 12	6 34	0 53	2 4	1 20	23 6	16 2
Saturday	6	37	7 12	6 34	0 53	2 55	2 9	24 6	15 44
Sunday	7	38	7 11	6 35	0 53	3 46	3 1	25 6	15 25
Monday	8	39	7 11	6 35	0 53	4 35	3 56	26 6	15 7
Tuesday	9	40	7 10	6 36	0 53	5 23	4 52	27 6	14 48
Wednesday	10	41	7 10	6 36	0 53	6 8	5 48	28 6	14 28
Thursday	11	42	7 10	6 37	0 53	6 51	6 46	29 6	14 9
Friday	12	43	7 9	6 37	0 53	7 34	7 48	1 0	13 49
Saturday	13	44	7 9	6 38	0 53	8 10	8 41	2 0	13 29
Sunday	14	45	7 8	6 38	0 53	8 57	9 40	3 0	13 9
Monday	15	46	7 7	6 39	0 53	9 46	10 41	4 0	12 48
Tuesday	16	47	7 7	6 39	0 53	10 26	11 42	5 0	12 28
Wednesday	17	48	7 6	6 40	0 53	11 16		6 0	12 7
Thursday	18	49	7 5	6 40	0 53	0 9	0 43	7 0	11 46
Friday	19	50	7 5	6 40	0 53	1 6	1 45	8 0	11 25
Saturday	20	51	7 4	6 41	0 53	2 6	2 45	9 0	11 3
Sunday	21	52	7 4	6 41	0 53	3 7	3 40	10 0	10 42
Monday	22	53	7 3	6 41	0 53	4 5	4 31	11 0	10 20
Tuesday	23	54	7 2	6 42	0 52	5 2	5 19	12 0	9 58
Wednesday	24	55	7 2	6 42	0 52	5 58	6 2	13 0	9 36
Thursday	25	56	7 1	6 42	0 52	6 50	6 41	14 0	9 14
Friday	26	57	7 1	6 43	0 51	7 42	7 19	15 0	8 52
Saturday	27	58	7 0	6 43	0 51	8 33	7 55	16 0	8 29
Sunday	28	59	6 59	6 43	0 51	9 23	8 32	17 0	8 7

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter

5th, 2h, 47m P M

☽ First Quarter

19th, 5h 16m P M

● New Moon

13th, 1h 2m A M

☾ Full Moon

27th, 4h 42m A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon-rise	Moon set			
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	S	
Monday	1	60	6 58	6 44	0 51	10 14 P M	9 9 A M	18 0	7 44	
Tuesday	2	61	6 58	6 45	0 51	11 4	9 48	19 0	7 21	
Wednesday	3	62	6 57	6 45	0 51	11 55	10 30	20 0	6 58	
Thursday	4	63	6 56	6 45	0 51		11 14 P M	21 0	6 35	
Friday	5	64	6 56	6 46	0 51	0 46 A M	0 1	22 0	6 12	
Saturday	6	65	6 55	6 46	0 50	1 36	0 51	23 0	5 49	
Sunday	7	66	6 54	6 47	0 50	2 25	1 43	24 0	5 26	
Monday	8	67	6 53	6 47	0 50	3 13	2 39	25 0	5 2	
Tuesday	9	68	6 53	6 47	0 50	3 59	3 34	26 0	4 39	
Wednesday	10	69	6 52	6 48	0 49	4 42	4 30	27 0	4 15	
Thursday	11	70	6 51	6 48	0 49	5 25	5 27	28 0	3 52	
Friday	12	71	6 50	6 48	0 49	6 7	6 27	29 0	3 28	
Saturday	13	72	6 49	6 48	0 49	6 50	7 26	0 5	3 5	
Sunday	14	73	6 49	6 49	0 49	7 34	8 27	1 5	2 41	
Monday	15	74	6 48	6 49	0 49	8 21	9 31	2 5	2 17	
Tuesday	16	75	6 47	6 49	0 48	9 11	10 34	3 5	1 54	
Wednesday	17	76	6 46	6 49	0 48	10 5	11 38	4 5	1 30	
Thursday	18	77	6 45	6 49	0 48	11 2 P M		5 5	1 6	
Friday	19	78	6 44	6 50	0 47	0 1	0 40 A M	6 5	0 43	
Saturday	20	79	6 43	6 50	0 47	1 1	1 37	7 5	0 18	
Sunday	21	80	6 42	6 50	0 47	2 0	2 29	8 5	0 5	
Monday	22	81	6 41	6 50	0 46	2 57	3 17	9 5	0 28	
Tuesday	23	82	6 40	6 51	0 46	3 52	4 0	10 5	0 52	
Wednesday	24	83	6 39	6 51	0 46	4 44	4 39	11 5	1 16	
Thursday	25	84	6 39	6 51	0 45	5 36	5 17	12 5	1 39	
Friday	26	85	6 38	6 51	0 45	6 26	5 54	13 5	2 3	
Saturday	27	86	6 38	6 51	0 45	7 16	6 31	14 5	2 26	
Sunday	28	87	6 37	6 52	0 45	8 7	7 8	15 5	2 50	
Monday	29	88	6 36	6 52	0 44	8 57	7 45	16 5	3 18	
Tuesday	30	89	6 35	6 52	0 44	9 48	8 25	17 5	3 37	
Wednesday	31	90	6 34	6 52	0 44	10 39	9 10	18 5	4 0	

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter

4th, 9h 23m A M

☽ First Quarter

18th, 2h 4m A M

☾ New Moon

11th, 10h 40m A M

☾ Full Moon

25th, 8h 54m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon						
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M				Moon-rise	Moon-set				
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N				
Thursday	1	91	6	33	6	53	0	43	11	29	9	56	19	5	4	23
Friday	2	92	6	33	6	53	0	43			10	44	20	5	4	48
Saturday	3	93	6	32	6	53	0	42	A M 0	17	11	35	21	5	5	9
Sunday	4	94	6	31	6	53	0	42	1	4	P M 0	27	22	5	5	32
Monday	5	95	6	30	6	54	0	42	1	50	1	21	23	5	5	55
Tuesday	6	96	6	29	6	54	0	42	2	34	2	16	24	5	6	18
Wednesday	7	97	6	28	6	54	0	41	3	16	3	12	25	5	6	41
Thursday	8	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	3	58	4	8	26	5	7	3
Friday	9	99	6	27	6	54	0	41	4	40	5	8	27	5	7	26
Saturday	10	100	6	26	6	55	0	40	5	23	6	9	28	5	7	48
Sunday	11	101	6	25	6	55	0	40	6	9	7	12	29	5	8	10
Monday	12	102	6	24	6	55	0	40	6	59	8	17	1	1	8	32
Tuesday	13	103	6	23	6	55	0	40	7	53	9	23	2	1	8	54
Wednesday	14	104	6	22	6	56	0	39	8	51	10	28	3	1	9	16
Thursday	15	105	6	21	6	56	0	39	9	52	11	29	4	1	9	37
Friday	16	106	6	20	6	56	0	39	10	53			5	1	9	59
Saturday	17	107	6	19	6	57	0	38	11	55	A M 0	24	6	1	10	20
Sunday	18	108	6	19	6	57	0	38	0	52	1	14	7	1	10	41
Monday	19	109	6	18	6	57	0	38	1	48	1	59	8	1	11	2
Tuesday	20	110	6	17	6	57	0	38	2	41	2	40	9	1	11	23
Wednesday	21	111	6	16	6	57	0	38	3	32	3	18	10	1	11	43
Thursday	22	112	6	15	6	58	0	37	4	23	3	55	11	1	12	4
Friday	23	113	6	14	6	58	0	37	5	12	4	31	12	1	12	24
Saturday	24	114	6	14	6	58	0	37	6	2	5	8	13	1	12	44
Sunday	25	115	6	13	6	59	0	37	6	52	5	45	14	1	13	3
Monday	26	116	6	13	6	59	0	37	7	42	6	25	15	1	13	23
Tuesday	27	117	6	13	6	59	0	36	8	33	7	7	16	1	13	42
Wednesday	28	118	6	12	7	0	0	36	9	23	7	52	17	1	14	1
Thursday	29	119	6	12	7	0	0	36	10	13	8	39	18	1	14	20
Friday	30	120	6	12	7	0	0	36	11	1	9	29	19	1	14	39

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter . 4th, 0h. 6m A M | ☽ First Quarter 17th, 0h 19m P M
 ● New Moon 10th, 6h 48m P M | ☾ Full Moon 25th, 1h 8m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon			
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M				Moon rise	Moon-set	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N	
Saturday	1	121	6	11	7	1	0	36	11	4	20	14	57
Sunday	2	122	6	11	7	1	0	36		11	13	15	15
Monday	3	123	6	10	7	1	0	36	A M 0 29	P M 0 6	22	15	33
Tuesday	4	124	6	10	7	2	0	35	1	11	1	15	51
Wednesday	5	125	6	9	7	2	0	35	1	51	1	16	8
Thursday	6	126	6	9	7	2	0	35	2	32	2	16	25
Friday	7	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	3	13	3	16	42
Saturday	8	128	6	7	7	3	0	35	3	57	4	16	58
Sunday	9	129	6	7	7	3	0	35	4	44	5	17	15
Monday	10	130	6	6	7	4	0	35	5	36	7	17	31
Tuesday	11	131	6	6	7	4	0	35	6	33	8	17	47
Wednesday	12	132	6	6	7	4	0	35	7	34	9	18	2
Thursday	13	133	6	5	7	5	0	35	8	38	10	18	17
Friday	14	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	9	42	11	18	32
Saturday	15	135	6	4	7	6	0	35	10	43	11	18	46
Sunday	16	136	6	4	7	6	0	35	11	41		19	0
Monday	17	137	6	4	7	6	0	35	P M 0 37	A M 0 39	6	19	14
Tuesday	18	138	6	3	7	7	0	35	1	29	1	19	27
Wednesday	19	139	6	3	7	7	0	35	2	20	1	19	41
Thursday	20	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	3	8	2	19	53
Friday	21	141	6	2	7	8	0	35	3	58	3	20	6
Saturday	22	142	6	2	7	8	0	35	4	48	3	20	18
Sunday	23	143	6	2	7	9	0	35	5	38	4	20	30
Monday	24	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	6	29	5	20	41
Tuesday	25	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	7	20	5	20	52
Wednesday	26	146	6	2	7	10	0	36	8	9	6	21	3
Thursday	27	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	8	57	7	21	14
Friday	28	148	6	1	7	11	0	36	9	44	8	21	24
Saturday	29	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	10	27	9	21	38
Sunday	30	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	11	9	10	21	48
Monday	31	151	6	1	7	12	0	36	11	48	10	21	51

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days

☾ Last Quarter

2nd 10h 54m A M

☽ First Quarter

16th 0h 33m A M

☾ New Moon

9th, 2h 18m A M

☾ Full Moon

24th, 4h 30m A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon		
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M		Moon rise				Moon set	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N
Tuesday	1	152	6	1	7	12	0	36			A M 11 47		21 7	22 0
Wednesday	2	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	A M 0 28		0 40		22 7	22 8
Thursday	3	154	6	1	7	13	0	37	1 8		1 36		23 7	22 16
Friday	4	155	6	1	7	18	0	37	1 50		2 34		24 7	22 23
Saturday	5	156	6	1	7	14	0	37	2 33		3 35		25 7	22 30
Sunday	6	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	8 20		4 38		26 7	22 37
Monday	7	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	4 15		5 44		27 7	22 43
Tuesday	8	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	5 13		6 51		28 7	22 49
Wednesday	9	160	6	1	7	15	0	38	6 16		7 54		0 4	22 54
Thursday	10	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	7 22		8 52		1 4	22 59
Friday	11	162	6	1	7	16	0	38	8 26		9 45		2 4	23 4
Saturday	12	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	9 28		10 32		3 4	23 8
Sunday	13	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	10 26		11 14		4 4	23 11
Monday	14	165	6	1	7	17	0	39	11 20		11 54		5 4	23 15
Tuesday	15	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	P M 0 13				6 4	23 18
Wednesday	16	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	1 4		A M 0 31		7 4	23 20
Thursday	17	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	1 31		1 8		8 4	23 22
Friday	18	169	6	2	7	18	0	40	2 44		1 45		9 4	23 24
Saturday	19	170	6	2	7	18	0	40	3 34		2 22		10 4	23 25
Sunday	20	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	4 25		3 4		11 4	23 26
Monday	21	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	5 15		3 47		12 4	23 27
Tuesday	22	173	6	3	7	19	0	41	6 6		4 33		13 4	23 27
Wednesday	23	174	6	3	7	19	0	41	6 54		5 21		14 4	23 26
Thursday	24	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	7 42		6 12		15 4	23 26
Friday	25	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	8 26		7 5		16 4	23 24
Saturday	26	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	9 9		7 57		17 4	23 23
Sunday	27	178	6	4	7	20	0	41	9 45		8 50		18 4	23 21
Monday	28	179	6	4	7	20	0	42	10 29		9 53		19 4	23 18
Tuesday	29	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	11 7		10 36		20 4	23 15
Wednesday	30	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	11 47		11 30		21 4	23 12

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter
 ● New Moon
 ☽ First Quarter

1st, 6h 33m P M
 8th, 9h 42m A M
 15th, 3h 6m P M

☉ Full Moon

23rd, 6h 16m P M

☾ Last Quarter

31st, 0h 17m A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon						
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon rise	Moon set									
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	. N				
Thursday	1	182	6	5	7	20	0	42		0	25	22	4	23	9	
Friday	2	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	A M 0	29	1	23	23	4	23	5
Saturday	3	184	6	6	7	20	0	43	1	13	2	24	24	4	23	0
Sunday	4	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	2	3	3	26	25	4	22	55
Monday	5	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	2	58	4	31	26	4	22	50
Tuesday	6	187	6	7	7	20	0	43	3	57	5	35	27	4	22	44
Wednesday	7	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	5	0	6	35	28	4	22	38
Thursday	8	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	6	6	7	31	29	4	22	32
Friday	9	190	6	8	7	20	0	44	7	8	8	22	1	1	22	25
Saturday	10	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	8	10	9	7	2	1	22	18
Sunday	11	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	9	8	9	49	3	1	22	10
Monday	12	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	10	3	10	27	4	1	22	2
Tuesday	13	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	10	56	11	5	5	1	21	54
Wednesday	14	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	11	47	11	48	6	1	21	45
Thursday	15	196	6	9	7	19	0	44	0	38			7	1	21	36
Friday	16	197	6	9	7	19	0	44	1	29	A M 0	21	8	1	21	27
Saturday	17	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	2	19	1	1	9	1	21	17
Sunday	18	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	3	10	1	48	10	1	21	7
Monday	19	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	4	0	2	29	11	1	20	56
Tuesday	20	201	6	11	7	18	0	45	4	49	3	16	12	1	20	45
Wednesday	21	202	6	11	7	18	0	45	5	37	4	7	13	1	20	34
Thursday	22	203	6	12	7	18	0	45	6	23	4	58	14	1	20	21
Friday	23	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	7	7	5	51	15	1	20	10
Saturday	24	205	6	12	7	17	0	45	7	49	6	45	16	1	19	58
Sunday	25	206	6	13	7	17	0	45	8	29	7	39	17	1	19	45
Monday	26	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	9	9	8	32	18	1	19	32
Tuesday	27	208	6	13	7	17	0	45	9	48	9	26	19	1	19	19
Wednesday	28	209	6	14	7	16	0	45	10	30	10	21	20	1	19	5
Thursday	29	210	6	14	7	16	0	45	11	12	11	18	21	1	18	52
Friday	30	211	6	14	7	16	0	45	11	59	P M 0	17	22	1	18	37
Saturday	31	212	6	15	7	15	0	45			1	17	23	1	18	23

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

● New Moon .. 6th, 6h 7m P M | ☉ Full Moon 22nd, 6h 17m A M
 ☾ First Quarter 14th, 7h 58m A M | ☾ Last Quarter 29th, 5h 24m A M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon rise A M	Moon set P M		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	N
Sunday	1	213	6 15	7 15	0 45	0 50	2 19	24 1	18 8
Monday	2	214	6 15	7 14	0 45	1 46	3 21	25 1	17 53
Tuesday	3	215	6 16	7 14	0 45	2 46	4 32	26 1	17 37
Wednesday	4	216	6 16	7 13	0 45	3 48	5 18	27 1	17 22
Thursday	5	217	6 16	7 13	0 45	4 51	6 10	28 1	17 6
Friday	6	218	6 17	7 12	0 45	5 53	6 58	29 1	16 50
Saturday	7	219	6 17	7 12	0 44	6 53	7 41	0 8	16 33
Sunday	8	220	6 17	7 11	0 44	7 47	8 22	1 8	16 16
Monday	9	221	6 18	7 11	0 44	8 44	9 1	2 8	15 59
Tuesday	10	222	6 18	7 10	0 44	9 36	9 39	3 8	15 42
Wednesday	11	223	6 18	7 9	0 44	10 28	10 18	4 8	15 24
Thursday	12	224	6 19	7 9	0 44	11 20	10 57	5 8	15 6
Friday	13	225	6 19	7 8	0 44	0 11 P M	11 39	6 8	14 48
Saturday	14	226	6 19	7 8	0 43	1 2	A M	7 8	14 30
Sunday	15	227	6 20	7 7	0 43	1 52	0 23	8 8	14 11
Monday	16	228	6 20	7 6	0 43	2 42	1 10	9 8	13 53
Tuesday	17	229	6 20	7 6	0 45	3 30	1 59	10 8	13 34
Wednesday	18	230	6 20	7 5	0 45	4 17	2 50	11 8	13 15
Thursday	19	231	6 21	7 4	0 42	5 3	3 43	12 8	12 55
Friday	20	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	5 46	4 36	13 8	12 36
Saturday	21	233	6 21	7 3	0 42	6 26	5 30	14 8	12 16
Sunday	22	234	6 21	7 2	0 42	7 7	6 25	15 8	11 56
Monday	23	235	6 21	7 1	0 42	7 47	7 20	16 8	11 36
Tuesday	24	236	6 22	7 1	0 41	8 29	8 16	17 8	11 15
Wednesday	25	237	6 22	7 0	0 41	9 11	9 12	18 8	10 54
Thursday	26	238	6 22	6 59	0 40	9 57	10 11	19 8	10 34
Friday	27	239	6 22	6 59	0 40	10 47	11 12	20 8	10 13
Saturday	28	240	6 23	6 58	0 40	11 42	0 18 P M	21 8	9 52
Sunday	29	241	6 23	6 57	0 40	A M	1 14	22 8	9 31
Monday	30	242	6 23	6 56	0 39	0 39	2 14	23 8	9 9
Tuesday	31	243	6 23	6 55	0 39	1 40	3 11	24 8	8 48

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days

☾ New Moon

5th, 4h 24m A M

☀ Full Moon

20th, 5h 2m P M

☾ First Quarter

13th, 2h 27m A M

☾ Last Quarter

27th, 11h 13m A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon						
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M		Moon rise			Moon set						
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M		H	M	D	N			
Wednesday	1	244	6	23	6	55	0	39	2	41	4	3	25	3	8	26		
Thursday	2	245	6	24	6	54	0	39	3	41	4	51	26	8	8	5		
Friday	3	246	6	24	6	53	0	38	4	40	5	35	27	3	7	43		
Saturday	4	247	6	24	6	52	0	38	5	37	6	17	28	8	7	21		
Sunday	5	248	6	24	6	51	0	38	6	32	6	56	0	3	6	58		
Monday	6	249	6	25	6	50	0	37	7	26	7	35	1	3	6	36		
Tuesday	7	250	6	25	6	50	0	37	8	18	8	14	2	3	6	14		
Wednesday	8	251	6	25	6	49	0	37	9	9	8	53	3	3	5	51		
Thursday	9	252	6	25	6	48	0	36	10	1	9	35	4	3	5	29		
Friday	10	253	6	25	6	47	0	36	10	53	10	18	5	3	5	6		
Saturday	11	254	6	25	6	46	0	36	11	44	11	4	6	3	4	43		
Sunday	12	255	6	25	6	45	0	35	0	33	11	51	7	3	4	20		
Monday	13	256	6	26	6	44	0	35	1	22			8	3	3	58		
Tuesday	14	257	6	26	6	43	0	35	2	10	A M	0 41	9	3	3	35		
Wednesday	15	258	6	26	6	43	0	34	2	55	1	32	10	3	3	12		
Thursday	16	259	6	26	6	42	0	34	3	38	2	24	11	3	2	48		
Friday	17	260	6	26	6	41	0	33	4	20	3	18	12	3	2	25		
Saturday	18	261	6	27	6	40	0	33	5	1	4	13	13	3	2	2		
Sunday	19	262	6	27	6	39	0	33	5	42	5	7	14	3	1	39		
Monday	20	263	6	27	6	38	0	32	6	24	6	3	15	3	1	16		
Tuesday	21	264	6	27	6	37	0	32	7	7	7	1	16	8	0	50		
Wednesday	22	265	6	27	6	36	0	32	7	53	8	1	17	3	0	29		
Thursday	23	266	6	27	6	36	0	31	8	43	9	3	18	3	0	5		
Friday	24	267	6	27	6	35	0	31	9	37	10	5	19	3	0	18		
Saturday	25	268	6	28	6	34	0	31	10	34	11	8	20	3	0	41		
Sunday	26	269	6	28	6	33	0	30	11	34	P M	0 9	21	3	1	5		
Monday	27	270	6	28	6	32	0	30			1	6	22	3	1	28		
Tuesday	28	271	6	28	6	31	0	30	A M	0 35	1	59	23	3	1	51		
Wednesday	29	272	6	29	6	30	0	29	1	34	2	48	24	3	2	15		
Thursday	30	273	6	29	6	29	0	29	2	33	3	32	25	3	2	39		

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days

☾ New Moon 4th, 5h 28m P M ☼ Full Moon 20th, 8h 18m A M
 ☾ First Quarter 12th, 9h 17m P M ☾ Last Quarter 26th, 6h 56m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon				
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M				Moon rise		Moon set	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Friday	1	274	6	29	6	29	0	29	3	30	4	15	26 3	3 1
Saturday	2	275	6	29	6	28	0	29	4	24	4	33	27 3	3 25
Sunday	3	276	6	30	6	27	0	29	5	17	5	31	28 3	3 48
Monday	4	277	6	30	6	26	0	28	6	9	6	11	29 3	4 11
Tuesday	5	278	6	30	6	26	0	28	7	0	6	50	0 8	4 34
Wednesday	6	279	6	30	6	25	0	28	7	52	7	30	1 8	4 57
Thursday	7	280	6	31	6	24	0	28	8	44	8	18	2 8	5 20
Friday	8	281	6	31	6	23	0	27	9	35	8	58	3 8	4 43
Saturday	9	282	6	31	6	22	0	27	10	26	9	45	4 8	6 6
Sunday	10	283	6	32	6	21	0	27	11	15	10	33	5 8	6 29
Monday	11	284	6	32	6	20	0	27	0	3	11	24	6 8	6 52
Tuesday	12	285	6	32	6	19	0	27	0	47			7 8	7 15
Wednesday	13	286	6	33	6	18	0	26	1	31	0	15	8 8	7 37
Thursday	14	287	6	33	6	17	0	26	2	13	1	6	9 8	7 59
Friday	15	288	6	33	6	16	0	26	2	33	1	59	10 8	8 22
Saturday	16	289	6	33	6	15	0	26	3	34	2	58	11 8	8 44
Sunday	17	290	6	34	6	14	0	25	4	15	3	48	12 8	9 6
Monday	18	291	6	34	6	13	0	25	4	57	4	45	13 8	9 28
Tuesday	19	292	6	34	6	12	0	25	5	43	5	44	14 8	9 50
Wednesday	20	293	6	35	6	12	0	25	6	32	6	46	15 8	10 12
Thursday	21	294	6	35	6	11	0	24	7	27	7	50	16 8	10 38
Friday	22	295	6	35	6	10	0	24	8	24	8	55	17 8	10 54
Saturday	23	296	6	35	6	9	0	24	9	25	9	58	18 8	11 16
Sunday	24	297	6	36	6	8	0	24	10	28	10	59	19 8	11 37
Monday	25	298	6	36	6	8	0	24	11	29	11	55	20 8	11 57
Tuesday	26	299	6	36	6	7	0	28			0	46	21 8	12 8
Wednesday	27	300	6	37	6	7	0	23	0	28	1	32	22 8	12 39
Thursday	28	301	6	37	6	7	0	23	1	25	2	14	23 8	12 59
Friday	29	302	6	37	6	6	0	23	2	19	2	54	24 8	13 19
Saturday	30	303	6	37	6	6	0	23	3	12	3	32	25 8	13 39
Sunday	31	304	6	38	6	6	0	23	4	4	4	10	26 8	13 59

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days

● New Moon

3rd, 9h. 46m A M

○ Full Moon

18th, 1h 40m P M

☾ First Quarter

11th, 3h 3m P M

☾ Last Quarter

25th, 5h 34m A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time							Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M		Moon rise Moon-set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Monday	1	305	6	38	6	6	0	22	4 56	4 48	27 8	14 18
Tuesday	2	306	6	39	6	6	0	22	5 47	5 28	28 8	14 37
Wednesday	3	307	6	39	6	5	0	22	6 38	6 10	29 8	14 56
Thursday	4	308	6	40	6	5	0	22	7 29	6 54	1 1	15 15
Friday	5	309	6	40	6	4	0	22	8 20	7 40	2 1	15 34
Saturday	6	310	6	41	6	4	0	22	9 9	8 28	3 1	15 52
Sunday	7	311	6	41	6	4	0	22	9 57	9 17	4 1	16 10
Monday	8	312	6	42	6	4	0	22	10 43	10 8	5 1	16 27
Tuesday	9	312	6	42	6	4	0	23	11 27	10 58	6 1	16 45
Wednesday	10	314	6	43	6	3	0	23	0 8	11 49	7 1	17 2
Thursday	11	315	6	43	6	3	0	23	0 48		8 1	17 19
Friday	12	316	6	44	6	3	0	23	1 27	0 41	9 1	17 35
Saturday	13	317	6	44	6	2	0	23	2 6	1 33	10 1	17 52
Sunday	14	318	6	45	6	2	0	23	2 47	2 28	11 1	18 7
Monday	15	319	6	45	6	1	0	23	3 30	3 24	12 1	18 23
Tuesday	16	320	6	46	6	1	0	23	4 17	4 25	13 1	18 38
Wednesday	17	321	6	46	6	1	0	23	5 9	5 27	14 1	18 53
Thursday	18	322	6	47	6	0	0	23	6 6	6 36	15 1	19 8
Friday	19	323	6	48	6	0	0	23	7 7	7 39	16 1	19 22
Saturday	20	324	6	48	6	0	0	24	8 12	8 43	17 1	19 37
Sunday	21	325	6	49	6	0	0	24	9 17	9 43	18 1	19 50
Monday	22	326	6	49	6	0	0	24	10 19	10 39	19 1	20 3
Tuesday	23	327	6	50	6	0	0	24	11 19	11 28	20 1	20 16
Wednesday	24	328	6	51	6	0	0	25		0 12	21 1	20 28
Thursday	25	329	6	51	6	0	0	25	0 16	0 54	22 1	20 40
Friday	26	330	6	52	6	0	0	25	1 9	1 32	23 1	20 52
Saturday	27	331	6	53	6	0	0	25	2 1	2 10	24 1	21 3
Sunday	28	332	6	53	6	0	0	26	2 52	2 48	25 1	21 14
Monday	29	333	6	54	6	0	0	26	3 45	3 27	26 1	21 25
Tuesday	30	334	6	54	6	0	0	27	4 34	4 8	27 1	21 35

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days

☾ New Moon 3rd, 4h 41m A M ☽ Full Moon 18th, 0h 22m A M
 ☾ First Quarter 11th, 6h 42m A M ☾ Last Quarter 24th, 7h 50m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M		Moon-rise Moon-set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Wednesday	1	335	6	55	6	0	0	28	5 25	4 51	28 1	21 45
Thursday	2	336	6	55	6	0	0	28	6 15	5 37	29 1	21 54
Friday	3	337	6	56	6	0	0	28	7 5	6 24	0 3	22 3
Saturday	4	338	6	57	6	0	0	29	7 53	7 13	1 3	22 11
Sunday	5	339	6	58	6	0	0	29	8 40	8 4	2 3	22 19
Monday	6	340	6	58	6	1	0	30	9 24	8 54	3 3	22 27
Tuesday	7	341	6	59	6	1	0	30	10 7	9 45	4 3	22 34
Wednesday	8	342	6	59	6	1	0	30	10 46	10 36	5 3	22 41
Thursday	9	343	7	0	6	1	0	31	11 24	11 26	6 3	22 47
Friday	10	344	7	0	6	2	0	31	P M 0 3		7 3	22 53
Saturday	11	345	7	1	6	2	0	32	0 41	A M 0 18	8 3	22 58
Sunday	12	346	7	2	6	3	0	32	1 22	1 12	9 3	23 3
Monday	13	347	7	2	6	3	0	33	2 5	2 7	10 3	23 7
Tuesday	14	348	7	3	6	3	0	33	2 52	3 7	11 3	23 11
Wednesday	15	349	7	3	6	4	0	34	3 46	4 8	12 3	23 15
Thursday	16	350	7	4	6	4	0	35	4 45	5 14	13 3	23 18
Friday	17	351	7	4	6	5	0	35	5 48	6 20	14 3	23 21
Saturday	18	352	7	5	6	5	0	36	6 54	7 23	15 3	23 23
Sunday	19	353	7	5	6	6	0	36	8 0	8 22	16 3	23 25
Monday	20	354	7	6	6	6	0	37	9 3	9 17	17 3	23 26
Tuesday	21	355	7	7	6	7	0	37	10 4	10 6	18 3	23 26
Wednesday	22	356	7	7	6	7	0	38	11 1	10 49	19 3	23 27
Thursday	23	357	7	8	6	8	0	38	11 55	11 31	20 3	23 28
Friday	24	358	7	8	6	9	0	39		P M 0 9	21 3	23 26
Saturday	25	359	7	9	6	9	0	39	A M 0 47	0 48	22 3	23 25
Sunday	26	360	7	9	6	9	0	40	1 39	1 27	23 3	23 23
Monday	27	361	7	10	6	10	0	40	2 30	2 7	24 3	23 21
Tuesday	28	362	7	10	6	10	0	41	3 21	2 49	25 3	23 19
Wednesday	29	363	7	11	6	10	0	41	4 11	3 34	26 3	23 15
Thursday	30	364	7	11	6	11	0	41	5 1	4 21	27 3	23 12
Friday	31	365	7	11	6	11	0	42	5 50	5 9	28 3	23 8

CALENDAR FOR 1938.

JANUARY

Sun	*	2	9	16	23	30
M	*	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	*	4	11	18	25	*
W	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th	*	6	13	20	27	*
F	*	7	14	21	28	*
S	*	1	8	15	22	29

FEBRUARY

Sun	*	6	13	20	27	*
M	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu	1	8	15	22	*	*
W	2	9	16	23	*	*
Th	3	10	17	24	*	*
F	4	11	18	25	*	*
S	5	12	19	26	*	*

MARCH

Sun	*	6	13	20	27	*
M	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	*
W	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th	3	10	17	24	31	*
F	4	11	18	25	*	*
S	5	12	19	26	*	*

APRIL

Sun	*	3	10	17	24	*
M	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu	*	5	12	19	26	*
W	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th	*	7	14	21	28	*
F	1	8	15	22	29	*
S	2	9	16	23	30	*

MAY

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	*
M	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	*
W	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th	5	12	19	26	*	*
F	6	13	20	27	*	*
S	7	14	21	28	*	*

JUNE

Sun	*	5	12	19	26	*
M	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu	*	7	14	21	28	*
W	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th	2	9	16	23	30	*
F	3	10	17	24	*	*
S	4	11	18	25	*	*

JULY

Sun	*	3	10	17	24	31
M	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu	*	5	12	19	26	*
W	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th	*	7	14	21	28	*
F	1	8	15	22	29	*
S	2	9	16	23	30	*

AUGUST

Sun	*	7	14	21	28	*
M	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	*
W	3	10	17	24	31	*
Th	4	11	18	25	*	*
F	5	12	19	26	*	*
S	6	13	20	27	*	*

SEPTEMBER

Sun	*	4	11	18	25	*
M	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu	*	6	13	20	27	*
W	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th	1	8	15	22	29	*
F	2	9	16	23	30	*
S	3	10	17	24	*	*

OCTOBER

Sun	*	2	9	16	23	30
M	*	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	*	4	11	18	25	*
W	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th	*	6	13	20	27	*
F	*	7	14	21	28	*
S	1	8	15	22	29	*

NOVEMBER

Sun	*	6	13	20	27	*
M	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	*
W	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th	3	10	17	24	*	*
F	4	11	18	25	*	*
S	5	12	19	26	*	*

DECEMBER

Sun	*	4	11	18	25	*
M	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu	*	6	13	20	27	*
W	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th	1	8	15	22	29	*
F	2	9	16	23	30	*
S	3	10	17	24	31	*

PREFACE



THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before January have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay,

July, 1937

An Indian Glossary.

- ABKAPI**—Excise of liquors and drugs
- ACHHUT**—Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar
- ACRFAGE CONTRIBUTION**—Contribution paid by holders of land irrigated by Government
- ADHIRAJ**—Supreme ruler, overlord, added to "Maharaja" &c, it means 'paramount
- AFSAR**—A corruption of the English "officer
- AHIMSÀ**—Non violence
- AHLUWALIA**—Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahlu near Lahore
- AIN**—A timber tree *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA*
- AKALI**—Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708) now a member of the politico religious army (*dal*) of reforming Sikhs
- AKHARA**—A Hindu school of gymnastics
- AKHUNDZADA**—Son of a Head Officer
- ALIJAH**—Of exalted rank
- ALIGHOL**—Literally a Mahomedan circle A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence
- ALI RAJA**—Sailing (Laccadives)
- AM**—Mango
- AMIL**—A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials
- AMIR** (corruptly *Umir*)—A Mohammedan Chief, often also a personal name
- AMMA**—A goddess, particularly Mariamma goddess of small pox South India
- ANICUT**—A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India
- ANJUMAN**—A communal gathering of Mahomedans
- APHUS**—Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango
- ARZ, ARZI, ARZ DASHT**—Written petition
- ASAF**—A minister
- ASPRISHYA**—Untouchable (Sanskrit)
- AUS**—The early rice crop, Bengal, syn Ahu, Assam
- AVATAR**—An incarnation of Vishnu
- AYURVEDA**—Hindu science of Medicine
- BABA**—Lit "Father, a respectful "Mr" Irish "Your Honour
- BABU**—(1) A gentleman in Bengal, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan, (2) Hence used by Anglo Indians of a clerk or accountant Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address=Esquire There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st, Kunwar, 2nd, Diwan, 3rd, Bhakur 4th, Tal, 5th Babu
- BABUL**—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *ACACIA ARABICA*
- BADMASH**—A bad character a rascal
- BAGH**—Tiger or Panther
- BAGHLA**—(1) A native boat (Buggalow), (2) The common pond heron or paddybird
- BAHADUR**—Lit brave or 'warrior', a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans often bestowed by Government added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler
- BAIRAGI**—A Hindu religious mendicant
- BAJRA OR BAJRI**—The bulrush millet, a common food grain *Pennisetum typhoides*, syn cambu, Madras
- BAKHSHI**—A revenue officer or magistrate
- BAKHSISH**—Cherimiri (or Chiri miri) Tip
- BAND**—A dam or embankment (Bund)
- BANDAR**—Monkey
- BANYAN**—A species of fig tree, *Ficus BENGALENSIS*
- BARA SING**—Swamp deer
- BARSAT**—(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season
- BARSATI**—Farcy (horsec disease)
- BASTI**—(1) A village, or collection of huts (2) A Jain temple, Kanara
- BATTA**—Lit 'discount and hence allowances by way of compensation
- BATTAK**—Duck
- BAWARCHI**—Cook in India, Syn Mistri, in Bombay only
- BAZAR**—(1) A street lined with shops, India proper, (2) a covered market, Burma
- BEGUM** or **BEGAM**—The feminine of 'Nawab' combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum"
- BFR**—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA*

Note—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values —a either long as the a in 'father' or short as the u in 'cut', e as the a in 'gain,' i either short as the i in 'bib,' or long as the ee in 'feel,' o as the o in 'bone, u either short as the oo in 'good,' or long as the oo in 'boot,' al as the i in 'mile,' au as the ou in 'grouse' This is only a rough guide The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree

- BESAR**—In Hindi (also Gujarati *Vesar*)—Woman's nose ring
- BEWAR**—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill sides, syn *taungya*, Burma, Jhum, North Eastern India
- BHADOI**—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon
- BHAGAT OR BHAKTA**—A devotee
- BHAG BATAI**—System of payment of land revenue in kind
- BHAIBAND**—Relation of man of same caste or community
- BHAIBANDI**—Nepotism
- BHANGI**—Sweeper, scavenger
- BHANG**—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, **CANNABIS SATIVA**, a narcotic
- BHANWAR**—Light sandy soil, syn *bhur*
- BHANWARLAL**—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States
- BHARAL**—A Himalayan wild sheep, **OVI NAHURA**
- BHARAT**—India
- BHARATA VARSHA**—India
- BHENDI**—A succulent vegetable (**HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS**)
- BIJONSLE**—Name of a Marathi dynasty
- BHUP**—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar
- BHUGRI**—Name of a Baluch tribe
- BHUSA**—Chaff, for fodder
- BHUT**—The spirit of departed persons
- BIDRI**—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad
- BIGHA**—A measure of land varying widely, the standard *bigha* is generally five eighths of an acre "*Vigha*" in Gujarat and Kathiawar
- BIHISHTI**—Commonly pronounced 'Bhishti' Water carrier (lit. *man of heaven*)
- BIR (BID)**—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar Also *Vidi*
- BLACK COTTON SOIL**—A dark coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India
- BOARD OF REVENUE**—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras
- BOHRA**—A sect of Ismaili Shia Mussalmans, belonging to Gujarat
- BOR**—See **BRR**
- BRINJAL**—A vegetable, **SOLANUM MELONGENA**, syn egg plant
- BUND**—Embankment
- BUNDER, or bandar**—A harbour or port Also "*Monkey*"
- BURJ**—A bastion in a line of battlements
- CADJAN**—Palm leaves used for thatch
- CHABUK**—A whig
- CHABUTRA**—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India
- CHADAR**—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women (*Chudder*)
- CHAITYA**—An ancient Buddhist chapel
- CHAMBHAR (OHAMAR)**—'Cobbler', "Shoemaker" A caste whose trade is to tan leather
- CHAMPAR**—A tree with fragrant blossoms, **MICHELIA CHAMPACA**
- CHANA**—(Peanut)
- CHAND**—Moon
- CHĀNDI**—(Pron with soft d) Silver Chandi (with palatal and short a)—Goddess Durga
- CHAPATI**—A cake of unleavened bread
- CHAPRAI**—An orderly or messenger, Northern India, syn *pattawala* Bombay, *peon*, Madras
- CHARAS**—The resin of the hemp plant **CANNABIS SATIVA**, used for smoking
- CHARKHA**—A spinning wheel
- CHARPAI (charpoy)**—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress
- CHAUDHRI**—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official, at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild
- CHAUK, CHOWK**—A place where four roads meet
- CHAUKIDAR**—The village watchman and rural policeman
- CHAUTH**—The fourth part of the land revenue exacted by the Marathas in subject territories
- CHAVRI (CHORO GUJARATI)**—Village head quarters
- CHEETAH**—Hunting leopard
- CHELA**—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching
- CHHAONI**—A collection of thatched huts or barracks, hence a cantonment
- CHHAOTAPATI**—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him
- CHHATRI**—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph
- CHIEF COMMISSIONER**—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India
- CHIKOR**—A kind of partridge, **CACCABIS CHUCOR**
- CHIKU**—The Bombay name for the fruit of **ACHRAS SAPOTA**, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies
- CHINAR**—A plane tree, **PLATANUS ORIENTALIS**
- CHINKARA**—The Indian gazelle, **GAZEL BENNETTI**, often called 'ravine deer'

CHITAL—The spotted deer, *CERVUS AXIS*
CHODDAR—Mace bearer whose business is to announce the arrival of guests on state occasions

CHOLAM—Name in Southern India for the large millet, *ANDROPOGON SORGHUM*, syn *jowar*

CHOLI—A kind of short bodice worn by women

CHOWRIE—Fly whisk

CHUNAM, chuna—Lime plaster

CIRCLE—The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of Forests, (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster General, (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department

CIVIL SURGEON—The officer in medical charge of a District

COGNIZABLE—An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant

COLLECTOR—The administrative head of a District in Bengal Bombay, Madras, etc Syn Deputy Commissioner

COMMISSIONER—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts, (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps Excise etc

COMPOUND—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Anglo Indian word perhaps derived from kumpan, 'a hedge'

CONSERVATOR—The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department

COUNCIL BILLS—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council

COUNT—(Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois)

COURT OF WARDS—An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons

CRORE, karor—Ten millions

DADA—Ht grandfather (paternal) any venerable person In Bombay slang a hooligan boss

DALFADAR—A non commissioned native officer in the army or police

DAFTAR—Office records

DAFTAR—Record keeper

DAH OR DAO—A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma

DAK (dawk)—A stage on a stage coach route. Dawk bungalow is the travellers bungalow maintained at such stages in days before rail ways came

DAKAITI, DACOITY—Robbery by five or more persons

DAL—(Pron with dental d and short a) "Army, hence any disciplined body, e.g., Akali Dal, Seva Dal

DAL—A generic term applied to various pulses

DAM—An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee

DARBAR—(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State

DARGAH—A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint

DARI, Dhurrie—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool

DARHAST—A tender or application to rent land

DAROGHA—The title of officials in various departments now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments

DARSHAN—Ht "Sight" To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan" Also used in case of great or holy personages

DARWAN—A door keeper

DARWAZA—A gateway

DASFURI—Customary perquisite

DAULA AND DAULAT—State

DEB—A Brahminical priestly title, taken from the name of a divinity

DEBOTTAR—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship

DEODAR—A cedar, *CEDRUS LEBANI* or *C. DEODARA*

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—The Administrative head of a District in the Punjab, Central Provinces etc Syn Collector

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR—A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers, equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non regulation areas

DFRA—Tent in N India

DRASAR—Jain Temple

DFRAT—A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule

DESH—(1) Native country (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats

DFSH BHAKTA—Patriot

DFSHI—Indigenous, opposed to bideshi, foreign

DESHMUKH—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule

DESH SEVika—Servant (Fem) of the country, female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement

DEVA—A deity

DEVADASI—A girl dedicated to temple or God. Murlin Maharashtra

DEVASTHAN—Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation

DEWAN—A Vizier or other first Minister to an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with 'Sardar' under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State

DHAK—A tree, *BUTEA FRONDOSA*, with brilliant orange scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum, syn palas, Bengal and Bombay, Chhulul, Central India, "Kha khro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar

DHAMNI — A heavy shigram or tonga drawn by bullocks

DHARALA — Dhil, Koll, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons

DHARMA — Religion (Hindu)

DHARMSALA — A charitable institution provided as a resting place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India

DHATURA — A stupefying drug, **DATURA** **AFSTUOSA**

DIED — A large untouchable caste in Gujarat corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holkar in Karnatak

DHENKIL — Name in Northern India for the ever used in raising water, syn picottah

DHOBI — A washerman

DHOTI — The loincloth worn by men

DIN — Religion (Mahomedan)

DISTRICT — The most important administrative unit of area

DIVISION — (1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner, (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District, (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices, (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department

DIWAN (SHIKH) — Communal Gathering

DIWALI — The lamp festival of Hindus

DIWANI — Civil, especially revenue, administration, now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts

DOAB — The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna

DOM — Untouchable caste in Northern India

DRUG — A hill fort Mysore

DRY DROPP — A crop grown without artificial irrigation

DRY RATE — The rate of revenue for unirrigated land

DUN — (Pron "doon") A valley, Northern India

EKKA — A small two wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India

ELCHI, ELACHI — Cardamom

ELCHI (Turk) — Ambassador

LLAYA RAYA — Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER — See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR — Properly an Islamic mendicant but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT — An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt

FARMAN — An imperial (Mughal) order or grant

FARZAND — Lit means "child" with the defining words added such as "Farzand-e dilband in the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc

FARZANDARI or **FAZANDARI** — A kind of land tenure in Bombay City

FASLI — Era (solar) started by Akbar, A C minus 572 3

FATEH — "Victory

FATFH JANG — "Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam)

FATWA — Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law

FAUJDARI — Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings

FAUJDARI — Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor, now used generally of Magistrates Criminal Courts

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER — The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces

FITION GARI — A phaeton, Bombay Derived from the English

GADDI, GADI — The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty

GAEKWAR (sometimes **GUICOWAR**) — Title with 'Maharaja' added of the ruler of Baroda It was once a caste name and means cowherd i.e., the protector of the sacred animal, but later on, in common with 'Holkar' and 'Sindhia' it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title Thus, a Prince becomes 'Gaekwar' on succeeding to the estate of Baroda 'Holkar' to that of Indore and 'Sindhia' to that of Gwalior

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars)

GANJA — The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant **CANNABIS SATIVA**, used for smoking

GAUR — Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' **BOS GAURUS**

GAYAI — A species of wild cattle, **BOS FRONTALIS**, domesticated on the North East Frontier, syn mithan

GHADR — Mutiny Revolution

GHARRIE (GARI) — A carriage, cart

GHAT Ghaat — (1) A landing place on a river (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank (3) a pass up a mountain (4) in European usage, a mountain range In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats

GHATWAL — A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal

GHAZI — One who engaged in "Ghazi," a holy War, i.e., against kafirs.

GHI, Ghee — Clarified butter

GINGELLY — See **TIL**

GODOWN — A store room or warehouse An Anglo Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang"

GOPi — Cowherd girl The dance of the youthful Krishna with the Gopis is a favourite subject of paintings

GOPURAM—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India
GOSAIN, Goswami—A (Hindu) devotee, lit one who restrains his passions

GOSHA—Name in Southern India for parda women 'lit' the word 'Gosha' means corner or seclusion 'one who sits in' is the meaning of the word 'Nashin' which is usually added to 'Gosha' and 'Parda' e.g., Goshanashin Pardanashin

GRAM—A kind of pea, **CICER ARIETINUM** In Southern India the pulse **DOLICHOS BIFLORUS** is known as horse gram

GRANTHA SAHEB—Sikh holy book

GUNJ—The red seed with a black 'eye' of **AREBUS PRÆCATORIUS**, a common wild creeper used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 98th of a **LOLA**

GUP, OR GUP SHUP—Tittle tattle

GUR, Goor—Crude sugar, syn jaglery, Southern India, tanyet, Burma

GURAL—A Himalayan goat antelope (**CEMA GORAL**)

GURDWARA—A Sikh Shrine

GURU—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal

HABSHI—Literally an Abyssinian Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark

HADITH—(commonly pronounced "Hadis") Tradition of the Prophet

HAFIZ—Guardian, one who has Quran by heart

HAJ—Pilgrimage to Mecca

HAJAM, HAJJAM—A barber

HAI—A Mahomedan who has performed the haj He is entitled to dye his beard red

HAJIM—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine

HAJIM (with long a)—Governor, ruler

HALAL—Lawful (from Islam point of view) Used of meat of animal or manously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife of "Jhatka"

HALALKHOR—A sweeper or scavenger, lit one to whom everything is lawful food

HALI—Current Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad

HAMAL—(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house-servant

HAQ—A right

HARIJAN—Untouchables The term originally means "the people of God" According to Mr Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who did not care for the description of 'untouchable', and it was copied from the example of a poet of Gujarat

HEJIRA (HJIRAH)—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th 622 A.D.

HEERA LAI—A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lai' is ruby)

HILSA—A kind of fish, **CLUPEA ILISHA**

HOONDI, HUNDI—A draft (banking)

HOLKAR—See "Gaekwar"

ITI—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma

HUKKA, HOOKAH—The Indian tobacco pipe

HUKM—An order

HUNDI—A bill of exchange

INDAN—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id, etc

ILAKHE—A department (Ilakha in Marathi and Gujarati languages means Presidency)

IMAM—The layman who leads the congregation in prayer Mahomedan

INAM—Lit reward Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service See **DEVASTHAN, SAKANJAM WATAN**

INUNDATION CANAL—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood

IZZAT—Prestige

JACK FRUIT—Fruit of **ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA**, var **PHALAS**

JAGGERY, jagri—Name in Southern India for crude sugar, syn gur

JAGR—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar

JAH—A term denoting dignity applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State

JAM (Sindhi or Baluch)—Chief Also the Jam of Nawanganagar

JAMABANDI—The annual settlement made under the ryotwari system

JAMADAR—A native officer in the army or police

JANGAMA—A Lingayat priest

JAIN—Distrust, attachment corrupt of 'Jibhi'

JATHA—An association

JATKA—Pony cart, South India

JAZIRAT UL ARAB—The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia

JHATKA—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to 'Halal' s v

JHIL—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India syn bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam

JIHAD—A religious war undertaken by Muslim

JIRGA—A council of tribal elders, North West frontier

JOGI (Yogi)—A Hindu ascetic

JOSHI—Village astrologer

JOWAR—The large millet a very common food grain, **ANDROPOGON SOERGHUM**, or **SORGHUM VITIGARE** syn cholam and jola, in Southern India

JUDI—A revenue term in S Division of the Bombay Presidency

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind

- KACHCHA** — Unripe, mud built, inferior
- KACHERI**, kachahri — An office or office building, especially that of a Government official
- KADAM karbi** — The stalk of jowari (*q v*) — a valuable fodder
- KAFIR** — Infidel, applied by Muslims to all non Muslims
- KAKI**, kashu — The nut of *ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE*, largely grown in the Konkan
- KAKAR** — The barking deer, *CERVULUS MUNTJAC*
- KAKRI** — Cucumber
- KALAR**, kallar — Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India
- KALI-YUGA** — } The Iron age (short a)
- KALI** — } Popular goddess consort of Shiva (long a)
- KALI** — Black soil
- KALIMA** — The Mahomedan Confession of faith
- KAMAR BAND** Cumberbund — A waistcloth, or belt
- KANAT** — The wall of a large tent "Kanat" (In Persi) — Underground Canal
- KANGAR** — A kind of portable warming pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm
- KANKAR** — Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stones or for preparation of lime
- KANS** — A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand
- SACCHARUM SPONTANEUM**
- KANUNGO** — A Revenue Inspector
- KAPAS** — Cotton
- KARAI** — A very venomous snake *BUNGARUS CAUDATUS* or *CARRULEUS*
- KARIBHARI** — A manager Also Dewan in smaller States in Maharashtra and Gujarat
- KARI** / — (Persian Kanat') Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation, especially in Baluchistan
- KARKUN** — A clerk or writer, Bombay
- KARMA** — The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences
- KARNAM** — See **PATWARI**
- KARTOOS** — A cartridge
- KAS** — The five "Kas" which denote the Sikh are *Kes*, the uncut hair *Kachh* the short drawers *Kara*, the iron bangle *Kirpan*, the steel knife, and *Kangha*, the comb
- KASAI** — A butcher
- KAZI** — Better written *Qazi* — Under native rule, a judge administering Mahomedan law Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Mahomedans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law
- KHARITA** — Letter from an Indian Prince to the Governor General
- KHABARDAR** — Beware
- KHADI** (or **KHADDER**) — Cotton cloth hand woven from hand spun yarn,
- KHALASI** — A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent pitcher
- KHALSA** — Lit 'pure' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word *Khalasa* being equivalent to the Sikh community (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc., Northern India and Deccan
- KHAN** — Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan state now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used rather as part of a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans
- KHANDI**, candy — A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds
- KHANSAMA** — A butler
- KHARAB** — Also "Kharaba" In Bombay of any portion of an assessed survey No which being uncultivable is left unassessed
- KHARGOSH** — Hare
- KHARIF** — Any crops sown just before or during the main S W monsoon
- KHAS** — Special, in Government hands
- Khas tahasildar**, the manager of a Government estate
- KHASADAR** — Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghanistan or N W Frontier
- KHAS KHAS Kus Kus** — A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *ANDROPOGON SQUARROSUS*
- KHEDDA kheda** — A stockade into which wild elephants are driven, also applied to the operations for catching
- KHICHADI**, kejerice — A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients and by Anglo Indians specially used of rice with fish
- KHIFAT** — A robe of honour
- KHUTRA** — The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular
- KHWAJA** — A Persian word for "master," sometimes a name
- KINCOB**, kamkhwab — Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver
- KIRPAN** — A Sikh religious emblem, a sword
- KISAN** — Agriculturist, used in North India
- "Ryot in Maharashtra, etc
- KODALI** Also "Kudali" — The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging, syn *mamuti*, Southern India
- KOKKAN** — The narrow strip of low land between the Western ghats and the sea
- KOS** — A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards. Also means the leathern water-lift drawn by bullocks in Gujarat and Kathiawar
- KOT** — Battlements
- KOTHI** — A large house
- KOTWAL** — The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALI—The chief police station in a headquarters town

KUCHA BANDI—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane

KURF—Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet

KULKARNI—See PATWARI

KUMBHAMELA—The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12 year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas (Aquarius)

KUMBHAR—(M) A potter U 'Kumhar'

KURMI—An agriculturist (Kaubi in Gujarat Kurmi in N India)

KUNWAP OR KUMAR—The heir of a Raja (Every son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar)

KURAN—A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting

KUSHTI (U), KUSTI (M)—Wrestling

KYARI—Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation

KYAUNG—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma

LAKH, lac—A hundred thousand

LAI—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son but see under Babu)

LAMBARDAR—The representative of the co sharers in a zamindari village Northern India

LANGUR—A large monkey **SEMNOTHECUS INTELLUS**

LASCAR correct lashkar—(1) an army (2) in English usage an Indian sailor

LAT—A monumental pillar "Lat Hindu tan corruption of Lord *eg*, Bara Lat, Viceroy, Jangi Lat—Commander in Chief, Chhota Lat Governor

LATERITE—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads, also probably valuable for the production of aluminium Laterite produces a deep brick-red soil

LINGAM—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva

LITCHI—A fruit tree grown in North India (**LITCHI CHINENSIS**)

LOKAMANYA—(lit) Esteemed of the people A national hero

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA—"Protector of the World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia

LONGYI—A waistcloth, Burma

LOTA—A small brass water pot

LUNGI, loongi—A cloth (coloured dhoti) simply wound round the waist

MADRASA—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans

MAHAJAN—The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city The head of the Mahajan is the Nagarseth (q v)

MAHAL—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country, (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (3) a department of revenue, *eg*, right to catch elephants, or to take stone, (4) in Bombay a small taluka under a MAHALKARI

MAHANT—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment

MAHARAJA—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus or else a personal distinction conferred by Government It has several variations as under 'Raja' with the addition of MAHARAJA, RANA its feminine is MAHARANI 'MAHA=great'

MAHARAJ KUMAR—Son of a Maharaja

MAHATMA—(lit) A great soul applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA—A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskritic lore

MAHSEER, mahasir—A large carp **BARPUS FOR** (lit the big-headed)

MAHTA—A tree, **BASSIA LATIFOLIA**, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil

MAHURAT—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking

The word in Sanskrit and Muratli is 'Muhurta' in Gujarati 'Murrat' or 'Mhurat'

MAIDAN—An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta

MAINA—A bird

MAJOR WORKS—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue and interest

MAJUR—A labourer (in Bombay)

MAKTAB—An elementary Mahomedan school

MATGOZAR (revenue payer)—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure, (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State

MAKTA—Licence, monopoly

MAKTADAR—A licensee, monopolist

MALI—A gardener

MALIK—Master, proprietor

MAMIATDAR (Mir 'Mamledar')—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial *syn* tahasildar (Mir 'Mamledar')

MANDAP, or mandapam—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple

MANGOSTEEN—The fruit of **GARCINIA MANGOS, TANA**

MARI—A Baluch tribe (Bhugtis and Maris generally spoken of together)

MAREKHOR—A wild goat in North-Western India, CAPRA FALCONERI

MASJID—A mosque Jama Masjid the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

MASNAḌ—Seat of state or throne, Mahomedan, syn gaddi

MATH—A Hindu conventional establishment

MAULANA—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic and religious knowledge

MAULVI—A person learned in Muhammadan law

MAUND, ver **Man**—A weight varying in different localities. The Ry maund is 80 lbs

MAYA—Sanskrit term for cosmic illusion in Vedanta philosophy

MAHAL or **MAHAL**—A palace

MELA—A religious festival or fair

MIAN—Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master"

MIRAB—The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque

MIMBAR—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit

MINAR—A pillar or tower

MINOR WORKS—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital

MIR—A leader, an inferior title which, like "khan," has grown into a name especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind

MIRJA—If prefixed, "Mr or Esquire"

MUFUSSIL—See **MUFFASSAL**

MISTRI—(1) a foreman, (2) a cook

MOHUR—A Gold coin no longer current, worth about its 16

MOHESALAM—A class of land holding Rajput Musalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs

MONG, **MOUNG**, OR **MAUNG** (Arakanese)—Leader

MORA—Stool

MONSOON—Lit Season, and specifically (1) The S W Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S E trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N E Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S E Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure areas of the Australasian Southern summit

MOPLAH (Mappila)—A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar

MOULVI OR **MAULVI**—A learned Musalman or Muslim teacher

MUDALIAR OR **MUD-LIAR**—A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands"

MUEZZIN—Person employed to sound the Mahomedan call to prayer

MUFFASSAL **mofussil**—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (**Sadr**)

MUJAWAR—Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially Saint's tomb

MUJTAHID—**Lu** One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts

MUKADAM—Chief, leader, in Bombay, leader of coolie gang, also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods

MUKHTAR (corruptly **mukhtiar**)—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a **sanad** and therefore cannot appear in court as of right, (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person

MUKHTIARKAN—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial, syn **tahasildar**

MUKTI, release—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn **NIRVANA**, **MOKSHA**

MUMTAZ UD DAULA—Distinguished in the State. **MURK**, in the country

MUNG, mug—A pulse, **PHASEOLUM RADICATUM** syn **mag** Gujarat

MUNJ—(1) A tall grass (**SACCHARUM MUNJA**) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn, (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony

MUNSHI—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso Arabian language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer

MUNSHIF—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction

MURLI (**DEVADASI**)—A girl dedicated to a God or temple

MURUM **morum**—Gravel and earth used for metalling roads

MUSALMAN, Muslim **Momin** (plural **Momin** in the names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhammadans in Gujarat, also called "Mummas")

MYOWUN—Mr

NACHANI, **NAGLI**—See **RAGI**

NAGARKHANA, **Nakkarkhana**—A place where drums are beaten

NAGARSHETH—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city

NAIB—Assistant or Deputy

NAIK—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India, (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (In Bombay a head peon)

NAT—A demon or spirit, Burma

NAWAB—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of **Raja** among Hindus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu

NAWABZADA—Son of a Nawab

NAZAR, **NAZARANA**—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions

NAZIM—Superintendent or Manager

- NET ASSETS**—(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord, (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production
- NEWAR**—Broad webbing woven across bedsteads instead of iron slabs
- NGAPI**—Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma
- NILGAO**—Blue Bull A large antelope
- NIM, neem**—A tree, *MELIA AZADIRACHTA* the berries of which are used in dyeing
- NIRVANA**—See **MUKTI**
- NIKAH**—Muslim legal marriage
- NISHAN**—Sign Sacred Symbol carried in a procession
- NIZAM**—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab
- NIZAMAT**—A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal
- NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT**—Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns
- NON COGNIZABLE**—An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant
- NONO** (Thibetan)—The ruler of Spitta
- NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS**—A class of tenant, with few statutory rights except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements
- NON REGULATION**—A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them
- NULLAH, NALA**—A ravine, watercourse, or drain
- OCCUPANCY TENANTS**—A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces
- PADAUK**—A well known Burmese tree (*PTEROCARPUS* sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated
- PADDY**—Unhusked rice
- PAGA**—(Persian *Paigah*) troop of horses among the Marathas
- PAGI**—A tracker of thieves or strayed or stolen animals
- PAHAR**—A mountain
- PAIGAH**—A tenure in Hyderabad State (Lit. Jagir for maintaining *Paigah*, *se*, mounted troops)
- PAIK**—(1) A foot soldier, (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years
- PAILI**—A grain measure
- PAHLWAN, PAHLWAN**—Professional Wrestler
- PAIRIEE**—The name of the second best variety of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the *APHUS* (q v) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red
- PAKKA, PUCCA**—Ripe, mature, complete
- PALAS**—See **DHAK**
- PALKI**—A palanquin or litter
- PAN**—The betel vine, **PIPE BETEL**
- PANCHAMA**—Low caste, Southern India
- PANCHAYAT**—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (2) arbitrators theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members
- PANDYA**—A Hindu priest, especially at holy places
- PANDIT**—A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans in Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools
- PANUPARI**—Distribution of PAN and SUPAR (q v) as a form of ceremonial hospitality
- PAPAIYA**—Fruit tree or its fruit Pawpaw *Carica Papaya*
- PARAB**—A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity
- PARABADI**—A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds
- PARDA purdah**—(1) A veil or curtain, (2) the practice of keeping women secluded, syn *gosha*
- PARDANASHIN**—Women who observe purdah
- PARDESI**—Foreign Used in Bombay especially of Hindu servants, syces, &c., from Northern India
- PARGANA**—Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil in Northern India
- PASHM**—The fine wool of the Tibetan goat, hence Pashmina cloth
- PASHTO, PUSHTO**—Language of the Pathans
- PASO**—A waistcloth
- PAT, put**—A stretch of firm, hard clay Desert
- PATEL**—A village headman, Central and Western India, syn *reddi*, Southern India, *gaonbura*, Assam, *padnao* Northern and Eastern India *Mukhi*, Gujarat (*Patil* in Maharashtra)
- PATIDAR**—A co sharer in a village, Gujarat
- PATTAWALLA**—See **CHAPRASI**
- PATWARI**—A village accountant, syn *kar nam* Madras, *kulkarni*, Bombay Deccan, *talati*, Gujarat *shambhog*, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg *mandal*, Assam, *tapedar*, Sind
- PEON**—See **CHAPRASI**
- PESHKAR**—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk
- PESHKASH**—A tribute or offering to a superior
- PILAO (pulav)**—A dish of rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo Indians specifically used of chicken with rice and spices

PHULKARI—An embroidered sheet, lit flower work

PICE, paisa—A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing, also used as a generic term for money

PICOTTAH—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India, syn dhenkul or dhenkuli, or dhikil, Northern India

PIPAL—Sacred fig tree *Ficus religiosa*

PIR—A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint

PLEADER—A class of legal practitioner

PONGYI—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma

POSTIN, Posteen—A coat or rug of sheep skin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan

PRABHAT PHERI—Lit Morning round, of parties going round early in the morning singing political songs

PRANT—An administrative sub division in Maratha States corresponding to a British District (Haroda) or Division (Gwalior), also in Kathlawar

PRANT OR PRANT SAHEB—Sub Divisional Officer (in Bombay Presidency)

PRESIDENCY—A former Division of British India

PRINCE—Term used in English courtesy for Shahzada, but specially conferred in the case of 'Prince of Arcot' (called also 'Armin of Arcot')

PROTECTED—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised but less than in the case of reserved forests

PROVINCE—One of the large Divisions of British India

PUJA—Worship, Hindu

PUJARI—The priest attached to a temple

PUNDIT—See Pandit

PURANA—Lit 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books, (2) to a geological 'group', (3) also to punch marked coins

PURNA SWARAJ—Complete independence

PUROHIT—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu

PWE—An entertainment, Burma

PYALIS—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions

QILLA—A Fort

RABI—Any crop sown after the main South west monsoon

RAG, RAGINI—Mode in Indian music

RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*)—A small millet used as a food grain in Western and Southern India, syn marua, Nagli Nachni

RAIL-GARI—Railway train

RAIYAT OR RYOT—Farmer

RAJA—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to 'Maharaja'. The feminine is *Rani* (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations *Raj, Rana, Rao, Rai, Rawal, Rawat, Raikwar, Raikbar* and *Ravkat*. The form *Rao* is common in Bengal, *Rao* in S & W India

RAJ KUMAR—Son of a Raja

RAJ RAJESHWAR—King of Kings

RAMOSHI—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (q v) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra

RANA—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja

RANI—The wife or widow of a Raja

RANN OR RUNN—Flat land flooded in the monsoon and incrustated with salt when dry, e g, the Rann of Cutch

RANZA—Mausoleum, shrine

RAO—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to or ranking below that of Raja

REGAR—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton

REGULATION—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them

REH—Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India

RESERVED—Forests intended to be maintained permanently

RICKSHAW—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills

RISALDAR—Commander of a troop of horses

ROHI, ROZ—Nilgai

ROHU—A kind of fish, LAKE ROHITA

ROTI—Bread

ROZA—Muslim fast during Ramazan Also Mausoleum (corruption of *rauza*)

RYOTWARI—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings

SABHA—Assembly, Meeting, Council, Congress

SADHU—A Hindu ascetic

SADR sudder—Chief (adjective) Hence the headquarters of a District formerly applied to the Appellate Courts

SAFA JANG—A long handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs

SAFFLOWER—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*) ver kardai, kushant

SAHEB—The native Hindu term used to or of a European ('Mr Smith would be mentioned as 'Smith Saheb,' and his wife 'Smith Mem Saheb,' but in addressing it would be 'Saheb,' fem 'Saheba,' without the name), occasionally appended to a title in the same way as 'Bahadur, but inferior (=master)

- SAHIBZADA**—Son of a person of consequence
- SAID, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SIED, SYUD**—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Husain
- SAL**—A useful timber tree in Northern India, *SHOREA ROBUSTA*
- SAMBAR**—A deer, *CERVUS UNICOLOR*, syn *sarau*
- SAMITI**—Association, Union Assembly
- SAN**—Bombay hemp, *CROTALARIA JUNCEA*
- SANAD**—(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed or grant
- SANGATHAN**—Literally tying together. A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self defence among Hindus. A movement to unify the Hindu Community against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman 'Tanzim q v
- SANGHAM SAMITI**—War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement
- SANNYASI**—A Hindu mendicant
- SARI**—A long piece of cloth worn by women
- SARANJAM**—Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors. Originally feudal tenure land for maintaining troops
- SARDAR** (corrupted to **SIRDAR**)—A leading Government official, either civil or military even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title. It and 'Diwan' are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. But Mohammedans only are 'Wali, ' Sultan, ' Amir, ' Mir, ' Mirza, ' Mian, and ' Khan
- SARKAR**—(1) The Government (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration
- SARSTHAN**—An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories
- SATI**—Suicide by a widow especially on the funeral pyre of her husband
- SAUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR**—Banker, dealer in money, exchange etc., money lender
- SATYAGRAHA**—(lit. insistence on truth), passive resistance
- SATYAGRAHI**—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead
- SATTA**—Speculation
- SAUDAGAR**—Merchant
- SAWAI**—A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit. one fourth letter than others)
- SAWBWA**—A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma
- SEMAL** or cotton tree—A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *BOMBAX MALABARICUM*
- SEROW, SARAU**—A goat antelope, *NEMORHAEDUS BUBALINUS*
- SETH, SHETH**—Merchant, banker
- SETTLEMENT**—(1) the preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land, (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created, (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments
- SHAHID**—A Musalman martyr
- SHAHZADA**—Son of a King
- SHAIKH or SHEIKH** (Arabic)—A chief
- SHAMS UL ULAMA**—A Mohammedan title denoting learned
- SHAMSHER JANG**—Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore)
- SHANDEGG**—See **PATWARI**
- SHASTRAS**—The religious law books of the Hindus
- SHEGADI, segraree, Shigri**—A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal in it
- SHER**—Tiger
- SHER, SCR, SEER**—A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway seer is about 2 lbs
- SHETI, shethla**—A Hindu or Jain merchant
- SHIAS**—Musalman who accept Ali as the lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs
- SHIGHRAM**—See **LONGA**
- SISHAM or SISU**—Blackwood. A valuable timber tree *DALBERGIA SISOO*
- SHRADDHA**—Annual Hindu ceremony of propitiating the mines
- SHRUTI**—Literally 'heard' Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis
- SHROFF**—Banker
- SHUDDHI**—Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices
- SIDI**—A variation of 'Said'. Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Army
- SILLADAR**—A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment
- SINDHIA**—See under 'Gaekwar'
- SMRITI**—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas
- SOTA**—A water plant with a valuable pith *ARECHNOMENE ASPERA*
- SONI, SONAR**—Goldsmith
- SOWAR**—A mounted soldier or constable
- SOWKAR**—Merchant
- SWADESHI**—Lit. Swa=one's own desh=of country. There is actually a shade of difference between the two, the "Swa" emphasising the preference against everything "par," foreign

SHRI OR SHRI—Lit. fortune, beauty, a Sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed to him, nearly = 'Esquire') used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the *s* (that of *s* in the German *Stadt*)

SHRIJIT, SHRIJIT—Modern Hindu equivalent of "Mr"

STUPA or tope—A Buddhist tumulus usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics

SUBAR—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District, (3), a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad

SUBAHAR—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule, (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army, (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory

SUB DIVISION—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector

SULTAN—A King

SUNNAT—Traditional law followed by sunnis

SUNNIS—Muslimans who accept the first four Khalifs as lawful successors of the Prophet

SUPARI—The fruit of the betel palm, **ARECA CATECHU**

SUPERINTENDENT—(1) The chief police officer in a District (2) the official in charge of a hill station (3) the official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central Jail

SURAJ, SURYA—Sun

SURTI—Native of Surat, specially used of persons of the dihed caste who work as house servants of Europeans and whose house speech is Gujarati. Also called "Lala" or "Lilla"

SWAMI—A Hindu religious ascetic. Also applied to Shankaracharyas, Mahants or Monks, etc

SYCF sais—A groom

SYED SAID—More variations of 'Said'

TABIGH—The Mahomedan conversion movement

TABUT—See **TAZIAH**

TAHSIL—A revenue sub division of a District syn taluka, Bombay, taluka, Madras and Mysore township, Burma

TAHSILDAR—The officer in charge of a tahsil syn Mamlatdar, Bombay, township officer or myo-ok, Burma, Mukhtiarkar, Sind, Vahl vatdar, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial

TAKAVI—Loans made to agriculturists for seed bullocks, or agricultural improvements syn tagil. Also 'Fagavi' (M' Tagal) Bombay

TAKEE—Small distaff for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr Gandhi

TAL—Lake, Musical time

TALAK—Mahomedan term for divorce

TALATI—Village accountant

TALAV, or talao—A lake or tank

TALUK, taluka—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh, Gujarat and Kutchawar. A revenue sub division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, syn tashil

TALUKDAR—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (first Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars), (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat

TALPUR—The name of a dynasty in Sind

TAMAKHU, TAMBAKU—Tobacco

TAMASHA—Lentertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition

TAMBU—Tent in the Bombay Presidency

TANTAM, tumtum—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart

TANK—In Southern, Western, and Central India a lake formed by damming up a valley. In Northern India an excavation holding water

TANZIM—Literally 'organization'. A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans in India

TAPEDAR—See **PATWARI**

TARAI—A moist swampy tract, the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas

TARI, toddy—The sap of the date, palmyra, or coconut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called *Sendul*

TASAR, tussore—Wild silkworms, **ANTHRAZA PAPILIA** also applied to the cloth made from their silk

TALTI—Brush wood fence or hurdle

TAZIA—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival, syn tabut, Marathi, dola

TEAK—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, **TEOTONA GRANDIS**

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—See Council bills

THAGI, thuggee—Robbery after strangulation of the victim

THAKUR—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name *Kshattriya* in some parts of Northern India, (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmans, (3) a petty chief, (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats

THAMIN—The brow antlered deer, Burma **CERVUS ELDI**

THANA—Military or Police Station hence the circle attached to it.

- IID or TIR**—Locust
- TIKA**—(1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead, (2) vaccination
- TIKA SAHER**—Hair apparent in several North Indian States
- TIKAM**—The English pickaxe (of which "pikass" is the common corruption "Tikam" is derived in dictionaries from Tikshna=Sharp)
- TIL**—An oilseed, **SESAMUM INDICUM**, also known as gingelly in Madras
- TILAK**—(Short *u*) the caste mark on the forehead among Hindus
- TINDAL**, **tandel**—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship
- TIPAL**, **Teapooy**—A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table
- TITAR**—Partridge
- TORA**—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy)
- TONGA**—A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top, syn **SHIGHRAM**
- TOTE**—The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kunnese *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate
- TSENE**—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, **BOS SONDAICUS** syn *hasing* and *banteng*
- TUMANDAR**—A Persian word denoting some Office
- ULEMA**, (Plural of *Alim*)—Mahomedan learned man
- UMARA**—Term implying the Nobles collectively Plural of 'Amir'
- UMBAR**—A wild fig—(*FICUS GLOMERATA*)
- UMEDWAR**—A hopeful person, one who works without pay in the hope of gaining a situation, candidate
- UNIT**—A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day
- URDU**—Hindustani language as spoken and written by Mussalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus
- URIAL**—A wild sheep in North Western India, *OVIS VIGNEI*
- URID**, **URID**—A pulse, black grain (*PHASEOLUS MUNGU*)
- URUS**—Mahomedan fete held in connexion with celebration at the tomb of a saint
- USAR**—Soil made barren by saline effluence from Northern India
- USTAD**—Master teacher, one skilled in any art or science
- UTHAMNA**—Among Hindus, consolation visit paid on second or third day after the death of a person Among Parsis, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person
- VAHIVATDAR**—Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda, syn *tahsildar*.
- VAID** or **Baidya** (is also a caste in Bengal)—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine
- VAKIL**—(1) A class of legal practitioners, (2) an agent generally
- VEDA**—Revealed sacred books of Hindus
- VEDANTA**—The philosophy of the Upanishads
- VIHARA**—A Buddhist monastery
- VILLAGE**—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish
- VILLAGE UNION**—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee
- WAAZ**—Mahomedan sermon
- WADA** or **WADI**—(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard, (2) private closed land near a village
- WAKF**—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment
- WALI**—Like "Sardar" The Governor of Kheht is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both 'Wali' and 'Mir'
- WAO**—A step well
- WATAN**—A word of many senses In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community
- WAZIR**—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court
- WET RATE**—The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation
- WRITER**—South Indian equivalent of *babu*
- YAMA**—Hindu god of death
- YOGA**—A system of Hindu philosophy practice of breath control, etc., said to give supernatural powers
- YOGI**—A Hindu ascetic who follows the Yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over bodily functions
- YUNANI**—Lit Greek, the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans
- ZABARDAST**—Lit 'Upper hand,' hence strong, oppressive
- ZABARDASTI**—Oppression
- ZAMINDAR**—A landholder
- ZAMINDARI**—(1) An estate, (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar, (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord
- ZANANA**—Of women Women's apartment, harem
- ZIARAT**—Pilgrimage Ziarat gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage
- ZIKR**—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint
- ZILA**—A District
- ZOR-TALAH**—Tribute paid to Junagadh Darbar by numerous Kathiawar States
- ZULM**, **ZULUM**—Tyranny, Oppression

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing do not appear to day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the lolu cloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to belit the warrior or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat and serves as a belt in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles folded brims, projecting brims long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the 'parrot's beak' of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket yet as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathar

of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes, notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes. Those who can afford them wear sandals slippers and shoes and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *goshas* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public. A few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not as a rule, completely shave their heads. Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bhiragis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation is gold or silver

Caste Marks—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast days. It may be red or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples near the corners of the eyes with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil and berries of Rudraksha *æcocalpus gaudius* strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shalvas,

respectively. The Lingayats, a Shalva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikhs Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Sahib, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the rebirth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red, gold or silver, gun, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone, small or tall, weak or strong, a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog, and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white and so does Arjuna, Krishna black, Bhima terrible, Nakul a mongoose, Shunaka a dog, Shuka a parrot, Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond, Ratna or Ratan a jewel, Sonu or Chinna gold, Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name

of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High caste practices—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy, Vishnu is a pervader, Govinda is the cowherd, Krishna Keshava has fine hair, Rama is a delighter, Lakshmana is lucky, Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters, Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts, Dhanakara is the luminary that makes the day, Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha, Sita is a furrow, Savitri a ray of light, Tara a star, Radha prosperity, Rukmini is she of golden ornaments. Bhama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children, and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

Family names—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaisya's, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahmin cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivali, was a Brahmin. The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyar or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahminical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudaliar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamsheji, the Kannarese Appa, the Telugu Garu the feminine Bai or Devi are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names—Family names sometimes denote a profession in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahanavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane seller, and a third a liquor seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Bilimorias as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomen Baksh, Din Ghulam, Khwaja, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of Hindus in Western India. Bathiwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Aden wallah and others like them are tell tale names.

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a reparation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, Industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Historical—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature, and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them, or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows—

Name	Dates	Locality of the best examples
Buddhist	B.C. 250— A.D. 750	Ellora, Ajanta, Kail, Sanchi
Jaina	A.D. 1000— 1300	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana
Brahminical	A.D. 530 to the present day	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvaneswar, Dharwar

Name	Dates	Locality of the best examples
Chalukyan	A.D. 1000— 1200	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballur
Dravidian	A.D. 1350— 1750	Ellora, Tanjore, Madurai, Tinnevely
Pathan	A.D. 1200— 1500	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore
Indo Saracenic	A.D. 1520— 1760	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Ellora temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint, a

porch, and an arched courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosque and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence, but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fathpore Sikri and Bijapur and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghats or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed, for no contemporary portrait figures or busts in marble or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins

of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline, but for exuberance of imagination, industrious labour and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurti in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art.

Painting—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece decorated with colour but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristics of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Ajanta caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally rediscovered by officers of the Madras army in 1829. They are painted in a species of tempera, and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings. The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian methods of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character. This phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school were less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetic and imaginative subjects. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and

when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios

Modern Painting—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor, to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule, and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the Company was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were imported from Europe, and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in Europe. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archaeologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England in the 18th Century were imitated in India and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere, and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of a few of the Indian

Art Schools in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture, and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

Bombay School of Art—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely artistic models, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art, and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art such as line and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, C.I.E., D.Sc., who retired in 1937. He was succeeded by the present Director, Mr. C. R. Gerrard, A.R.C.A., B.A., R.O.I. Mr. Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study. He also, as Chairman of the Govern-

ment Art Examinations, revised and reconstructed the code which governs these tests in co-operation with the Board of Examiners. The result is an efficient system of tests of efficiency in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and the latest development in the curriculum has been the introduction in 1935 of a section devoted to the study of Commercial Art. The popularity of the improved curriculum is shown by the great influx of students to the School of Art. There are now numbered some six hundred including at least sixty-five ladies. It is noteworthy that whereas no candidates had entered for the Government Diploma of Sculpture prior to 1930 in the year 1937 no fewer than 54 competed in this very advanced test of capacity. The Life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training, for even in Europe too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negating its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England.

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi. The result of the competition was notified in October 1928 when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were com-

missioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas were finished and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life-size figures symbolising the main periods of Indian Art and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr W. E. Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

Exhibition in London—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London which was opened by H. H. the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts. Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Pencil were compared and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England. The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture and architectural drawings. At the request of this Committee the Government of Bombay deputed Mr Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Painting and since this Exhibition the long standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter.

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is foreign to the European and few

can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent. Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ-

lan era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

Buddhist Work

Fergusson's first architectural period is when the Buddhist, of which the great type at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udaipur, Bunasars, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Datia, Udaipur, Dig and Udaipur.

Indo Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications.

The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a taboo on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings and led to the development of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Iaj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Masjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Masjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayun, Sufdar Jung, &c., and the unique Quth Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Deccan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhey and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jail"—or pierced lattice-work as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Masjid.

Bijapur

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shows a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North.

II MODERN

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States, particularly those in Rajputana. Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous master builder public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "indigenous Indian" school of archaeologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of

the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archaeology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival"! The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were wont to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the master builders' work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Jaisalmer in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture, the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual, military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied.

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity, the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes, but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry, that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often indiscriminate in their employment of ornament, the Mahomedans use more restraint.

Stone Work—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges, from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fitted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Medieval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed, the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving, while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible, while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials, veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman, and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tab-

les, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India, and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date, to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty. The structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal, while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving, executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe, and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand, and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially

applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

Textiles—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal, but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and

perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia, but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or design.

Archæology.

The ancient monuments of India are as varied as they are numerous. Until a few years ago the earliest known were the brick and stone erections of the Maurya period, a group of mounds at Laurya Nandangarh illustrative of the Vedic funeral customs and assignable roughly to the 7th or 8th century B.C., and some rough stone walls at the ancient city of Rajagriha of about the same period. The absence of structures of an earlier period was then supposed to be due to the fact that all previous architecture had been of wood and had completely perished. The recent excavations, however, at Mohenjo-daro in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab have completely revolutionised ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B.C. and probably much earlier still India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities superimposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style, those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities

including gold and silver jewellery, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B.C. of a highly developed city life and the presence in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylon and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to day. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead, they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jewellery and potter arts.

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohenjo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met

with namely, complete burials along with funerary pottery, and "pot burials. Only 27 of the latter have been examined and these were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly fractional burials.

This Indian Valley culture has now been traced as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watershed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly probable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley and there can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it into the valley of the Ganges. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separate the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India little or nothing is yet known but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations. From the time of the Mauryas to the 3rd century B.C. the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision. The financial stringency caused by the world economic depression caused almost the suspension of excavation in these areas.

Monumental Pillars.—The monuments which have come down to us from the Maurya period include besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Pataliputra (modern Patna) and of which a large section has been exposed, the rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (c. 250 B.C.) the remains of a large pillared hall constructed by the same emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic rail which originally surmounted an Asoka stupa at Sarnath near Benares. Altogether thirteen pillars of Asoka are known besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares. Ten of them bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya Vandana pillar column in the Champaran District is practically uninjured. The capital of each column like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members viz., a Persepolitan bell abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that exhibited at Sarnath near Benares. The four lions standing back to back on the abacus are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy, and originally supported a wheel symbolizing the law of piety preached by the Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found and are now preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north east of Benares in the Gwalior State another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70) and a third at Fran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All these are of stone but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its having been erected by a king called Chandragupta II (A.D. 375-413) of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful to find the Hindus at that age forging a bar of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date and not frequently even now. Pillars of later style are found all over the country, especially in the Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist

in the South Kanara District. A particularly elegant example faces a Jaina temple at Mudabidri, not far from Mangalore. An interesting discovery was lately made concerning the Iron Pillar at Dhar, Central India. The Pillar is like that at New Delhi one of those large sized products of ancient Indian metal workers which have excited the admiration of modern metal burglars. The Pillar is now broken in three pieces, measuring together more than 43 feet in length and there is reason to believe that a fourth piece 7 feet long has disappeared. The date and purpose of the Pillar were uncertain until a recent discovery which is of an inscription of the time of the Paramara King Bhoja of Dhar, A.D. 1018-60 fragments of which were found in a Dhar mosque which occupies the site of a grammar school established by that King. This is held to fix the period when the pillar was made. A ninth monastery lately brought to light at Nalanda the site of one of the ancient universities contained 75 bronze or copper and stone images representing Buddha and Brahma (all gods and goddesses). Bronze statues previously found at Nalanda had been secured from a Pala king at Bengal at the request of Lalitpura of the Saikendra dynasty of Suvarnadvipa (Sumatra) and it was surmised that these statues were either made at Nalanda by Javanese artists or brought from Java. The discovery of the new lot of bronze statues in a Monastery which has nothing to do with the Sumatran king is held finally to disprove this conclusion and to show that all the bronze images discovered at Nalanda were the work of local metal casters.

Topes.—*Stupas* known as *dagabas* in Ceylon and commonly called *topes* in North India, were constructed either for the safe custody of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends. Though we know that the ancient Jains built *stupas* no specimen of Jaina *stupas* is now extant. A notable structure of this kind which existed until recent times was the *Juna stupa* which stood on the Kankali Hill site at Muttra and yielded a large number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great *Tope of Sauchi* in Bhopal is the most intact and entire of its class. It consists of a low circular drum supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter. Round the drum is an open passage for circumambulation, and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates are essentially wooden in character and are carved inside and out, with elaborate sculptures. The original *stupa* which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions, was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his lion-crowned pillar near the south gate but as Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have conclusively shown, its outer casing of stone railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous Buddhist *stupas* that have been found are those of Sarnath, Bharhut, Benares, Allahabad and Jubbulpore, Amravati in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier. The *tope* proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared, having been utilised

for building villages, and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the *Jatakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The *stupa* at Auravati also no longer exists and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The *stupa* at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap stone reliquary with an inscription or it was uncarved. The inscription according to many scholars speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the *stupas* that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves.—Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhajji, Bodhi, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz. the Buddhists, Hindus and Jains. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhaliputta Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhajji, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess. But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consist of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later *viharas* there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu cave temples that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented. It is dedicated to Siva and is not earlier than the 7th century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I. (A.D. 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jain caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri, those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik. The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among

these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A.D. and have elicited high praise as works of art. Copies were first made by Major Gill but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1909-11. Her pictures which are in full scale are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society. Another group of caves whose equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found in Bagh in Gwalior State. These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society.

Gandhara Monuments.—On the north-west frontier of India, and only known as Gandhara are found a class of numerous, ruined monasteries and buried *stupas*, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude figures bearing a long earland, winged Atlantes without number and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the influence of Hellenistic art. The mound at Peshawar, locally known as Shah Jiki Dheri, which was explored in 1904, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a reliquary casket, the most remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the *stupa* raised over a portion of the body relics of Buddha by the Indo-Scythian king Kanishka. They were presented by Lord Minto's Government to the Buddhists of Burma and are now enshrined at Mandalay. To about the same age belong the *stupas* at Manikyala in the Punjab opened by Ranjit Singh's French Generals Ventura and Court, in 1820. Some of them contained coins of Kanishka. There was brought to light at Taxila during the winter of 1932-33 what proved to be the largest monastery so far unearthed in north-west India. In it there was an inscription dated in the year 134 of an unspecified era and roughly corresponding with the year 76 A.D. The record is regarded as important because of the assistance it gives in dating Gandhara sculptures in various parts.

Structural Temples.—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitarwar in the district of Cawnpore, and the temples at Igurwa, Nachna, Iran and Bhimnall of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigawa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have two more examples, viz., Ladkhan and Durga temples at Aihole in Bijapur, the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The

salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Bhuvanewar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Anant in Jodhpur and Dilwara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Rathas, or 'Seven Pagodas' on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than *rathas*. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasasrath at Conjevaram and to the following century some of the temples at Ahole and Pattadakal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple near Trichinopoly are the best examples.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Ferguson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular, and the high storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattihah, Tiliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittari and Warangal in Nizam's Dominion. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Halebidu and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet known as Brahmi and Kharosthi; the latter being confined to the north-west of India. The Brahmi was read from left to right and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharosthi was written from right to left and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D. and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest datable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigihla in the Nepal Terai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Siddhapur in Mysore showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation. His Rummindei pillar inscription, again discovered in Nepal Terai, now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the

inscription of the Besnagar pillar. The pillar had been known for a long time but Sir John Marshall was the first to notice the inscription on it. It records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, who is described as an envoy of King Antialcidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata*, which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and presumably a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave, Ushavadata who calls himself a Saka and was thus an Indo-Scythian, is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmins and as having annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmins. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind'.

Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jain temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called *Ahrar din-ka jompra* at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Minar are instances of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Altamash and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jampur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jamī Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahiz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda and Gaur testify with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the importance of which are the Adina Masjid of Iskandar Shah, the Ikhlaki mosque, Kadam Rasul Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty three small domes. Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed "says Ferguson, that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant. It is notable for its carved stone work, and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete con-

trast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gazan Mahal, Mihlar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperors' buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Imdad ul daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail. And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Archæological Department—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department. The work of this Department is primarily two fold: conservation and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these surveys however was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1874 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton woke to this deplorable condition and sanctioned a sum of 3½ lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces and soon after appointed a conservator Major Cole who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in and his post and that of the Director General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government

who established seven of the eight Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall Kt. C.I.E. late Director General of Archæology a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted. Under later directors general it was continued with equal vigour (the present D. G. is Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit) and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Patalliputra Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Pharapur in Bengal and Nagarjunkonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjodaro in Sind. Of all these works those of most general interest are the Mohenjodaro excavation for here the Archæological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B.C. and further. The Archæological Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archæological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Taj and at the Forts at Agra, Delhi and Lahore, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohanjodaro and Harappa with the object of keeping the small movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The Epigraphia India is now in the 21st volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published while the companion volume of post-Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation. A volume of non-Asokan Kharoshthi inscriptions was published two years ago.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Governments,

and through them to all local bodies a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential points in this letter are indicated below.

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m 10s in advance of Greenwich. Similarly

Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h 24m 47s ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes—'The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 54 hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements, but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable.'

'Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems, all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

'It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard. In the Madras time of the railways, and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step, while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time I might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour, whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

'It is proposed therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m 50s. They would then represent a time 54

hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time** and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S, Shillong 38 S, Calcutta 24 S, Allahabad 2 F, Madras 9 F, Lahore 33 F, Bombay 39 F, Peshawar 44 F, Karachi 62 F, Quetta 62 F.

'This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon respectively, and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard time as at present, which is 6h 24m 47s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 64 hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' F longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

'Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs over the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case.

It is difficult to recall, without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time and to day Calcutta time is still twenty four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time, in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time, but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

Coinage, Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1 000=£100). But after 1873 owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s 4d and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s 4d until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. Instead of 1s 4d was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System)

Notation—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions but in lakhs and crores. A **lakh** is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000) and a **crore** is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs 1 00 00 000) may be read as the equivalent of £10 000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6 667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs 1 00 00 000 000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1 000 000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666 667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s 6d a lakh is equivalent to £7,000 and a crore is equivalent to £750 000.

Coinage—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The Anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units

The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund=40 seers, one seer=80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains and seer thus weighs 2 057 lbs and the maund 82 28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especially at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading) the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s 4d, 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s, 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the **bigha**, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. If we take for instance the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugarcane weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 4½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 48 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshangunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82 2/7 lbs to the Factory maund of 74 lb 10 oz 11 drs, the Bombay maund of 28 lbs which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the

Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs and others at 24 lbs and so on

Committees of Inquiry—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains) seer (80 tola) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful lead which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a lead supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire* or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually, during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains, but the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency preferring that a new system start in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1913—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew—

Mr C. A. Silberrad (*President*)
Mr A. Y. G. Campbell
Mr Rustomji Fardoonji

This Committee reported, in August 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says—Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Barilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Mitrar, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are—

FOR INDIA

8 kha-kh	= 1 chawal
8 chawal	= 1 rattī
8 rattī	= 1 masha
12 masha or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tola	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mu	= 1 mit
1 mat	= 1 ngann
2 nganns	= 1 tikal (wise)
100 tikals	= 1 pelktha or

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The ywe has recently been fixed at 360 lbs or 140 tolas.

Government Action—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading 'Weights', near the commencement of this article. This having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

Provincial Government Action—Amongst the various Provincial Governments in India, the Bombay Government is the only one which has taken action to standardize the weights and measures, etc., used in trade in the Presidency.

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Iamiks etc. nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Huxley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report 1901, The Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos will be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian represent the Baluch, Brabui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turk and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean, complexion fair, eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey, hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Panjab, Putana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall, complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmins, the Kunbis and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its

lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head form is long with a tendency to medium, the complexion varies from lightish brown to black, the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans, the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one yet its characteristics are readily deniable and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Pargal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, hair on face usually plentiful, stature medium, nose medium with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam and Burma, represented by the Kants of Lahul and Kulu, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Thabans, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodo of Assam and the Burmese. The head is broad, complexion dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below average, nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat, eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean, the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful with an occasional tendency to curl, eyes dark, head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhya to Cape

Comorin On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is continuous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social

deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

TOWN AND COUNTRY

The progress of urbanisation in India—if there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent since the last census due partly to the natural increase of the pre-existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 3.4 in Assam to 22.6 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this the urban population in France is 49 per cent, in Northern

Ireland 50.8 per cent, in Canada 53.7 per cent, in the U.S.A. 56.2 per cent and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefited at the expense of the smaller towns.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

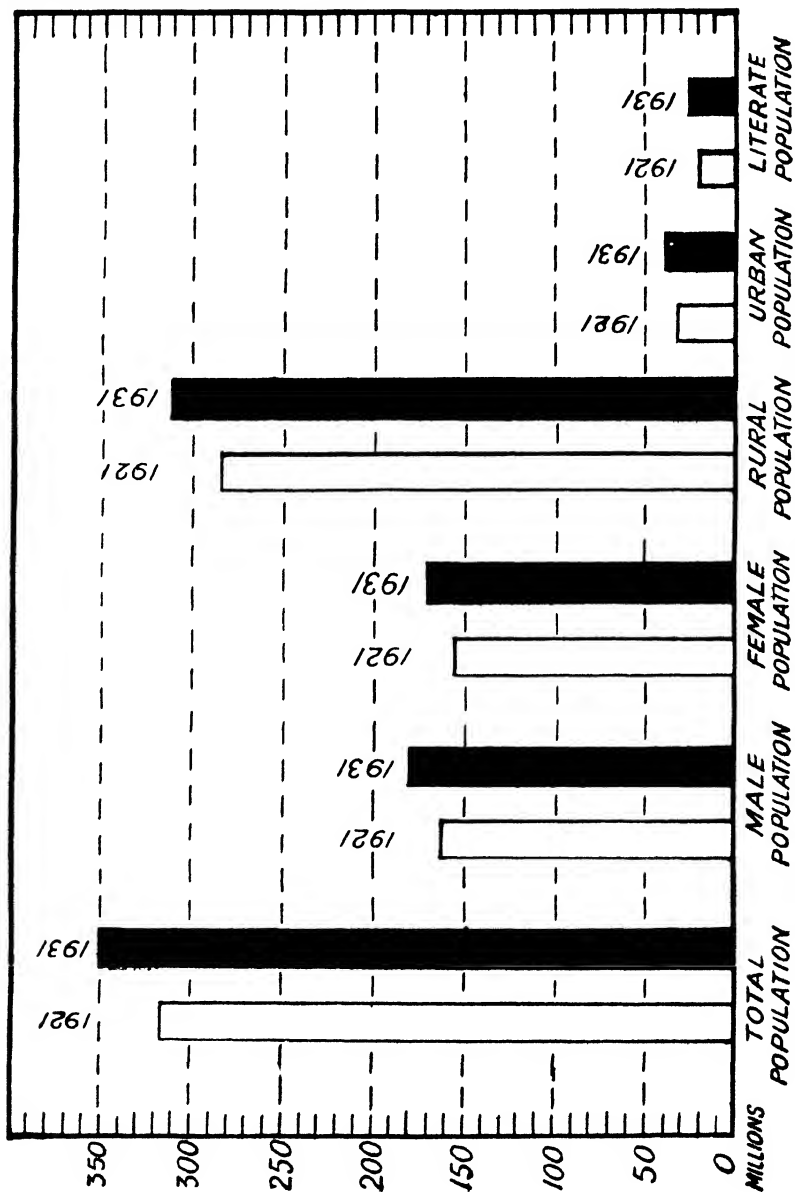
Class of Places	1931		1921		Percentage of total Population				
	Places	Population	Places	Population	31	21	11	01	91
Total Population	699,406	352,837,778	687,981	318,942,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	696,831	313,852,351	685,665	286,467,204	89	89	89	69	100
Urban Areas	2,575	38,985,427	2,316	32,475,276	11	10	2	9	9
Towns having 100,000 and over	38	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2	7	2	6	2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4,572,113	54	3,517,749	1	3	1	1	1
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8,091,286	200	5,968,794	2	3	1	9	1
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	543	7,449,402	451	6,220,889	2	1	1	9	2
Towns having 5,000 to 10,000	987	6,992,832	885	6,223,011	2	2	1	9	2
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,205,760	691	2,343,129	6	7	6	6	6

Migration—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 730,546 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these 595,078 are of Asiatic birth, 118,089 of European birth and 17,379 others. The emigration from India is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in other parts of the British Empire. There are about 165,500 Indians in the Union of South Africa, of whom 142,979 are found in Natal. There are 26,759 in Kenya, the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauri-

tius 268,870. Trinidad and Tobago 138,667. British Guiana 130,540. Fiji 75,117 and much smaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, Zanzibar, Uganda and Hong Kong. There are about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers of under 2,000 in various other parts of the British Empire and probably about 9,000 in the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India is 2,300,000. Outside the Empire there are about 100,000 Indians, 25,000 in the Dutch East Indies, 35,000 in Dutch Guiana, 7,500 in Madagascar and smaller numbers in Portuguese East Africa, the U.S.A., Persia, Iraq and other countries.

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban, rural and literacy



RELIGIONS

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial all disputed inferences are excluded. As a matter of fact, Dr Hutton the Commissioner for the latest census, refers to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view of the possibility of a communal franchise based on the census returns. So high did feeling run over the return of religion in the Punjab, he says, that disputes as to whether a man was *Adi Dharmi* (Adherent of the original reli-

gion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays and at least to one homicide. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religious are set out in the following table —

Religion	Actual number in 1921 (000's omitted)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921	Variation per cent. (Increase + Decrease—)
Hindu	239 195	6,824	+10 4
Arya	468	15	+92 1
Sikh	4,336	124	+33 9
Jain	1,252	36	+6 2
Buddhist	12,787	365	+10 5
Iranian (Zoroastrian (Parsi))	110	3	+7 8
Musalman	77 678	2,216	+13
Christian	6,297	179	+32 5
Jew	24	1	+10 9
Primitive (Tribal)	8,280	236	—15 3
Miscellaneous (Minor religions and religions not returned)	571	16	+3,072 6

A feature of the above table is easily the large increase in the number of those returned as 'miscellaneous'. This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their religion as *Adi Hindu*, *Adi Dravida*, etc., under miscellaneous.

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 88 per cent of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent of the population of Assam, 15 per cent in the United Provinces and 10 per cent in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 84 per cent of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal,

Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians—The Christian community now numbers just 6½ millions of persons in India or 1.79 per cent of the population. This constitutes an increase of 32.5 per cent over the last census of which 20 per cent is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31. Nearly 60 per cent of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent in Cochin and 31.5 per cent in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,837,778, viz., British Territory 271,526,933 and Indian States 81,310,845 giving an increase of 24,670,742 in British Territory and 9,224,556 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the

last two censuses and in the last 50 years —

	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1881 to 1931
Whole India	+10 6	+1 2	+39 0
Provinces	+10 0	+1 3	+36 8
States	+12 8	+1 0	+46 6

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION, 1931				POPULATION, 1921	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females		Both Sexes	1921 31	1911 21	1931 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
INDIA									
PROVINCES									
Almer Merwara	1,808,679 1,006,171 2,711	352,337,778 271,526,033 560,292	131,828,923 139,931,556 296,081	171,008,855 131,595,377 264,211	318,942,480 246,556,191 459,271	+ 10 6 + 10 0 + 13 1	+ 1 2 + 1 3 — 1 2	+ 39 0 + 36 8 + 21 4	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3 143	29 463	19,702	9 761	27,086	+ 8 8	+ 2 4	+ 101 4	
Assam	55,014	8,022,251	4 537 206	4,085,045	7,459,128	+ 13 6	+ 13 4	+ 79 2	
Baluchistan	54,228	463,508	270,004	193,504	420,648	+ 10 2	+ 1 5	+ 21 3*	
Bengal	77,521	50,114,002	26,041,698	24,072,304	46,702,307	+ 7 3	+ 2 7	+ 37 0	
Bihar and Orissa	83,054	37,677,576	18,794,138	18,883,438	33,995,418	+ 10 8	+ 1 4	+ 21 6	
Bombay Presidency including Aden Burma	123,679 233 492	21,930,601 14,067,146	11,533,903 7,490,601	10,394,698 7,176,545	19,348,219 13,212,192	+ 13 3 + 11 0	+ 1 8 + 9 1	+ 32 8 + 292 5	
Central Provinces and Behar	99 920	15 507 723	7,761,818	7,745 905	13,912,760	+ 11 5	+ 0 0	+ 29 8	
Coorg	1 593	163,327	90,575	72,752	163,898	— 0 3	+ 6 4	+ 8 4	
Delhi	373	636,246	369,497	266,749	488,452	+ 30 3	+ 18 0	+ 81 3	
Madras	142,277	46 740,107	23,082,999	23,657,108	42,318,985	+ 10 4	+ 2 2	+ 51 6	
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	13,518	2,425,076	1,315 818	1,109 258	2,251,340	+ 7 7	+ 2 5	+ 53 9	
Punjab	99,200	23,580,852	12,880 510	10,700 342	20,685,478	+ 14 0	+ 5 7	+ 39 2	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,248	48,408,763	24,445,006	22,963,757	45,375,069	+ 6 7	+ 3 1	+ 10 6	

Census of India 1931—Continued

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION, 1931			POPULATION, 1921	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females	Both Sexes	1921 31	1911-21	1881 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States and Agencies	712 508	81,310,845	41,897,367	39,413,478	72,086,289	+ 12 8	+ 1 0	+ 46 6
Assam States	12,320	625,606	306,627	318,679	531,118	+ 17 8	+ 10 2	+ 96 8
Baluchistan States	80,410	405,109	218,410	186,699	378,977	+ 6 9	— 9 8	— 5 5*
Baroda State	8,164	2,443,007	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,126,522	+ 14 9	+ 4 6	+ 12 0*
Bengal States	5,434	973,336	516,162	457,174	896,926	+ 8 5	+ 9 0	+ 39 4
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	4,652,007	2,288,422	2,363,585	3,959,669	+ 17 5	+ 0 4	+ 93 0
Bombay States	27,994	4,468,396	2,288,623	2,179,773	3,867,819	+ 15 5	+ 0 1	+ 28 2
Central India Agency	51,597	6,632,790	3,405,438	3,227,352	6,002,551	+ 10 5	+ 2 1	+ 22 0*
Central Provinces States	31,175	2,483,214	1,285,385	1,247,829	2,066,900	+ 20 1	— 2 4	+ 79 0
Gwalior State	26,367	3,523,070	1,867,031	1,656,039	3,193,176	+ 10 3	+ 1 3	+ 14 6*
Hyderabad State	82,698	14,436,148	7,370,010	7,066,138	12,471,770	+ 15 8	+ 6 8	+ 46 6
Jammu and Kashmir State	34,516	3,646,243	1,938,338	1,707,905	3,320,518	+ 9 8	+ 5 1	+ 43 3†
Madras States Agency	10,698	6,754,484	3,373,032	3,381,452	5,460,312	+ 23 7	+ 13 5	+ 101 9
Cochin State	1,480	1,205,016	589,813	615,203	979,080	+ 23 1	+ 6 6	+ 100 7
Travancore State	7,625	5,095,973	2,565,073	2,530,900	4,006,062	+ 27 2	+ 16 8	+ 112 2
Other Madras States	1,593	453,495	218,146	235,349	475,170	— 4 6	+ 2 2	+ 32 1
Mysore State	29,326	6,557,302	3,353,063	3,203,339	5,978,892	+ 9 7	+ 3 0	+ 56 6
North West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	22,838	2,259,288	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,825,136	— 20 0	+ 71 2	+ 2,590 8*
Punjab States	5 820	437,787	229,290	208,497	408,019	+ 7 3	+ 1 0	+ 21 5
Punjab States Agency	31 241	4,272,218	2,451,394	2,020,824	4,008,017	+ 11 6	+ 5 5	+ 27 7
Rajputana Agency	129,059	11,225,712	5,885,028	5,340,684	9,831,765	+ 14 2	— 6 5	+ 11 1
Sikkim State	2 818	109,808	55,825	53,983	81,721	+ 34 4	+ 7 1	+ 280 5†
United Provinces States	5 943	1,206,070	618,171	587,899	1,134,881	+ 6 3	— 4 6	+ 9 7
Western India States Agency	35,442	3,999,250	2,025,754	1,973,496	3,581,610	+ 12 9	+ 0 5	+ 16 5

* Variation calculated from 1901 1931

† Variation calculated from 1891 1931

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 35,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many inhabitants in Calcutta proper as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Alone of the large cities of India, Bombay records a decrease in population since the 1921 census.

Lahore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger number during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent and 22 per cent over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 119,470 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 11 as compared with 21.5 in Karachi, 15.9 in Rangoon, 14.5 in Ahmedabad and 14.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,485,582 of which 1,196,734 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City	Total Population	Density	LITERATES per 1,000	PERCENTAGE VARIATION						
				Males		Females		1901 to 1911		
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,582	24,354	489	430	269	+ 11.0	+ 4.3	+ 11.9	+ 79.2	
Bombay	1,161,383	48,000	554	291	153	+ 26.2	+ 20.0	+ 1.2	+ 50.2	
Madras	641,230	22,249	897	433	170	+ 1.8	+ 1.6	+ 22.8	+ 59.1	
Hyderabad with Secunderabad, etc.	466,894	8,809	889	449	118	+ 12.0	- 19.0	+ 16.0	+ 27.0	
Delhi with New Delhi, Shah Jahanabad, etc.	447,442	6,835	670	246†	89†	+ 11.6	+ 30.7	47.0	+ 158.1	
Lahore	429,747	10,913	565	297	124	+ 12.7	+ 23.2	+ 52.5	+ 187.7	
Rangoon	400,415	16,146	477	512	379	+ 24.9	+ 16.6	+ 17.1	+ 198.4	
Ahmedabad	313,789	853	853	•	•	+ 16.6	+ 28.4	+ 14.5	+ 145.9	
Bombay with Civil and Military Station	306,470	11,799	902	405	163	+ 19.1	+ 25.3	+ 29.0	+ 96.6	
Lucknow	274,659	13,272	745	253	43	- 1.6	- 4.6	+ 14.2	+ 8.2	
Amritsar	264,840	24,544	666	205	69	+ 6.0	+ 9.9	+ 65.3	+ 74.4	
Karachi	263,563	6,720	688	286	114	+ 30.2	+ 42.8	+ 21.5	+ 258.3	
Poona	250,187	6,400	811	408	149	+ 5.3	+ 23.9	+ 16.5	+ 82.6	
Cannore	243,755	24,756	696	233	82	- 12.0	+ 21.2	+ 12.6	+ 56.9	
Agra	229,761	12,449	813	214	52	- 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 23.8	+ 4.4	

Population of Principal Towns—Continued

City	Total Population	Density	Literates per 1,000		PERCENTAGE VARIATION					
			Males	Females	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941	1941 to 1951	1951 to 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nagpur	215,165	10,578	848	305	95	— 21 0	— 43 0	— 48 0	— 119 0	
Benares	205,315	25,945	802	300	83	— 4 4	— 2 6	— 3 5	— 6 1	
Allahabad	183,914	12,118	776	347	133	— 0 2	— 8 4	— 17 0	— 14 9	
Madurai	182,018	22,555	985	444	94	— 26 6	— 12 2	— 31 0	— 146 6	
Srinagar	173,373	15,779	831	174	14	— 3 0	— 12 2	— 22 5	— 46 0†	
Patna	159,390	10,646	731	305	86	— 1 0	— 11 9	— 33 1	— 6 42	
Mandalay	147,832	5,917	905	704†	390†	— 24 8	— 7 7	— 0 7	— 21 7†	
Sholapur	144,554	885	254†	48†	48†	— 18 5	— 94 9	— 21 0	— 141 5	
Jaipur	144,179	48,060	850	218	32	— 14 4	— 12 3	— 19 9	— 1 1	
Bareilly	144,031	17,652	842	227	62	— 2 8	— 0 0	— 11 3	— 25 1	
Trichinopoly	142,843	17,657	957	485	152	— 17 9	— 2 5	— 18 6	— 69 1	
Dacca	138,518	23,086	745	444	261	— 21 0	— 10 0	— 16 0	— 76 8	
Meerut	136,709	18,749	750	266	108	— 1 6	— 5 1	— 11 5	— 36 8	
Indore	127,327	14,147	734	348	98	— 48 2	— 107 1	— 36 8	— 53 4†	
Jubbulpore	124,382	7,897	796	357	109	— 11 0	— 8 0	— 14 0	— 64 0	
Peshawar	121,866	13,801	607	235†	67†	— 2 9	— 6 7	— 16 7	— 52 4	
Ajmer	119,524	7,031	811	322	95	— 16 8	— 31 7	— 5 3	— 145 2	
Multan	119,457	9,084	754	200	33	— 13 6	— 14 5	— 40 9	— 73 9	
Rawalpindi	119,284	9,527	570	326	64	— 1 4	— 16 9	— 17 9	— 125 2	
Baroda	112,860	10,964	799	496	184	— 4 3	— 4 7	— 19 2	— 6 0	
Moradabad	110,562	29,020	802	205	75	— 8 0	— 1 9	— 33 7	— 59 5	
Tinnevely with Palamcottah	109,068	11,314	1,098	458	108	— 12 1	— 11 9	— 8 6	— 104 8	
Mysore	107,142	10,714	887	420	173	— 4 7	— 17 7	— 27 6	— 77 7	
Salem	102,179	23,065	973	339	72	— 16 2	— 11 7	— 95 6	— 101 7	

* Not available

† For Municipality only

‡ 1891-1921

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10 000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses —

Age group	1931		1921		Age group	1931		1921	
	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe males;
0—10	2,802	2,889	2,673	2,810	40—50	968	891	1,013	967
10—20	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60	561	545	619	606
20—30	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766	60—70	269	281	347	377
30—40	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over	115	125	160	180
					Mean age	23.2	22.8	24.8	24.7

The mean age in India is only 23.02, as against 30.6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance

be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years. It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found. The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	183	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality on infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhoea or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhoea and enteritis.

Sex Ratio—The figures of the population of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that

has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Muslims and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded. Where females are in excess, the excess is still most marked in the lower castes and does not always extend to the higher. Among the aboriginal tribes, however, the numbers of the two sexes are approximately equal.

Marriage—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years.

Number per 1,000 of total married who are under 15 years

Provinces, etc	Males	Females
India	65.7	157.3
Burma	1.8	6.7
India Proper	68.0	161.8
Hindus	73.1	164.1
Muslims	59.4	174.3
Jains	32.5	108.3
Tribal	49.6	93.3
Sikhs	26.9	74.6
Christians	15.4	43.3

Widows and Remarriage—Infant marriage naturally involves infant widowhood, a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed but of serious importance where it is not. Widows among Hindus numbered just under two millions in 1931, but the general ratio of widows has decreased as compared with 1921. In the 1921 census there were 175 widows in every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen in 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jains and

Hindus who place an effective ban on widow remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen. Jain widows in 1931 were 253 per 1,000 females, but in 1931 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has fallen to 169 in 1931. On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages anticipatory to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow remarriage in Hindu society generally. In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under 20. In spite of reformist movements to popularise widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all religions

Age	1931	1921
All ages	155	175
0—5	1	1
5—10	5	5
10—15	10	17
15—20	34	41
20—30	78	92
30—40	212	212
40—60	507	494
60 and over	802	814

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Literacy—The number of persons in India literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past fifty years, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. Ninety five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. Burma leads the provinces in the matter of literacy, for in that province literacy, even if not of a very high order, is a habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monasteries of which almost every Burman village has at least one. Cochin, Travancore and Baroda follow Burma in the order of literacy. Cochin State, in spite of a very rapid growth

in population and in spite of having started with a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 348 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1,473 males and 434 females.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one literate female to every two literate males and Travancore only a little less, while Malabar has nearly one to every three, Coorg a little less than one to every three, Baroda a little fewer and Mysore one to every five. Besides the

difficulty, still felt very strongly in most provinces, of getting good women teachers, one of the most serious obstacles to the spread of female education is the early age of marriage, which causes girls to be taken from school before they have reached even the standard of the primary school leaving certificate

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jews, Burmans, Jains and Christians. The following table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy —

Religion	Number per 1,000 who are literate
All religions (India)	95
Hindus	84
Sikhs	91
Jains	353
Buddhists	90
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	64
Christians	279
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

hundred and twelve out of every 10,000 males and 28 out of every 10,000 females are literate in English, and both sexes taken together 123 out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various religions and communities, the figures are as follow —

Religion	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and over who are literate in English
All religions (India)	123
Hindus	113
Sikhs	151
Jains	306
Buddhists	119
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	5,041
Muslims	92
Christians	919
Jews	2,636
Tribal	4
Others	28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000. Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

Languages—In the whole Indian Empire 225 languages were returned at the census, dialects, as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered.

English Language—Literacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town dwelling population. Two

The principal languages are given in the following statement —

Language	Total number of speakers (000 omitted)				Number per 10,000, of total population	
	1931		1921		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Western Hindi	37,743	33,804	50,210	46,504	2,090	1,990
Bengali	27,517	25,952	25,239	24,055	1,523	1,527
Telugu	13,291	13,083	11,874	11,727	736	770
Marathi	10,573	10,317	9,296	9,095	585	607
Tamil	10,073	10,339	9,284	9,496	558	602
Punjabi	8,799	7,040	8,961	7,272	487	414
Rajasthani	7,271	6,627	6,656	6,025	403	390
Kanarese	5,690	5,516	5,253	5,121	315	325
Oriya	5,485	5,709	4,952	5,192	304	336
Gujarati	5,610	5,240	4,967	4,585	311	308
Burmese	4,332	4,522	4,135	4,288	240	266
Malayalam	4,533	4,605	3,736	3,762	257	271
Lahnda (or Punjabi)	4,603	3,963	3,050	2,602	255	273

The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse, which has given rise to bi-lingualism and the consequent displacement of tribal languages, has formed the subject of a considerable amount of discussion and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a *lingua franca* for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani, which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules, we get well over 100 millions of speakers of tongues which have some considerable affinities and cover a very large area of northern and

central India. In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct, but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers, with out any great conscious change in their speech, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a *lingua franca* over a large part of India.

Infirmities—These are classes under four main heads—insanity, deaf mutism, blindness and leprosy. The appended statement shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the proportion per hundred thousand of the population —

Infirmity	NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION					
	—	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Insane	120,304 34	88,305 28	81,006 26	66,205 23	74,279 27	81,137 35
Deaf-mutes	230,895 66	189,644 60	199,891 64	153,168 52	196,861 75	197,215 86
Blind	601,370 172	479,637 152	443,653 142	354,104 121	458,868 167	526,748 229
Lepers	147,911 42	102,513 32	109,094 35	97,340 33	126,244 46	131,968 57
TOTAL		860,099 272	833,644 267	670,817 229	856,252 315	937,063 407

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901 many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891 there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

Occupation—It is a well known fact that the majority of the people in India live on agriculture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 87 per cent of the country's workers are employed in the former and 10 per cent in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 103 millions are land owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe.

Between the man who cultivates land and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a comparison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually engaged in cultivation in British India it is that for each agriculturist there are 2.9 acres of cropped land of which 0.65 of an acre is irrigated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea. Forestry employs fewer than special cultivation.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people living on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man, the army, the Navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country, in other words, 350 odd millions are ruled by one million servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes. An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that.

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows —

There exists four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route — known as the Grand Trunk Road — which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 69,000 miles of metalled road in British India. None of these roads however can be considered safe all-weather trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length and its improvement even in the Madras Presidency would be likely to absorb a large proportion of their funds for some years to come, whilst further North, where it enters Orissa, it has to cross so many large waterways that it will be quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement, on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North-West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Son in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic. As regards the subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgable waterways which dissect it, in addition of course there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, where the difficulties of the ground provide obvious reason for the dearth of communications. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of kutcha roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which provide good going for motor traffic during the dry weather. On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor

transport was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it.

The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit which had been effected in March 1929 should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February 1937. Its main features may be described as follows. The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 10% for administration, research and special grants in aid shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States etc. in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, reconstruction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time —

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province, or

(b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province.

the Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

	Takhs Rs	Takhs Rs
Gross Receipts to end of 1935 36		813 18
Gross Receipts for first half of 1936 37 (i.e. from 1st April 1936 to 30th September 1936)		71 9
Total Receipts to end of 30th September 1936		885 13
Deduct Civil Aviation Grant		4 27
Nett Credit to the Road Fund		880 86
Deduct Reserve	Takhs Rs	
From 1929 30 to 1935 36	88 42	
For 1st half of 1936 37	10 80	
Windfall from oil Companies	9 39	
Special Contri- bution from Budget Sur- plus for 1934 35	40 00	148 61
Amount available for dis- tribution		732 25
Amount distributed to end of 1936 1937		
Provinces	610 27	

(Forward

	1964	Lakhs
B/Forward Minor Administrations and British Administered Areas in States	610.27	
Indian States	22.28	
	87.22	719.77

Balance to be carried forward	
for allotment in 1937-38	12 48

On the administrative side, roads are a Provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes: Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of Local Bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra Municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed Provincial but maintained under their agency and within Municipal areas all roads other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the Provinces and Local roads from Local Revenue supplemented by Provincial Grants. Since 1929 however the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction or reconstruction or improvement of roads but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure on original road works from Provincial and Local Revenue but unfortunately the years following the introduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency with the result that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The following table shows the sums charged to the revenue of Provincial Governments and Local Boards in 1934-35 as compared to the years 1913-14 and 1928-29 —

	1913-14			1928-29			1934-35		
	In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
Madras	19.9	48.8	68.7	45.8	104.9	150.7	36.5	99.8	136.3
Bombay	19.6	19.8	39.4	19.4	56.3	75.7	15.0	42.4	57.4
Bangal	17.7	28.8	46.5	13.8	50.3	64.1	2.2	24.4	26.6
U P	12.9	30.4	43.3	6.6	58.8	65.4	0.7	30.4	31.1
Punjab	12.5	23.5	36.0	65.6	66.6	132.1	2.8	59.1	61.9
B & O	21.5	19.2	40.7	14.9	34.0	48.9	7.4	42.1	49.5
C P	13.4	18.7	32.1	25.3	34.7	60.0	3.9	31.1	35.0
Assam	42.1	15.1	57.2	11.2	23.2	34.4	1.6	27.5	29.1
N W F P	10.0	10.7	20.7	3.8	13.1	16.9	0.5	18.7	19.2
Burma	14.8	41.4	56.2	99.6	72.4	172.0	3.7	36.7	40.4
Total	184.4	256.4	440.8	305.9	514.3	820.2	74.3	412.2	486.5

Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund the total expenditure on extra Municipal roads during recent years is as follows —

	1930 31			1931 32			1932 33			1933 34		
	In lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
Madras	101 5	131 3	232 8	74 0	110 6	184 6	49 8	94 7	144 5	42 6	100 7	143 3
Bombay	13 2	53 6	66 8	19 1	48 7	67 8	21 8	40 8	62 6	17 7	42 7	60 4
Bengal	12 0	45 8	57 8	18 6	44 4	63 0	16 3	42 2	58 5	11 2	39 5	50 7
U P	25 2	32 4	57 6	12 0	24 8	36 8	0 6	24 9	25 5	2 1	23 4	25 5
Punjab	23 3	64 5	87 8	10 9	58 1	69 0	4 8	57 8	62 6	5 7	59 1	64 8
B & O	19 1	33 2	52 3	13 4	32 1	45 5	8 9	32 7	41 6	7 8	33 1	40 9
C P	20 8	34 2	55 0	10 0	30 1	40 1	5 6	29 4	35 0	4 6	30 4	35 0
Assam	8 6	27 8	36 4	5 1	26 3	31 4	5 4	24 5	29 9	2 6	25 9	28 5
N W F P	4 6	21 2	25 8	2 4	17 4	19 8	2 1	19 9	22 0	3 9	19 1	25 0
Burma	70 0	72 9	142 9	29 6	46 7	76 3	8 9	44 5	53 4	6 7	30 2	36 9
Total	298 3	516 9	815 2	195 1	439 2	634 3	124 2	411 4	535 6	104 9	404 1	509 0

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1699, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction

of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown in India, he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them, it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works, it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems, it had until 1st April 1926 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935.

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd

December 1919. (For detailed particulars see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding years.) Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self Government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act

embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province and (2) at the centre a Responsible Government of India, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme are made in the Act of 1935, which includes 478 sections and 16 schedules and is the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book.

The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into force on 1st April 1937. Over the inauguration of Federation there is inevitable delay. The Indian States have except for a small minority indicated their readiness to enter a Federation

on the lines proposed by the Act. But, because of their Treaties with the British Crown no State can be compelled to enter and each State which decides to enter must do so by a separate Instrument of Accession negotiated in relation to that State's particular circumstances. The settlement of these Instruments requires time. This was foreseen and hence the Act of 1935 contains a chapter of Transition provisions for the regulation of the form and powers of the Government of India pending the inauguration of Federation.

In what here follows will be found an account of the new Constitutional arrangements for the Provinces and for the Government of India as it exists prior to Federation.

THE PROVINCES

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners Provinces and also certain Excluded areas where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution)—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind. The Act recognises Berar as being under the sovereignty of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Heir Presumptive is elsewhere created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration as part of the major Province to which its name is given. The Act creates Orissa and Sind separate Governors Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown. The Act gives powers for the creation of other Governors Provinces.

The Provincial Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. It also provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion. The Governor chooses his Ministers, who hold office during his pleasure and he is directed by his Instrument of Instructions to select such as are likely to have the support of the Legislature and is enjoined to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act.

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor—

- (a) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof,
- (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities,
- (c) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests,

- (d) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes for which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of this Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation (these provisions are concerned with the prevention of legislative discrimination against British subjects in regard to taxation, trade, professional business and qualifications),
- (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of this Act are declared to be partially excluded areas,
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof, and
- (g) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of this Act by the Governor General in his discretion (i.e., concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority, inter-provincial co-operation in certain matters and so forth).

If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken. Where the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment he is placed under the control of the Governor General in the latter's discretion.

The Provincial Legislatures—The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam two Chambers and (b) in the other Provinces one Chamber the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly. Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one third of its members are to retire in every third year. Every Legislative Assembly of every Province unless sooner dissolved is to continue for five years.

The Houses of Legislature are electoral bodies with special electoral provisions for communal and other particular interests and are based on a considerably wider franchise than was provided by the Act of 1919

Special provisions are made for cases in which the Governor finds himself unable to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature

The Governor of a Province is given power to promulgate ordinances if when his Legislature is not in session, he is satisfied that circumstances necessitate immediate action and under certain other conditions and in certain circumstances and under prescribed conditions to enact Acts in his discretion

Provision is further made to enable the Government to be carried on if at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act

Chief Commissioners' Provinces—The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer Merwara Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Panth Piploda Provision is made for the possible creation of others. A Chief Commissioner's Province is to be administered by the Governor General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion

DIVISION OF POWERS

The Act provides for the institution of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council

The Act also prescribes that the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them

Provincial Legislation—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937—

1 Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power) the administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court and fees taken therein, preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order persons subjected to such detention

2 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list, procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts

3 Police, including railway and village police

4 Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein, arrangements with

other units for the use of prisons and other institutions

5 Public debt of the Province

6 Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions

7 Provincial pensions that is to say pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues

8 Works lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province

9 Compulsory acquisition of land

10 Libraries museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province

11 Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder

12 The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature and to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature

13 Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations improvement trusts district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self government or village administration

14 Public health and sanitation hospitals and dispensaries registration of births and deaths

15 Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India

16 Burials and burial grounds

17 Education

18 Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communications not specified in List I, minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways, municipal tramways, rope-

ways, inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways, ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports, vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles

19 Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power

20 Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases, improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training and practice, pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass

21 Land, that is to say rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant and the collection of rents, transfer alienation and devolution of agricultural land, land improvement and agricultural loans, colonisation, Courts of Wards encumbered and attached estates, treasure trove

22 Forests

23 Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control

24 Fisheries

25 Protection of wild birds and wild animals

26 Gas and gasworks

27 Trade and commerce within the Province, markets and fairs, money lending and money lenders

28 Inns and innkeepers

29 Production, supply and distribution of goods, development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control

30 Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods, weights and measures

31 Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject as respects opium to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III

32 Relief of the poor, unemployment

33 The incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I, unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations, co-operative societies

34 Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments

35 Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition

36 Betting and gambling

37 Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list

38 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list

39 Land revenue including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records survey for revenue purposes and records of rights and alienation of revenue

40 Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India —

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption,

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, non narcotic drugs,

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub paragraph (b) of this entry

41 Taxes on agricultural income

42 Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows

43 Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land

44 Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development

45 Capital taxes

46 Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments

47 Taxes on animals and boats

48 Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements

49 Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption use or sale therein

50 Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainment, amusements, betting and gambling

51 The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty

52 Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways

53 Toll

54 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legislative List in which both the Governments of India and the Provincial Governments enjoy powers. Here it is —

PART I

1 Criminal law including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the

use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power

2 Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act

3 Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit

4 Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code

of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act, the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province

5 Evidence and oaths, recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings

6 Marriage and divorce, infants and minor adoption

7 Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land

8 Transfer of property other than agricultural land, registration of deeds and documents

9 Trusts and Trustees

10 Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land

11 Arbitration

12 Bankruptcy and insolvency, administrators, general and official trustees

13 Stamp duties, other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty

14 Actionable wrongs save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II

15 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list

16 Legal medical and other professions

17 Newspapers, books, and printing presses

18 Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient

19 Poisons and dangerous drugs

20 Mechanically propelled vehicles

21 Boilers

22 Prevention of cruelty to animals

23 European vagrancy, criminal tribes

24 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

25 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court

PART II

26 Factories

27 Welfare of labour, conditions of labour, provident funds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, health insurance, including in old age pensions, old age pensions

28 Unemployment insurance

29 Trade unions, industrial and labour disputes

30 The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants

31 Electricity

32 Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels and the rule of the road on such waterways, carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways

33 The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition

34 Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority

35 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

36 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the Governors' provinces, were of comparatively minor scope though the spirit of the Act required considerable modifications of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The Act of 1935 provides for extensive further changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile at the Centre the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-Generals Executive Council (which, however had the far reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province,

a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The Council of State was constituted a body of 60 members, including 31 elected (including one member to represent Barar who, though technically nominated, was to be nominated as the result of elections held in Barar) and 26 nominated of whom not more than 10 might be officials. The Indian Legislative Assembly was constituted with 144 members of whom 105 to be elected (including in the case of the Council of State one Barar member who though actually elected had technically to be a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members not fewer than one third were required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-Generals Executive Council were not made ex-officio members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General. So also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legis-

lative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years, but either Chamber, or both simultaneously may be dissolved at any time by the Governor General.

Election—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils already described except that, *firstly* the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly* that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis, that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats:—

	Legislative Assembly	Council of State
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	4	1
North West Frontier Province	4	2
Burma	1	
Delhi	105	34

The Government of India Act 1935, by separating Burma from India eliminated the Burma members.

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a 'Senate of Elder Statesmen' and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Legislature, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers—The Powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the central sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same act within their provincial sphere and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies were as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces, that is to say, they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application to categories of subjects.

The new provisions made in the Government of India Act 1935, affecting the Government of India, were described in an earlier part of this chapter.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 made no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer was necessarily somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning was made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government

use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which was attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

The Act of 1945 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than three nor more than six persons whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice. It also prescribes that the salary of the Secretary of State and the expenses of his Department shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament. The Governor General is given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor General and the Executive members of his Council are under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These members under the Government of India Act 1919 held respectively the portfolios of Education, Health and Land, Home, Finance, Commerce and Railways, Industries and Labour, Law. Following the decision taken in April 1937 to form a portfolio for communications a redistribution of portfolios has taken place. In lieu of the two existing departments of Commerce and of Industries and Labour there are three departments namely the Department of Commerce, the Department of Communications and the Department of Labour. The Commerce Department deals with all subjects hitherto entrusted to it except Ports (including pilotage within ports) and inland navigation which go to the Communications Department. In addition the Commerce Department is responsible for industries including stores, industrial research and exhibitions, and patents and designs. It thus deals generally with commerce, industries, industrial property, insurance and actuarial work and with blue water shipping. The department of Communications deals with posts and telegraphs, broadcasting, civil aviation, meteorology, ports, inland navigation and roads. Railways continue to form a separate department, but will be under the same member of the Council as the Communications Department. The Secretary for Communications attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex officio member. The department of Labour deals with all labour subjects hitherto dealt with in the Department of Industries and Labour. In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways. It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concerns

industry, printing and stationery and various items of safety legislation and administration. Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department. The Department of Commerce and Labour is placed under the charge of a member who is designated member for Commerce and Labour and the Department of Communications and Railways is placed under a member who is designated Member for Communications. The change in portfolios took place at the autumn move of the Government of India from Simla to New Delhi in 1937.

The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs. The Commander in Chief may also be and in practice always is, an Ordinary member of the Council. He holds charge of the Army Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become extraordinary members if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor General appoints. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet—ordinarily once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council

the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under Secretary of State in the United Kingdom, but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department, that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case

in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council, and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency, The Most Hon. ble The Marquess of Louthgow, PC, KT, GMSI, GMBE, DL, TD, 18th April 1936

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Private Secretary—J G Lathwaite, Esq., CIE

Asst. Private Secretary—C B Duke, ICS

Military Secretary—Lt Col H H Stable, CI Horse

Personal Assistant—W H P de la Haye, MBE

Surgeon—Major H H Elliott, MBE, MC, MB, FRCs (Edin), IMS

Assistant to Surgeon—J A Rogers, MBE, MRCs, IMD

Comptroller of the House hold—Major W E Maxwell, CIE (The Baluch Regiment)

Aides de Camp—Squadron Leader J C L A Johnson, RAF, Major W H Goschen

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant A H P Noble, RN Captain D Ross, 13th Lancers, Captain P M Borwick, Royal Scots Greys

Indian Aides de Camp—Risaldar Major (Hony Captain), Muhammad Zaman Probyn's Horse, Risaldar Major Muzaffar Khan, Governor General's Body Guard

Honorary Aides de Camp—Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) A Mac L Robertson, MC, VD, Commanding, 1st Bn Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) A B Beddow, VD, Commandant, Surma Valley Light House, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) T Lamb, VD, The Bengal Artillery, AFI, Major (Hony Lt Colonel) W H Shoober, The Nagpur Regiment, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) E K Glazebrook, The Rangoon Battalion, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) A Duncan, VD, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Battalion, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) R S Weir, VD, Commanding, The Allahabad Contingent, Captain A G Maundrell CIE, RIN, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) M G Platts, OBE, MC, AICo, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) G D Moore, VD, Commandant, The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Colonel) D M Reid, MC, The Madras Contingent, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Col) A L Danby, ED, The Bihar Light Horse, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Col) O G Edwards, VD, The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, AFI, Lt Colonel (Hony Col) F B Hawkes, OBE, VD, The North Western Railway Battalion, AFI

Honorary Indian Aides de Camp—Colonel Shambhaji Rao Bhonsle, OBE, Adjutant General, Gwalior Army, Brigadier Rahmatulla

Khan, Thakur, General Staff Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, Brigadier Mirza Kader Beg, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, 1st Hyderabad I S Lancers, Lt Col Thakur Anop Singh, MC, IOM, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, Mewar Lancers, Subadar Major (Hony Captain) Mit Singh, Sardar Bahadur IOM late 53rd Sikhs, Risaldar Major Karam Singh, Bahadur, IDSM, late 15th (DCC) Lancers Risaldar Major (Hony Captain) Mohi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, CIE, IDSM, late 31st (DCC) Lancers, Subadar Major (Hony Captain) Dalpet Singh, Sardar Bahadur, IOM, late 9th Jat Regiment, Subadar Major (Hony Captain) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, 3/10th Baluch Regiment, Risaldar Major (Hony Captain) Jaffar Hussain The Viceroy's Body Guard, Risaldar Major (Hony Lieut.) Sheikh Faizuddin, IDSM, 9th Royal Deccan Horse, Subadar Major and Hony Captain Bhikham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, MC, IDSM, 12th F F Regiment, Risaldar Major (Hony Lieut.) Mehtab Singh, Governor General's Body Guard

Honorary Surgeons—Lt Colonel A M Dick, OBE, MB, Ch B (Edin), LRCP (Lond), FRCs (Eng) VHS, IMS, Lt Colonel Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Kt OBE, ITFMC, Lt Colonel G G Jolly, CIE, MB, Ch, B (Edin), DPH, DTM, & H, IMS, Colonel R E U Newman, OBE, MC, late RAMC, Colonel L V Thurston, DSO, late RAMC, Colonel J St Maughan, DSO, late RAMC, Lt Colonel J Taylor, DSO, MD, DPH, IMS, Colonel R P Lewis, DSO, late RAMC, Colonel H C Buckley, MD, FRCs, IMS, Colonel A C McNeight, BA, MB, BCh, DPH, IMS, Colonel A E S Irvine, DSO, (late RAMC), Colonel W J Powell, CIE, BA, MD, BCh, BAO, DPH, LM, IMS

Honorary Assistant Surgeons—Dr Dahiruddin Ahmad, OBE, (Bengal), Mr G R Govardhan, LM & S, (Central Provinces), Major J M Peretra, IMD, (Bihar), Khan Sahib Dr Salyid Wahiduddin Haidar (United Provinces), Khan Sahib Mir Muhammad Ismail (Punjab), Dr K R Menon, LM & S (Burma), Dr H S Hingman, OBE, LMS, MRCs (Eng), LRCP (Lond) (Madras), Dr K A Contractor, LM & S (Bombay), Sardar Sahib Dr Sohan Singh

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Assistant Secretary, G Corley Smith, M B E

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 B A, L L B (Temp)

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 Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British
 India, J Oswald, M Inst C E

Nautical Adviser to the Government of India
 Capt R M Philby R I N

Chief Surveyor to the Government of India,
 Engr Capt J S Page, R I N (Retd)

Engineer, Lighthouse Department and Inspector
 of Lighthouses in British India, A N Seal,
 B S C (Iond)

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 M A, B L, A I A

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 Sahgal, L I B A C A K A

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 C I E, I C S

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Deputy Secretary J A Mackeown, I C S

Additional Deputy Secretary, N Mahadeva
 Aiyar, I C S

Under Secretary, C M Ker, I C S

Assistant Secretary Rai Bahadur S K Banerjee

Assistant Secretary, A M Price

Consulting Engr to the Govt of India (Roads),
 K G Mitchell, C I E

Assistant to C E (Roads), Jadish Prasad

Superintendents, Rai Sahib B C Tawakley, M A
 A N Banerjee, Barkat Rai, Rai Sahib Bhag
 Mal, J W Thirball Bishamber Nath, B A
 (on leave), Udhi Ram, Tara Chand (Temp),
 Rai Bahadur (Offg), S C Jerath, M A
 (Offg), Hakumat Rai (Offg), Topan Lal
 (Offg)

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Member (Transportation), A E Tylden Patten son

Member (Staff), J C Highet, FCH, AMICE

Director, Mechanical Engineering, E Ingoldby

Director, Finance T S Sankara Aiyar BA, B F

Director, Establishment, D B Mathia Das

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Offg Director of Civil Engineering, J Mackinnon

Director, Traffic, F D Souza, (on leave)

Offg Director, Traffic, C G W Cordon

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Officer on Special Duty R F Mudie CIE OBE ICS, JP

Officer on Special Duty (Codes), K C Srinivasan,

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Dy Director, Mechanical Engineering, R C Paranjoti

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Dy Director, Establishment II, T M Khan

Deputy Director, Traffic (Transportation) J W C Holt

Dy Director (Commercial) H M Jagtiani

Supervisor, Railway Labour, Lt Col H W Wagstaff, MC, RE

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Assistant Secretary, E C Rundlet

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Superintendent Finance K S Raghavan

Superintendent, Traffic, J S Sequeira

Superintendent, Budget, R S Kishori Lal

Superintendent, Establishment (No I), B S Malhan

Superintendent, Works, E Carlson

Superintendent, Establishment (No II) Rai Sahib S L Puri

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Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation (Civil) L H Swain

Dy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Mechanical, R C Case

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation Mechanical, W A Nightingale (offg)

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Civil, W Douglas Thompson (offg)

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Specification & Records, A Vasudevan (offg)

Officers on Special Duty, W E Gelson and E A Blackwood

Office Superintendent, Diwan Chand Kohli

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Joint Secretary and Draftsman, J Bartley, CIE

Addl Joint Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr A de C Williams, ICS

Deputy Secretary, Shavax A Lal, MA LLB

Addl Deputy Secretary and Chief Whip Legislative Assembly, J A Mackeown, ICS

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur Amrita Lal Banerjee, BA, ISO

Assistant Secretary, A W Chick

Superintendents, L E James and Rai Sahib A K Gupta, BA

ATTACHES

S B Palekar, LI B

H B Hingorani, BA LLB

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Solicitor, D N Mitra

2nd Solicitor, S Webb Johnson, OBE

Asst Solicitor S N Mushran, Bar at Law

FEDERAL ADVOCATE GENERAL IN INDIA

Sir Brojendra Mitter, KCSI, Bar at Law

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Director, Col S W S Hamilton, DSO, Col J D Campbell DSO Lt Col F J M King RE, Col C G Lewis, OBE

Superintendents Lt Col C M Thompson IA, Lt Col F B Scott IA, Lt Col L H Jackson IA Lt Col E O Wheeler, MC, RE (on leave), Lt Col O Slater, MC, RF Lt Col E A Glennie DSO RE, Lt Col I M M. Penney, RF Lt Col W J Norman MC RF, Major G F Heaney RT Major G H Osmaston, MC, RE, Major G Bamford RF Major G W Gemmell IA (captain) J B P Angwin, RE, C H Tresham VD D K Rennick MBE, O N Pushong J McCracken, MBE, Capt D R Crone, RF, M M Mudalliar, MA

Asst Superintendents, Capt H W Wright RE (on leave), Capt I H R Wilson, RE, Capt R H Sams, BSC RE, Capt C A K Wilson RE, Capt R C N Jenny, BA, RF Lieut J S O Jelly, BA, RE, Lieut C A Biddle, BA RE, Lieut D E O Thackwell, BA, RE (on leave), Lieut R A Gardiner, BA, RE, Lieut R C A Edge, RE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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Superintending Geologists, C S Fox, DSc (Birm), MI Min E FGS, E L G Clegg BSc (Manch) H Crookshank, BA, BAI (Dub) and A L Coulson, DSc (Melb), DIC FGS

Geologists E J Bradshaw, BA, BAI (Dub), MSc (California) D N Wadia MA, BSc (Bom), FGS, FRGS FRASB, J A Dunn, DSc (Melb), DIC, FGS E R Gee, MA (Cantab), FGS, W D West MA (Cantab), M S Krishnan, MA (Madras), ARCS, DIC Ph D (London) J B Auden, MA (Cantab), V P Sondhi, MSc (Punjab), FGS, P K Ghosh, MSc (Cal) DIC DSc (Lond) M R Sahni, MA (Cantab), DSc (Lond) DIC and A M N Ghosh, BSc (Cal), BSc (Lond), ARCS

Chemist, R K Dutta Roy, MSc (Dacca), Dr Ing (Hanover)

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Director, C C Calder, BSc, BSc (Agr), FLS FRHS, also Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Slpur, and Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation, Benzal, *Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum*, S N Bal, MSc, PhC, *Systematic Assistant*, V Narayana swami, MA *Superintendent Cinchona Cultivation in Burma* P T Russell (on leave) *Offg Supdt*, G H Fothergill

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Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, Lt Col A H Shaikh, IMS

Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service, Offg, Lieut Col J P Canteenwalla, IMS

Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Col J Taylor, DSO, MD, DPH, VHS, IMS

Offg Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Lieut Colonel W J Webster, MC MD, DPH DTM A H, IMS *Captain M I Ahuja*, MD, DTM DPH, IMS, *Major W D B Read*, ADM, MB, BCh, MRCS IMS

Assistant to Director Central Research Institute Kasauli, Military Assistant Surgeon A G Brooks, DTM, IMD

Director General of Observatories, Poona, C W B Normand, MA DSc (Edin)

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, Thomas Royds, DSc (on leave)

Director Kodaikanal Observatory Dr A L Narayan, MA, DSc

Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory, Dr K R Ramanathan MA, DSc

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, Khan Bahadur K M Asadullah, BA, FLA

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Dr Baini Prashad, DSc

Master, Security Printing, Nasik Road, Major D Fitz John Fitzmaurice

Director, Intelligence Bureau, Sir Horace Williamson, Kt, CIE

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Dr J Matthai, CIE, IES

Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Rai Bahadur S N Banerji, BA

Controller of Patents and Designs, K Rama Pal, MA

Keeper of the Records, Khan Bahadur A F M Abdul Ali FRSI, MA

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF FORT
WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Name	Assumed charge of office
Warren Hastings	20 Oct 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart	8 Feb 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K G (a)	12 Sep 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart (b)	28 Oct 1793
Lieut General the Hon Sir Alfred Clarke, K C B (offg)	17 Mar 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P C (c)	18 May 1798
The Marquess Cornwallis, K G (2nd time)	30 July 1805
Captain L A P Anderson, Sir George H Barlow, Bart	10 Oct 1805
Lord Minto P C (d)	31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K G, P C (e)	4 Oct 1813
John Adam (offg)	13 Jan 1823
Lord Amherst, P C (f)	1 Aug 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (offg)	13 Mar 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G C B, G C H, P C	4 July 1828
(a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug 1792	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Tellemout	
(c) Created Marquess Wellesley, 2 Dec 1799	
(d) Created Earl of Minto 24 Feb 1813	
(e) Created Marquess of Hastings 2 Dec 1816	
(f) Created Earl Amherst 2 Dec 1826	

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G C B, G C H, P C	14 Nov 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart (a) (offg)	20 Mar 1835
Lord Auckland, G C B, P C (b)	4 Mar 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P C (c)	28 Feb 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (offg)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon Sir Henry Hardinge, G C B (d)	23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P C (e)	12 Jan 1848
Viscount Canning, P C (f)	29 Feb 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe	
(b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec 1839	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough	
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846	
(e) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug 1849	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning	

NOTE—The Governor General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS
GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
Viscount Canning, P C (a)	1 Nov 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, KT, G O B, P C	12 March 1862
Major General Sir Robert Napier K C B (b) (offg)	21 Nov 1863
Colonel Sir William T Denison, K C B (offg)	2 Dec 1863
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G C B, K C S I (c)	12 Jan 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K P	12 Jan 1869
John Strachey (d) (offg)	9 Feb 1872
Lord Napier of Merchiston, KT (e) (offg)	23 Feb 1872
Lord Northbrook P C (f)	3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G C B (g)	12 Apl 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K G, P C	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K P G C B, G C M G, P C (h)	13 Dec 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G C M G	10 Dec 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P C	27 Jan 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston P C	6 Jan 1899
Baron Amthill (offg)	30 Apl 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P C (i)	13 Dec 1904
The Earl of Minto, K G, P C, G C M G	18 Nov 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P C, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, I S O (j)	23 Nov 1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apl 1916
Marquess of Reading	Apl 1921
Baron Irwin	Apl 1926
The Earl of Willingdon	Apl 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow	Apl 1936
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G C S I, C I E	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880	
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava 12 Nov 1888	
(i) Created an Earl June 1911	
(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G M S I and G M I E). On quitting office, he becomes G O S I and G C I E with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty	

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President —The Hon Sir Abdur Rahim, K C S I

Deputy President —Mr Abdul Matin Chaudhury

A Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Madras City (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Mr S Satyamurthi
Ganjam <i>cum</i> Vizagapatam (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr V V Giri
Godavari <i>cum</i> Kistna (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr K Nageswara Rao
Guntur <i>cum</i> Nellore (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr N G Ranga Ayyangar
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
Salem and Coimbatore <i>cum</i> North Arcot (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr T S Avinashilingam Chettiar
South Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr C N Muthuranga Mudaliar
Tanjore <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr K Santhanam
Madura and Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr P S Kumaraswami Raju
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Samuel Aaron
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mr Umar Ali Shah
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	Haji Abdul Sathar II Essak Sait
Madras (European)	Mr F E James
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kallengode Kt, C I E
Madras Indian Commerce	Mr R Ry Sami Vencatachalam Chetty Garu
Bombay City (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Dr G V Deshmukh
Ditto	Mr Cowasji Jehanjir, K C I E O B E
Sind (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navalrai
Bombay Northern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Huseinbhai A Laljee
Bombay Central Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Keshavrao Mirutirao Jedhe
Ditto	Mr N V Gadgil
Bombay Southern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr S K Hosmani
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr M A Jinnah
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Haji Abdulla Haroon
Ditto	Mr Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto
Bombay (European)	Mr W B Hossack
Ditto	Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)	Mr Mathuradas Vissanji
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders)	

Constituency	Name
Bombay Millowners Association (Indian Commerce) **	Sir Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody K R E
Calcutta (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Mr N C Chunder
Calcutta Suburbs (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Dr P N Banerjea
Burdwan Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya
Presidency Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra
Dacca Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Suryya Kumar Som
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Akhil Chandra Datta
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban)	Sir Abdur Rahim, K C S I Kt
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Haji Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan
Dacca cum Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi
Bakarganj cum Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural)	
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Md Anwarul Azim
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Kabir Ud Din Ahmad
Bengal (European)	
Do	Mr T Chapman Mortimer
Do	Mr A Aikman
Bengal Landholders	Mr Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury
Marwari Association (Indian Commerce)	Babu Bajinath Bajoria
Cities of the United Provinces (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Dr Bhagavan Das
Meerut Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Choudhri Raghubir Narain Singh
Agra Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Sri Prakasa
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya
Lucknow Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Shri Mohan Lal Saxena
Fyzabad Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Sirdar Jogendra Singh
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban)	Maulana Shaukat Ali
Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Kt C I F
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, Kt
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr Zia ud Din Ahmed, C I E
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Mohamed Azhar Ali
United Provinces (European)	Mr J R Scott
United Provinces Landholders	Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Ananda Gajapatira, of Vizianagram

** Entitled to representation in rotation

Constituency	Name
Ambala Division (Non Muhammadan)	Lala Sham Lal
West Punjab (Non Muhammadan)	Bhai Parmanand
Jullundur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Raizada Hans Raj
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr H M Abdullah
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah Kt
North West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Saheb Shaik Fazal i Haq Piracha
South West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahdum Murid Hossain Qureshi
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sadar Mangal Singh
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh
Punjab Landholders	Mr M Ghiasuddin
Darbhanga cum Saran (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Satya Narain Singh
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Bepin Bihari Varma
Orissa Division (Non Muhammadan)	Pandit Nilakantha Das
Do do	Mr Bhubananda Das
Patna cum Shahabad (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Anugrah Narayan Sinha
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Shri Krishna Sinha
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Kailash Bihari Lal
Chhota Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Babu Ram Narayan Singh
Patna and Chhota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muhammadan)	Mr Muhammad Nauman
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Mr Muhammad Ahsan
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Mr Badrul Hasan
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Raja Bahadur Harihara Prosad Narayan Sinha, O B E
Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non Muhammadan)	Seth Govind Das
Do do	Mr Ghan-shiam Singh Gupta
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Saheb Nawab Siddique Ali Khan
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Sheodass Daga
Assam Valley (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Kuladhar Chahha
Surma Valley cum Shillong (Non Muhammadan)	
Assam (Muhammadan)	
Assam (European)	Mr C H Witherington
Delhi (General)	Mr M Asaf Ali
Ajmer Merwara (General)	Raj Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni
North West Frontier Province (General)	Dr Khan Saheb

The list of elected members contains several vacancies due to sitting members being elected to Provincial legislatures at the first Provincial general elections under the new Constitution

Province or body represented	Name
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NOMINATED MEMBERS

(a) OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Government of India

Do	The Hon Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, Kt
Do	The Hon Sir James Grigg, K C B
Do	The Hon Sir Henry Craik, K C S I
Do	The Hon Chaudhuri Muhamud Zafrulla Khan
Do	Sir Raghavendra Rao, Kt
Do	Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K B E, C I E, O B E
Do	Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K C I E C S I, C I E, M V O
Do	
Do	Mr G H Spence C I E
Do	Mr A H Lloyd
Do	Mr S N Roy
Do	Mr J A Thorne
Do	Mr K Sanjiva Rao C I E
Do	Mr J A Mackeown
Madras	M R Ry Dewan Bahadur B V Sri Hari Rao Nayudu Guru
Do	Mr K R Menon
Bombay	Mr V S Bhilde
Sind	Mr C B Nagarkar
Bengal	Mr P J Griffiths
Do	Mr A K Chanda
The Central Provinces	Mr N J Roughton
Assam	Mr S L Mehta
United Provinces	Mr J F Sale
Bihar & Orissa	Rai Bahadur Bansi Dhar
The Punjab	Thakur Lalit Chand

(b) Berar representative (1) Mr M S Aney

(c) Non OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Bombay	Dr R D Dalal
Bengal	Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee, Kt, O B E
The Punjab	Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt, C I E
Do	Capt Sardar Sher Mohammad Khan, C I E, M B E
Do	Hony Capt Rao Bahadur Lal Chand, O B E
Delhi	K B Sir Abdul Hamid, Kt, C I E, O B E
Madras Presidency	Sir Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma C I E
North West Frontier Province	Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C I E, O B E Nawab of Dera
Associated Chambers of Commerce	Mr L C Buss
Indian Christian	Dr F X DeSouza
The Depressed Classes	Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah
Anglo Indian Community	Lt Col Sir H A J Gidney, Kt
Labour Interests	Mr N M Joshi

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon ble Sir Muncegl Byramji Dadabhoi K C S I K C I E K t , Bar at Law

A—Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Madras (Non Muhammadan)	Rao Bahadur K Govindachari
Do	Mr M Ct M Chudambaram Chettivar
Do	Mr Narayandas Girdhadas
Do	Mr V Ramdas Pintulu
Madras (Muhammadan)	Syed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur
Bombay (Non Muhammadan)	Shri Prabhishankar Pattani, K C I E
Do	Mr Govindlal Shikhlal Motilal
Do	Sir Phiroze C Sethna Kt O B E
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	Sadar Shihab Sir Sulman Cassim Haji Mitha Kt C I E
Sind (Muhammadan)	Mr Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	Mr R H Parker
East Bengal (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Kumarasankar Ray Chaudhury
West do do	Kumar Nripandra Narayan Sinha
West do do	
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	Mr Abdur Razzak Haje Abdus Sattar
East do do	Khaim Bahadur Syed Ihtisham Hyder Chaudury
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Mr J Reed Kay
United Provinces Central (Non Muhammadan)	Raja Yuvraj Datta Singh
United Provinces Northern (Non Muhammadan)	Pundit Hriday Nath Kunzru
United Provinces Southern (Non Muhammadan)	Pandit P N Sapru
United Provinces West (Muhammadan)	Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain
United Provinces East (Muhammadan)	Shaukh Mushir Hosain Kidwai
Punjab (Non Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das C I E
Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Buta Singh
East and West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Chaudri Atullah Khan Tarar
Bihar and Orissa (Non Muhammadan)	Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singh, K O I E of Darbhanga
Do	Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahttha
Do	Mr Sitakanta Mahapatra
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	Mr Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam
Central Provinces (General)	Mr V V Kalikar
Berar (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Brijlal Naudlal Biyani
Assam (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Ali Asgar Khan

Constituency	Name
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B—NOMINATED MEMBERS—*excluding the President*(a) *Official Members*

Government of India	His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels, G C B, C S I, D S O
Do	Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kt, C S I, C I E, O B F
Do	Mr R M Maxwell, C S I, C I F
Do	Mr J C Nixon, C S I, C I E
Do	Mr A G Clow, C S I, C I E
Do	Mr H Dow, C I E
Do	Sir Guthrie Russell, Kt
Do	Mr de C Williams
Do	Mr G V Bewoor, C I E
Do	Mr J C Highet
Do	Mr A H A Todd, C I E
Do	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Bashir Siddiqi

(b) *Non Official Members*

Madras	Sir David Devadoss, Kt
Do	D B Sir K R Menon
Bombay	Sir Rahimtoola Chunoy, Kt
Bengal	Mr Josna Ghosal, C S I, C I F
Do	Prime Afsar Ul Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram Husain Bahadur
Do	Mr Bijay Kumar Basu, C I E
The United Provinces	Sirdar Nilhal Singh
The Punjab	Raja Charanjit Singh
Do	Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan
North West Frontier Provinces	Lt Col Sir S Hissar ud Din Bahadur Kt, C I E
Bihar	Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh
Do	Khan Bahadur Shams ud Din Haldar, O B E

The Bombay Presidency.

Consequent on the seperation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency as from April 1, 1936, Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind

The Bombay Presidency now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 18,192,475. Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency there are the rich plains of Gujerat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapi, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic Districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujerat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions and a people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity, the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it, the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujerat, and thirty per cent are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindhi, Gujerati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty four per cent of the population. In Gujerat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane

regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island	68,385
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island	29,90,088
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island (daily average)	1,11,147
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in candles of 784 lbs)	4,42,620
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad	20,23,100
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad	50,400
Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist	1,46,356
Number of Looms in Sholapore Dist	3,149
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	12,35,534
Number of Looms in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	25,857

Administration

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937 the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. There is now a Governor and a Council of four Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of India Act to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion; he fixes their salaries until determined by the Legislature. The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquillity of his province or any part thereof, (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities, (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants, (d) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination, (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas, (f) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler, and (g) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor General in his discretion.

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly unless sooner dissolved lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas. There are also six women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May, and in Poona from June to November, but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Local Government the Presidency is administered by three Commissioners namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patel, who is the

head of the village both for revenue and police purpose, the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant, the messenger and the watchman. Over each Taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

Justice

The administration of Justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a Barrister and nine puisne judges, either Civilian, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate Judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilian or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 30 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension

of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs 200

Public Works

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canal fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhadgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Tife at Khadakvisla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Tank at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhadgar which is 533 feet in length 180 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 2½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence, but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors General, of whom two are in charge of Range and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Fingerprint Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police

Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency and partly through the medium of grants in aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dhawar, the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant in aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (q.v., Education).

The total number of institutions including those in Sind at the end of the year 1935-36 was 17,314. Of these 16,097 were recognised and 1,217 unrecognised. Of the recognised 14,116 are for males and 1,981 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 17 Arts and Science Colleges including the University School of Economics and Sociology, 13 Professional Colleges, 787 Secondary Schools, 14,952 Primary Schools and 327 Special schools.

There are 268-9 towns and villages in this Presidency. Of these 10,757 possessed schools as compared with 10,658 in the preceding year. The area served by a town or village with school was 11.5 square miles as against 11.6 square miles in the preceding year.

There were 1,476,494 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1935-36 as compared with 1,422,146 in the preceding year. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,430,465 and in unrecognised institutions was 45,979 as compared with 1,381,447 and 40,699 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Presidency increased from 6.34 to 6.57. Of the 1,430,465 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions 1,090,057 were boys and 340,408 were girls. The increase in the case of boys was 31,327 and of girls was 17,691 as compared with the increase of 32,802 and 16,121 respectively in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs 4,10,86,354 to Rs 4,21,65,908 during the year 1935-36. Out of this amount 42.1 per cent was met from Provincial Revenues, 18.8 from Local Funds, 24.6 from fees and 14.5 from other sources.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Presidency is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1923. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of the Presidency to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1923. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows is 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

Medical

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I M S, and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I M S Officer. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased. The total number of beds available

in all the City Hospitals including private Institutions is 2,300 roughly. Well equipped hospitals exist in all important up country stations. Over 3,351,248 persons including 1,24,093 in patients were treated during the year 1933. The Presidency contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

The problem of providing a more satisfactory system of Medical relief for rural areas is under consideration.

Finance

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the financial arrangements have been revised. There is a clear cut division between the finances of the Federation and those of the Provinces.

The provincial sources of revenue in addition to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land as land revenue, taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows, taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land, duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervailing duties on goods produced or manufactured elsewhere in India being alcoholic liquors for human consumption, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, non narcotic drugs medicinal and toilet preparations, containing alcohol or any of the above substances, other excises being federal, taxes on mineral rights subject to any federal restrictions imposed in respect of mineral development, capitation taxes, taxes on professions, trades, callings, and employments, taxes on animals, boats, the sale of goods, advertisements, on luxuries including entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling, cesses on the entry of goods into a local area, dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways, tolls, stamp duties in respect of documents not included in the federal list.

Estimated Revenue for 1936-37—(in Lakhs of Rupees)

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		Rs
V	Land Revenue	345.28
VI	Excise	330.54
VII	Stamps	137.95
VIII	Forests	47.16
IX	Registration	15.03
IXA	Scheduled Taxes	18.13
Total		8,94.09
<i>Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c</i>		
XIII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	12.38
XIV	Work for which no Capital Accounts are kept	7.4
Total		19.78

Debt Service		Rs
XVI	Interest	94.83
<i>Civil Administration</i>		
XVII	Administration of Justice	17.26
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	3.77
XIX	Police	6.61
XXI	Education	14.50
XXII	Medical	13.53
XXIII	Public Health	18.43
XXIV	Agriculture	4.39
XXV	Industries	5.74
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	26.84
Total		108.97

Estimated Revenue for 1936-37—(in lakhs of Rupees)—contd

		Rs			Rs
<i>Civil Works</i>			XL Extraordinary Receipts		68
XXX Civil Works		38 50	Total Revenue		12,03 58
XXXI Bombay Development Scheme		6 86			
Total		45 36	Debt heads —		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			Deposits and advances, Loans and advances by provincial Government Advances from provincial Loans Fund, etc		
XXXIII Receipts in aid of Superannuation		7 68			1,37 10
XXXIV Stationery and Printing		2 41	Add —		
XXXV Miscellaneous		29 78	Opening Balance		69 91
Total		39 87	Grand Total		14,10 59

Estimated Expenditure for 1936-37—(in lakhs of Rupees)

		Rs			Rs
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE			34 Agriculture		22 48
			35 Industries		15 88
6 Land Revenue		46 95	37 Miscellaneous Departments		
6 Excise		41 13	Total		5 90 97
7 Stamps		2 00	<i>Civil Works</i>		
8 Forest		27 22			
8A Forest Capital outlay		52	41 Civil Works		1 14 74
9 Registration		5 62	42 Bombay Development Scheme		4 09
9A Scheduled Taxes		23	Total		1 18 83
Total		1,23 67	<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
<i>Irrigation, Embankment, &c, Revenue Account</i>			45 & 45A Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		90 59
			46 Stationery and Printing		10 48
14 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept		42 66	47 Miscellaneous		23 21
15 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue		4 64	Total		1 24 28
Total		47 30	52 Extraordinary Charges		02
<i>Debt Services</i>			Expenditure in England		35 28
			Total Expenditure charged to revenue		12 03 17
19 Interest on Ordinary Debt		1,45 01	<i>Capital Account not charged to Revenue</i>		
21 Reduction or avoidance of debt		17 81			
Total		1,62 82			
<i>Civil Administration</i>			55 Construction of Irrigation Works		3 25
22 General Administration		1 03 46	56A Capital outlay on Public Health		2 16
24 Administration of Justice		59 98	59 Bombay Development Scheme		2 54
25 Jails and Convict Settlements		17 49	60 Civil Works (not charged to Revenue)		03
26 Police		1,40 09	60B Payments of commuted value of Pensions		7 89
27 Ports and Pilotage		06	Debts Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads)		1 26 42
30 Scientific Departments		96	Total Disbursement		13,44 94
31 Education		1,60 68	Closing balance		65 65
32 Medical		40 76	Grand Total		14,10 59
33 Public Health		21 85			

Governor and President in-Council

His Excellency the Right Hon Lord Brabourne,
G C I F M C

Personal Staff

Governor's Secy—C H Bristow B A I C S

My Secy—C G Toogood D S O, Lt
Colonel 2nd K F O Gurkha Rifles

Surgeon—Lt Col H C D Rankin, O B E
R A M C

Aids de Camp—Lt M V Milbank The Cold
stream Guards Lieut H Morland R I N
Lieut H W F Walker The Coldstream
Guards C M S Yates, Indian Police

Hon Aid de Camp—H E Butler Esq

Indian Police—Capt F W Brett, Light
Petrol, Bombay Contingent at A F H E
Butler Esq Indian Police (I) Lt Col R
S Moberly, O B E, V D 1st Battalion (I)
P Ry Regt A F (I) Capt Sardar Bhim-
rao Nagojiro alias Bhansibab Patankar
Subedar Major and Hon Capt Sindar
Bahadur Krishna Khanderao Bhosale M V O
I D S M (Retd)

Commandant H L the Governor's Bodyguard—
Major G E Portal 2nd Lancers (Gardner's
Horse)

Indian Aid de Camp—Risaldar Hon Lt
Natha Singh I D S M

Council of Ministers

- 1 Sir Dhanjishah B Cooper, Kt Chief
Minister in charge of Law and Order
- 2 Sir Siddappa T Kambli Kt Education
- 3 Mr Jamnadas M Mehta—Revenue and
Finance
- 4 Mr Hoosenally M R Chintoola - Local
Self Government

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary Political and Inform's Depart-
ment—Sir Charles Turner K C I F, C S I,
I C S

Home and Ecclesiastical Department—T B
Irwin D S O M C (Offg) I C S

Revenue Department—T W Perry, C I F
I C S

General and Educational Departments—H I
Sorley, I C S

Finance Department—C G Fieck C I I, I C S

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal
Affairs—K C Sen, I C S

Public Works Department—F A Andrew I S E**MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS**

Commissioner of Income Tax—Khan Bahadur
J B Vachha C I F

Director of Veterinary Services—F S Farbrother
M R C V S, I V S

Advocate General—Kenneth McI Kemp Bar
at Law

Inspector General of Police—G A Shukhdy,
C I I, (Offg)

Director of Public Instruction—W Grieve M A,
B Sc I F S, (Offg)

Surgeon General—(Col) C H Buckley, M D,
F R C S I, V H S, I M S

Oriental Translator—J E Saugani B A

Chief Conservator of Forests—A C Hilcy

Talukdar Settlement Officer—V S Bhilde, I C S

Inspector General of Registration—M J Desai
I C S

Director of Agriculture—Mr W J Jenkins

Registrar of Co operative Societies—M D Bhansali,
I C S

Municipal Commissioner Bombay—I H laun-
ton I C S

Vice Chancellor, Bombay University—V N
Chandavarkar Bar at Law

Registrar Bombay University—S R Dongarkery
B A, LL B

Commissioner of Police Bombay—W R G
Smith

Director of Public Health—Lt Col A Y
Dabholkar, I M S

Accountant General—W R Tennant I C S

Inspector General of Taxes—Lt Col F E
Doyle, C I F, D S O, I M S

Postmaster General—J R T Booth

Collector of Customs—N R Pillai, I C S

Collector of Salt Revenue—N R Pillai I C S

Commissioner of Excise—H F Knibbt C I E,
I C S

Consulting Surveyor to Government—Major
T H G Stamper, F S I M C

Registrar of Companies—Byramji M Modi,
B Com F F A A

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Infor-
mation—J F Gannings, C B F, Bar at Law

Sheriff—Mr A G Gray

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY		John Romer (<i>Officiating</i>)	1831
Sir Abraham Shipman	1662	The Earl of Clare	1831
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct	1664	Sir Robert Grant, G C H	1835
Humphrey Cooke	1665	Died, 9th July 1838	
Sir Gervase Lucas	1666	James Farish (<i>Officiating</i>)	1838
Died, 21st May 1667		Sir J Rivett Carnac, Bart	1839
Captain Henry Garey (<i>Officiating</i>)	1667	Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart (b)	
Sir George Oxenden	1668	George William Anderson (<i>Officiating</i>)	1841
Died in Surat, 14th July 1669		Sir George Arthur, Bart, K C H	1842
Gerald Aungler	1669	Lestock Robert Fild (<i>Officiating</i>)	1846
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677		George Russell Clerk	1847
Thomas Rolt	1677	Viscount Falkland	1848
Sir John Child, Bart	1681	Lord Elphinstone G C H, P C	1853
Bartholomew Harris	1690	Sir George Russell Clerk, K C B (2nd time)	1860
Died in Surat 10th May 1694		Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K C B	1862
Daniel Annesley (<i>Officiating</i>)	1694	The Right Hon William Robert Seymour	1867
Sir John Gayer	1694	Vesey FitzGerald	
Sir Nicholas Waite	1704	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K C B	1872
William Aislabie	1708	Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K C S I	1877
Stephen Strutt (<i>Officiating</i>)	1715	Lionel Robert Ashburner, C S I (<i>Acting</i>)	1880
Charles Boont	1715	The Right Hon Sir James Fergusson,	1880
William Philipp	1722	Bart, K C M G	
Robert Cowan	1729	James Braithwaite Pelle, C S I (<i>Acting</i>)	1885
Dismissed		Baron Reay	1885
John Horne	1734	Baron Harris	1890
Stephen Law	1739	Herbert Mills Birdwood, C S I (<i>Acting</i>)	1895
John Geck (<i>Officiating</i>)	1742	Baron Sandhurst	1895
William Wake	1742	Baron Northcote, C B	1900
Richard Bouchier	1750	Sir James Monteth, K C S I (<i>Acting</i>)	1903
Charles Crommelin	1760	Baron Jamington, G C M G, G C I E	1903
Thomas Hodges	1767	J W P Muir Mackenzie, C S I (<i>Acting</i>)	1907
Died, 23rd February 1771		Sir George Sydenham Clarke G C M G,	1907
William Hornby	1771	G C I E (c)	
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784	Baron Willingdon, G C I E	1913
Rawson Hart Boddam	1785	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G C I E, D S O (d)	1918
Andrew Ramsay (<i>Officiating</i>)	1786	Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P C, G C I E,	1923
Major-General William Medows	1786	G M G D S O	
Major General Sir Robert Abercromby,	1790	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P O, G C I E,	1928
K C B (a)		G B F K C B, C M G	
George Dick (<i>Officiating</i>)	1792	The Rt Hon Michael Herbert Rudolf	
John Griffith (<i>Officiating</i>)	1795	Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne G C I E, M C	1933
Jonathan Duncan	1795	Sir Ernest Holtson, K C S I, O B E, I C S Acted	
Died, 11th August 1811		for six months for Sir F H Sykes	
George Brown (<i>Officiating</i>)	1811	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug 1793	
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart	1812	and then joined the Council of the Governor	
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone	1819	General as Commander-in-Chief in	
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G C B	1827	India on the 28th Oct 1793	
Lieut General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck-	1830	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by	
with K C B		the Honourable the Court of Directors on	
Died, 15th January 1831		the 4th Aug 1841, but, before he could take	
		charge of his appointment, he was assassi-	
		nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec 1841.	
		(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham	
		(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd	

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected Members

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry	Sir John Abercrombie
Broach Sub Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Asmal Musa Abhram
Sholapur North East, General Rural	Mr Jivappa Subhana Aidale
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District Urban Muhammadan Rural	Mr Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan
Bombay City (Bvculla and Parel) General Urban	Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar M A D Sc Bar at Law
Sholapur City, General Urban	Dr Krisnaji Bhimrao, Antoliakar
Sholapur South West, General Rural	Mr Dattatray Trimbak Aradhya B A , LL B
Panch Mahals Sub Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Sahib Abdulla Haji Isa Bhagat
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr Shahgram Ramchandra Bhartiya
Thana South, General Rural	Mr Ramkrishna Gangaram Bhatankar
Poona West, General Rural	Mr Rajuam Ramji Bhole
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District European	Mr Courtney Parker Bramble
Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian Rural	Mr Bhiskariao Bhaurao Chakranarayan
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry	Mr Fred Watson Charlesworth
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders	Sir (Girjaprasad) Chinubhai Madhavai, Bart
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Rao Bhudadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, B A LL B
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr Anant Vinayak Chitre
Surat District, General Rural	Mr Parsotam Lalji Chohan
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr Dhanaji Nana Choudhari
Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar
Bombay City, Indian Christian Urban	Dr Joseph Altino Colaco, L M & S
Satara North, General Rural	The Honorable Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper Kt
Presidency, Anglo Indian	Mr Fred J Currien
Kaira District, General Rural	Mr Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi
Thana North, General Rural	Mr Vishnu Waman Dandekar
Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban	Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt
Broach Sub Division, General Rural	Mr Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr Gurashiddappa Kadappa Desai

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour	Mr Khondubhai Kasanji Desai
Surat District, General Rural	Mr Randhir Prasanvadan Desai
Bijapur South, General Rural	Mr Shankreppagouda Basalingappagouda Desa
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Mr Keshav Balwant Deshmukh
Bombay City (Girgaum) Women's General Urban	Mrs Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr Govind Hari Deshpande
Dharwar North, General Rural	Mr Andanappa Dnyanappa Dodmeti
Kaira District Muhammadan Rural	Khan Sahib Faiz Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhani B A Bai at Jaw
Thana cum Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian Rural	Mr Dominic Joseph Ferreira
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Mr Kundamul Sobhachand Kirodia, B A, LL B
Presidency, European	Mr Francis Holroy French
Poona East, General Rural	Mr Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
Panch Mahals West, General Rural	Mr Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Ratnagiri South General Rural	Mr Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar
West Khandesh West General Rural	Mr Damji Palsala Gavli
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge
Belgaum District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale
Surat and Rander Cities, General Urban	Dr Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia
Indian Merchants Chamber Commerce and Industry	Mr M C Ghia
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Dr Mancharsha Dhanjibhoy Gilder
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr Gulabsing Bhila Girasey
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Mr Ramchandra Bhagawant Girme
Belgaum South, General Rural	Mr Keshav Govind Gokhale B A
Kanara District, General Rural	Mr Mahabaleshwar Ganpati Bhatt Gopi
Poona City General Urban	Mr Bhalkhandra Maheshwar Gupte M A, LL B
Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Sahib Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem
Kanara District, General Rural	Mr Ningappa Fikcetappa Hallikeri
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Abdul Karim Aminsab Hanagi
Nasik East, General Rural	Mr Bhaurao Sakharam Hire B A, LL B
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr Revappa Somappa Holer
Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban	Mr Hussein Aboobaker
Bijapur District Muhammadan Rural	Mr Allisa Nabisa Ikki, B A LL B
East Khandesh East General Rural	Mr Daulat Rao Gulaji Jadhav, B A
Sholapur North East, General Rural	Mr Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhav
Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions, Labour (Trade Union)	Mr Dadasaheb Khaserao Jagtap

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Belgaum South General Rural	Mr. Parappa Chimbisappa Jakati
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Khalechil Abasibeb Janyekar B.A., LL.B.
Railway Unions, Labour	Mr. Shivakshi Hormusji Jibhola
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Mr. Imabhai Pravatishankar Joshi
Belgaum North General Rural	Mr. Naraynarao Gurnao Joshi
Dharwar North General Rural	Mr. Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog, B.A., LL.B.
Satara District, Muhammadan Rural	Khim Saheb Hiji Ahmad Kasim Kachhi
Satara South General Rural	Rao Saheb Annappt Narayan Karvam
Dharwar North General Rural	The Honorable Sir Siddappa Totappa Kamblit B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad City Women's General Urban	Mrs. Vijaykumar Balvanti K. Kungu
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Shivram Tarman Karandikar, M.A., LL.B.
Dharwar South, General Rural	Mr. Shripad Shivaji Kungudkar
Poona East General Rural	Mr. Appaji Aeshwariao alias Pappasahb Katre
Sholapur North East General Rural	Mr. Phadwan Sambhappa Kathak
West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Khwaji Pashmuddin Khwaji Momuddin Kazi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Aziz Gofur Kazi
Kanara District, General Rural	Mr. Shashin Naraynarao Keshwani
Sholapur City (Textile Labour) Labour (Non Union)	Mr. Ramchandra Anuraj Khedgikar
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher Solicitor
East India Cotton Association Commerce and Industry	Mr. Phawaji A. Khumji
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District	Mr. Mahomed Musli Khaledar
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Mr. Feroz Ali Dharajal Lalji
Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Anni Babaji Latthe M.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Maganlal Nagindas
Pombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Mr. Mahomed Ali Ali ibrahim
Kolaba District General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Mundlik
West Khandesh East General Rural	Mr. Nundorao Budhrajrao Marathe
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Rajmal Ishkchand Marwadi
Bombay City (Fort, Mumdai, Fulkeshwar and Girgaum) General Urban	Mr. Nagindas Lakhavandas Master, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad City General Urban	Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Mr. Hanuprasad Pitamber Mehta
Railway Unions Labour	The Honorable Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Barrister at Law
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock workers, Labour [Trade Union]	Mr. Akhtar Hasan Mirza
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mohamad Suleman Cassim Mitha

Name of Constituency	Names of Candidates elected
Satara South General Rural	Mr Shankar Pandurang Mohite
Surat District, General Rural	Mr Moraribhai Kisanji
Do do	Mr Motarji Ranchhodji
Sholapur South West, General Rural	Mr Jaywant Ghanshyam More 1 A, 11 B
Pinchmonds West General Rural	Mr Wamanrao Sitaram Mukidam
University	Mr Kanaylal Munokul Munshi, B A, 11 B Advocate
Bombay City (Bhuleshwar) Women's General Urban	Mrs Tilivati Kanaylal Munshi
Nasik West General Rural	Mr Visant Narayan Nais
Dhule North General Rural	Mr Ghansilappa Bachappa Nalwadi
Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour	Mr Gulzarilal Nandani
Bombay City (Fort, Mindvi, Bhuleshwar and Gurgaum) General Urban	Mr K F Nariman, B A, 11 B
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Namdeo Eknath Navle, B A, 11 B
Dhule South General Rural	Mr Laxmappa Rudrappa Neshvi
Nasik West General Rural	Mr Prithwiraj Amolikchand Nimance
Ahmedabad City, Muhammadan Urban	Mr Mahmud Yasin Nurie
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr Shamroo Vishnu Parulkar
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr Hari Vinayak Pataskar, B A, 11 B
Kaira District General Rural	Mr Babubhai Jasbhai Patel
Do do	Mr Bhulalabhai Bhikhabhai Patel
Ahmednagar District Muhammadan Rural	Mr Mahomedbawa Madhubawa Patel
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr Mangesh Babhuta Patel
Poona Sub Division Muhammadan Rural	Mr Musaji Fusuji Patel
Satara South General Rural	Mr Atmaram Nina Patil
East Khandesh West General Rural	Mr Gumbhariao Avichitrao Patil
Belgaum South General Rural	Mr Kalingouda Shiddangouda Patil, B A, 11 B
Kolaba District General Rural	Mr Laxman Govind Patil
Ahmednagar North General Rural	Mr Taxman Madhav Patil
Belgaum North General Rural	Mr Malgouda Pungouda Patil
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr Nihararajaram Patil
Bombay City (Fort, Mindvi, Bhuleshwar and Gurgaum), General Urban	Mr Sadashiv Kanoji Patil
Bijapur South, General Rural	Mr Shankugouda Timmangouda Patil
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr Vithal Nathu Patil, Barrister at Law
Dhule District Women's General Rural	Mrs Nigamma Kom Veerangouda Patil
Thana South General Rural	Mr Ganesh Krishna Phadke
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry	Mr G O Pike
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Anglo Indian	Mr Stanley Henry Prater
Poona Sub Division General Rural	Mr Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani
Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Thana District Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Mohiddin Saheb Rais

Name of Constituency	Name of Candidates Elected
Ratnagiri North General Rural	Rao Saheb Babajerao Narayanrao Rane
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr Bichajes Ramchandra Rane
Thana North General Rural	Mr Dattatraya Waman Raut
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Mr Prabhakar Janardan Roham
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European	Mr W W Russell
Ahmedabad Millowners Association, Commerce and Industry	Mr Sakarlal Balabhai
Bombay Millowners Association, Commerce and Industry	Mr Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala
Satara North, General Rural	Mr Shankar Hari Sathe
Dharwar District Muhammadan Rural	Sardar Mahaboobali Khan Akbarkhan Savanur
Satara North, General Rural	Mr Khanderao Sakharam Savat
Poona District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Kalla
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shaikh Mohamad Hasan Bar at Law
Thana South, General Rural	Mr Kanji Govind Shet
Nasik East General Rural	Mr Jalchand Hirachand Shet
Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Ismail Hassan Bapu Shiddika
Satara North, General Rural	Mr Bajirao alias Babasaheb Jigdeorao Shinde
Satara South General Rural	Mr Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar
Panch Mahals East, General Rural	Mr Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant
Surat District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Ahmed Ebi thim Singaporl
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban	Mr Savlaram Gundaji Songavkar
Bijapur North General Rural	Mr Munigeppa Shiddappa Sugandhi
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr Kamalaji Ragho Talkar
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Mr Balvantrai Parmadrai Thakore
Nasik East General Rural	Mr Raosaheb Bhausaheb Thorat
Poona West General Rural	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Laxmanrao Thube
Poona City, Women s General Urban	Mrs Laxmibai Ganesh Thuse
Poona West, General Rural	Mr Hari Vithal Tulpule, B A , LL B
Bombay City (Girgaum) Women s Muhammadan Urban	Mrs Salima Faiz B Tyabji
Kaitha District General Rural	Mr Bhaikhlal Ukabhai Vaghela
Belgaum North General Rural	Mr Balwant Hanmant Varale
Thana North, General Rural	Mr Govind Dharmaji Vartak
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Land holders	Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, B A ,
Ahmedabad South General Rural	Mr Ishverlal Kalidas Vyas B A
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr Purshottam Vasudeo Wagh
Poona East General Rural	Mr Balaji Bhawansa Walwekar
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**Elected Members**

Constituency	Name
Kolaba <i>cum</i> Ratnagiri General Rural	Mr. Atmaram Mahadeo Atawane
East Khandesh <i>cum</i> West Khandesh General Rural	Mr. Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Rural	Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Professor Sohrab R. Davai, B.A., LL.B.
Thana <i>cum</i> Nasik <i>cum</i> Ahmednagar, General Rural	Mr. Narayan Damodhai Deodhekar, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad <i>cum</i> Kaira, General Rural	Mr. Dadubhai Purshotamdas Desai
Dharwar <i>cum</i> Kanara, General Rural	Mr. Narsingrao Shrinivasrao Desai
Sholapur <i>cum</i> Belgaum <i>cum</i> Bijapur, General Rural	Sardar Rao Bahadur Chandrappa Baswantrao Desai
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr. Rafiqul Mulji Gundhi
Dharwar <i>cum</i> Kanara, General Rural	Mr. Subray Ramchandra Haldipur
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Rural	Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I., F.R.C.S. (London)
Central Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Abdul Sattarkhan Ameer Khan Inamdar
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr. Bharam Nicosoji Karanjia
Poona <i>cum</i> Satara, General Rural	Dr. Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani, M.A., Ph.D.
Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Mahomed Ibrahim Makan
East Khandesh <i>cum</i> West Khandesh General Rural	Mr. Premraj Shaligram Marwadi
Ahmedabad <i>cum</i> Kaira General Rural	Mr. Chinubhai Lalubhai Mehta
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Rural	Mrs. Hansa Jivraj Mehta
Broach and Panch Mahals <i>cum</i> Surat, General Rural	Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa
Sholapur <i>cum</i> Belgaum <i>cum</i> Bijapur, General Rural	Mr. Bhemji Balaji Potdar
Thana <i>cum</i> Nasik <i>cum</i> Ahmednagar, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.
Broach and Panch Mahals <i>cum</i> Surat, General Rural	Mr. Shantilal Hariwan Shah
Poona <i>cum</i> Satara, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman
Presidency, European	Mr. Frederick Stones, O.B.E.
Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mahomed Amin Wazeer Mohomad Tambe
Kolaba <i>cum</i> Ratnagiri, General Rural	Mr. Mahadeo Bajajee Virkar, B.A., LL.B.
(4 members to be nominated)	

Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the Westminster constitution so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation suggested in expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation and throw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

Demand for Separation

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order in Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order in Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period. Lands, forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the province where they are situated. Arrangements of taxes will belong to the province where the taxed property is situated or the taxed transactions took place. Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs 2,74,96,384 including Rs 73,687 of the debit on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system will be borne by Sind and the rest by Bombay. Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located.

The temporary provisions of the Order in Council relate to the period between April 1, 1936, and the inauguration of provincial autonomy. During this period the Governor will carry on the administration assisted by two Advisers and a Council which will be purely advisory in character and will comprise members nominated by the Governor. Such provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 as relate to the composition and functions of the provincial legislative councils, the separation of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved subjects, the Ministers and Executive Councils will not apply to Sind during the transitional period.

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He has completed his investigations and submitted his report according to which Sind will get a cash subvention of Rs 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the Centre, it may be mentioned that according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent of the distributable portion of the income tax revenue.

Population

Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles and a population of 3,887,000. Of this, the Hindus (including scheduled castes) number 1,015,000 and the Muslims 2,831,000. The rest of the population is made up of 1,930 Anglo Indians, 6,576 Europeans and 6,627 Indian Christians.

The language of the province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in a form of Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. Few, however, are capable of writing it for only 70 out of every 1,000 people in Sind are literate. The average for males is 106 per 1,000, that for females being as low as 21 per 1,000. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. Against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate. 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

Lloyd Barrage

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of Sir George (Now Lord) Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi the Sindhi alone knows for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles and that of water courses over 31,000 miles. The total lengths is thus some 37,000 miles, which means about 1½ times the circumference of the earth.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 569 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 550 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to lead up the river and store the water at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder, East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the Fechnul, the Central Rice and the South Eastern Perennial or Didu.

The total number of openings in all the canal head regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with gates electrically operated. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,750 cusecs or 457,500 gallons per second. The total length of the main and branch canals is about 4,700 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat excavation of earthwork to the extent of 4,000,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a dike 15 feet wide and four feet deep dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres, cotton 790,000 acres, rice 625,000 acres, *jowari*, *bagri*, etc., 695,000 acres, pulses 53,000 acres and oil-seeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,134,000 tons, cotton 592,500 bales, rice 447,000 tons, *jowari*, *bagri*, etc., 298,000 tons, pulses 15,000 tons and oil-seeds 117,000 tons.

Inter-communal Co-operation

Politically the province is backward. Only the Hindu minority is politically minded; the Muslims owning allegiance to personalties rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life. They have already communicated this fear to the new Governor Sir Lancelot Graham who has assured them of his sympathy and determination to safeguard their legitimate interests. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an era of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions.

Karachi

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital, Karachi. It is a comparatively new town, for according to known

fact it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the 'Kalachi' the land of the sand dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the Glory of the East. Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport if it is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 nearly 1,133,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 bales of cotton, 447,000 tons of rice, 298,000 tons of *jowar*, *bajra*, etc. 15,000 tons of pulses and 117,000 tons of oilseeds. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within four years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is by the end of 1935 the following areas were under cultivation in Sind: 850,000 acres under wheat, 500,000 acres under cotton and 50,000 acres under rice.

GOVERNOR

H. F. Sir Lancelot Gidham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
I.O.S.

J. M. Corin, Esquire, I.C.S., *Secretary to H.E. the Governor*

Captain R. A. Shebbare, *Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor*

Captain W. A. Salmon, A.D.C.

MINISTERS

Hon. ble Sir Chulam Hussain Hidayatullah
Kt., K.C.S.I., *Chief Minister*

Hon. ble Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas, *Minister*

Hon. ble Mir Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur,
Minister

SECRETARIAT STAFF

H. K. Kirpalani, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Chief Secretary to Government*

C. B. B. Chak, Esquire, I.C.S., *Secretary to Government Finance Department*

R. E. Gibson, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Secretary, Revenue Department and Revenue Commissioner*

A. Gordon, Esquire, I.S.I., *Secretary Public Works Department and Chief Engineer*

A. F. Sharpe, Esquire, *Deputy Secretary Public Works Department*

E. Rodrigues, Esquire, M.A., *Assistant Secretary Home, General and Political Departments*

N. V. Raghavan, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., *Assistant Secretary Finance Department*

I. D. Motwani, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., *Assistant Secretary Legal Department*

R. S. J. V. Muzumdar, B.A., *Assistant Secretary Public Works Department*

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

Mr. Bhojling Pahlajani

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Khan Saheb Gabole

Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Dr. Popatlal A. Bhopatkar	General Urban, Karachi City (North)
Mr. Rustomji Khurshedji Sidhva	General Urban, Karachi City (South)
Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas	General Urban, Hyderabad City
Mr. Nihchaldas Chatumal	General Rural, Karachi District
Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta	General Rural, Dadu District
Rai Saheb Gokaldas Mewaldas	General Rural, Larkana District
Mr. Hemandas Rupchand Wadhvani	General Rural, Upper Sind Frontier District

Name	Constituency by which elected
Mr Doulatram Moolandas	General Rural, Sukkur (West)
Mr Bhoysing Gurdinomal	General Rural, Sukkur (Central)
Mr Hassaram Sunderdas	General Rural Sukkur (East)
Mr Newindram Vishandas	General Rural, Nawabshah (North)
Mr Hotchand Hiranand	General Rural, Nawabshah (South)
Mr Ghansham Jethanand Shivdasani	General Rural, Hyderabad Suburbs and Taluka
Mr Ghanumal Tarachand	General Rural, Hyderabad (North)
Mrwan Bihulur Hiranand Khemsing	General Rural Hyderabad (South)
Mr Partabhai Khaisukhdas	General Rural Thar Parkar (West)
Mr Sitaldas Perumal	General Rural, Thar Parkar (North)
Mr Akhji Rafansing Sodho	General Rural Thar Parkar (South)
Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khudad Khan Gabor	Muhammadan Urban Karachi City (North)
Mr Muhammad Hashim Faiz Muhammad alias Fajji Gazdar	Muhammadan Urban Karachi City (South)
Mr Muhammad Usman Muhammad Khin Sumro	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (North)
Mr Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio	Muhammadan Rural Karachi (South)
Mr Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdin Shah	Muhammadan Rural Karachi (East)
Mr Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Isan	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (North)
Mr Allahbux Nawazali Pir	Muhammadan Rural Dadu (Central)
Mr Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah Sayed	Muhammadan Rural Dadu (South)
Mr Abdul Majid Lalaram Shaikh	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (North)
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ayub Khan Shah Muhammad Khan Khuhro	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (East)
Khan Bahadur Haji Amirali Tharo Khan Lahori	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (South)
Mir Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghaibi Khan Chandio	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (West)
Mr Zenuddin Khan Sunder Khan Sunderani	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (East)
Khan Sahib Sohrab Khan Sahibdin Khan Sarki	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (Central)
Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (West)
Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umar, O B E	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North West)

Names	Constituency by which elected
Mr Shamsuddin Khan Abdul Kabir Khan	Muhammadian Rural, Sukkur (South-West)
Mr Abdul Satar Abdul Rehman	Muhammadian Rural, Sukkur (South East)
Khan Sahib Rasul Bakhsh Shah Mahbub Shah	Muhammadian Rural Sukkur (Central)
Khan Bahadur Kaiser Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan	Muhammadian Rural Sukkur (North East)
Mr Muhammad Ali Shah Ali Chando Shah Sayed	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (North)
Mr Nur Muhammad Shah Murad Ali Shah Sayed	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (North West)
Mr Rasul Bakhsh Khan Muhammad Khan Uncr	Muhammadian Rural Nawabshah (West)
Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Muhammad Sharif Jungo	Muhammadian Rural Nawabshah (South)
Mr Khin Shah Imam Ali Shah Sayed	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (East)
Makhdom Ghulam Haider Makhdom Zahiduddin	Muhammadian Rural Hyderabad (North)
Mr Miran Muhammad Shah Zinulabdin Shah	Muhammadian Rural Hyderabad (North West)
Mr Ghulam Allah Khan Mir Haji Hussain Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadian Rural Hyderabad (South West)
Mr Bundhali Khan Mir Haji Muhammad Hussain Khan Talpur	Muhammadian Rural Hyderabad (East)
Mr Ghulam Ali Bundhali Khan Talpur	Muhammadian Rural, Hyderabad (South)
Sardar Bahadur Mir Allahabad Khan Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadian Rural, Jhar Parkar (West)
Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujidi Shah Mutt	Muhammadian Rural Thar Parkar (North)
Mr Arbab Togichi Mir Muhammad	Muhammadian Rural Thar Parkar (South)
Miss Jehnaba Fulsdis Sipulmumhani	Women's General Urban Hyderabad cum Karachi City
Mrs Jenaba Ghulam Ali Allana	Women's Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City
Mr D N O Sullivan	European, Karachi City
Col H J Mathon	European, Sind
Mr G H Raschen	Commerce and Industry Karachi Chamber of Commerce
Mr Issurdas Varindmal	Commerce and Industry, Indian Commerce
Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah Kt KCSI	Land holders
Mr Dalmal Doulatram	Land holders
Mr Narayandas Anandjee Bechar	Labour

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 125,148 square miles. It lies on the east, on the Bay of Bengal a coast line of about 1,250 miles, on the South on the Arabian Sea a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast however there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin are merely open roadsteads. A plateau varying in height above sea level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain clouds give a heavy fall which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side for the range. Where the chain is low, rain clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers which flow from west to east in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country, but the deltas of the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,802 an increase of 10.4 per cent over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively, 40 per cent of the population talk Tamil, 37 per cent Telugu, 7.9 per cent Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Iulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government

The Madras Presidency is governed on the system generally similar to that obtaining in Bombay and Bengal. There are associated with the Governor four members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Sub-

jects and three Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. Madras administration differs however, in some important respects from that of other major provinces. There is no intermediate local authority between the Collector of the District and the authorities at headquarters, Commissioners of Divisions being unknown in Madras. Another feature peculiar to the Southern Presidency is the manner of choice of the ministers. Following the practice of the Mother of Parliaments Madras Governors have ever since the inception of the Pethica called upon the leader of the dominant party to form a ministry giving him freedom to select his colleagues on the ministry. Consequently he enjoys the status of Chief Minister—unknown in other provinces in India.

Agriculture and Industries

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kumbu. The industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Combaratore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers' schools, numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Talpambudi was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. A Middle School is however now maintained by the District Board of Madras at Usilampatti. The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects in the Agricultural College at Combaratore have been sanctioned. While paddy which is the staple food of the population occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated is estimated at 2,18,380 acres and as in the case of paddy efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of The United Planters Association of South India on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 70,04,81,842 in 1933-34 and Rs 76,98,36,552 in 1934-25 decreased to Rs 76,09,69,526 in 1935-36. As in

other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 19 000 square miles of reserved forests.

Thirty eight spinning and weaving mills were at work during the year and they employed 54,584 operatives. The number of jute mills at work was four. At the close of the year 1935 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,560. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tk works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is expected that the levy of the excise duty on matches will drive off the market products of inferior quality and it is probable that only the very efficient units of the cottage industry will be able to continue the manufacture of matches once the full force of the excise duty is felt upon the industry. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the methods of manufacture of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

The Victoria Technical Institute continued to receive annual subsidy of Rs 5,000 in connection with the appointment of an agent in London for the sale of products of Madras cottage industries in European markets.

Education

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There are at present about 51 000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 3 133 000. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes. The Council passed a resolution in the year 1929 at the instance of a nominated member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from school fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs 551 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa College, the Law College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the American College, Madura, the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Government College,

Rajahmundry, the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam and the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy).

Cochin Harbour Scheme

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well equipped harbour. The scheme involved cutting a passage through the bar which previously blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater, and then by dredging and reclamation forming a sheltered harbour giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year. An agreement was reached in 1925 between the Governments of India and Madras and the Barbars of Travancore and Cochin States indicating how the work was to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1922-23 and the effects of the monsoon thereon was observed. The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England who reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme.

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 32½ feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and a minimum depth of 30 feet at L.W.O.S. is maintained throughout the year. Since 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and regular passenger services have been inaugurated by the P & O Co., the Bibby Line and the B.I.S.N.Co. To facilitate night navigation the channels have been lighted. A powerful tug has been provided and ships can enter and leave the harbour at all states of the tide. A hotel on modern lines has been constructed to provide accommodation for passengers calling at the port. During the year 1936 the Bibby Line took more passengers from Cochin than from either Rangoon or Colombo.

Cochin was declared a major port under the control of the Government of India with effect from 1st August 1936, and the execution of the 4th stage works has been sanctioned and is now in rapid progress. These include the construction of deep water wharves with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities. These improvements are being made on the new reclamation (Willington Island) of which about 600 acres have been formed already by dredgings from the harbour. This Island will be connected to the mainland by a rail and road bridge across the backwater and by a road bridge to Mattancherry (Cochin). The Shoranur Ernakulam railway line has been converted from metre to broad gauge and opened for traffic. The line will be extended to the wharves at the Willington Island. These developments which are expected to be finished by the beginning of 1940 will greatly enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency.

Local Self Government.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts —

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1910, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936 were as follows —

- (1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones,
- (2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor
- (3) the provision for aldermen
- (4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 63 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special subjects,
- (5) the reservation of three special seats for Adi Dravidas and two for Labour,
- (6) the widening of the franchise,
- (7) the abolition of the system of representation of minority communities by nomination,
- (8) the provision for better control over churches and hunting grounds
- (9) the provision for the levy of a tax on advertisements
- (10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15½ and 20 per cent respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930, and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930

The amending Acts of 1930 which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President or Chairman on a motion of non confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to almost all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non official chairmen and executive authorities

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards it has been decided to bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards bifurcated was four. Eight district boards were bifurcated in 1936.

By an Act of 1935, the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was administrative convenience.

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restraining proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith.

Local bodies are now enabled under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

Irrigation

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about £ 4½ millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres. The second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Mettur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing a suitable surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate stands at about £ 5½ millions. A saving of nearly 1½ million is anticipated. Another important project is the Periyar project which is intended not only for irrigation purposes but also for providing water power for generating electricity. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern watershed where they are led into the river Vaigal. The total quantity of water impounded at crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The

irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, the effective capacity of the lake was increased in 1933 by lowering the watershed cutting. The area already under irrigation in the Madras Presidency total about 7.5 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 38,000.

Electric Schemes

The first stage of the Pykara Hydro Electric project which was under construction by the Government of Madras has now been completed and is in operation from 1st April 1933. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 ft. in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiri Plateau for the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring districts, viz., the Nilgiris and Coimbatore and part of Malabar, Salem, Erichinopoly and Tanjore. The Glen Morgan scheme started in 1928 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project has now been merged with it. In its present completed form the project consists of the main power house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 33,000 B.T.P. and the transformer station the receiving station at Coimbatore. 10 other substations 189 miles of 60 K.V. line, 173 miles of 22 K.V. line and 135 miles of 11 K.V. line. The booked cost up to 31st March 1936 is Rs. 1,77,91,909. The total number of units generated during the year ending March 1936 was over 50,000,000 and it is expected to reach 70,000,000 units in 1936-37. Owing to the rapid increase in the demand for power steps have been taken to provide additional storage of water at Mukunti to supplement any shortage of water at the torbay during dry months. The revenue realised during 1935-36 is about Rs. 16,17 lakhs against Rs. 6,64 lakhs estimated at the time the scheme was submitted for sanction. The construction of the Mettur Hydro Electric scheme is in progress. It is expected to commence supply in 1937. The estimated capital investment on the scheme is about Rs. 81 lakhs, excluding the cost of the Hydro Electric pipes inserted in the Dam and the cost of the transmission lines and substations in the Erichinopoly and Tanjore districts which are now included in the Pykara System and which are proposed to be transferred to the Mettur System when it begins operation. The initial generation on a rough estimate is expected to be 23,000,000 units. Besides the Erichinopoly and Tanjore districts to be transferred from the Pykara system the area to be supplied by the Mettur scheme will cover the Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor districts.

Co operation

The slight improvement that there has been in the economic conditions of the people is reflected in the record of the progress of the co-operative movement during 1935-36. The appreciable increase in the loan transactions of Central Banks denotes the return of confidence in the credit worthiness of the ryot—a confidence fully justified by the progress in the repayments of loans by the agriculturists to the village societies and by the village societies

of Central Banks. There has been a noticeable decrease in the percentage of balance to demand under principal, arrears, interest and current interest both in Central Banks and agricultural societies. The policy of rectification and consolidation of existing societies was continued. As many as 212 societies were registered during the year as against 100 in the previous year, a good number being non credit societies. The registration of 334 societies was cancelled as compared with 281 in 1934-35. Liquidation was resorted to only when all attempts proved futile to revive societies either by supervision of committees under section 43 of the Madras Cooperative Societies Act 1932, or by application of bylaw 62 and appointment of agents. Under the scheme of subvention to Central Banks for carrying on consolidation and rectification work the Provincial Bank paid Rs. 1,34,70 to 19 central banks and the central banks in their turn spent Rs. 1,37,760 from their funds on this work. During the year the Registrar's scheme of rectification was pursued by all central banks and additional securities were obtained in respect of loans amounting to Rs. 16,21 lakhs which were ill secured. The adequacy of the security for loans aggregating Rs. 2,67,76 lakhs given by as many as 6,228 societies has so far been examined. The strong reserves built up by central banks will enable them without detriment to their financial stability to write off ultimately some bad and irrecoverable debts which have been brought to notice. The Central Land Mortgage Bank recorded another year of steady and sustained progress. Thanks to cheap money its conversion operations were successful and no debentures carry interest exceeding 4 per cent. As in the past the benefit of low interest was passed on to ultimate borrowers and no loan bears more than six per cent. Debentures of the value of Rs. 46,57,900 were issued as against Rs. 28,72,800 in the previous year. Primary Land mortgage banks which numbered 80 advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 31,41 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 20,57 lakhs in the previous year. Land Mortgage Banks have up to 30th June 1936 contributed a sum of Rs. 10,3,04 lakhs towards the redemption of debts by the ryots. The Provincial Handloom Weavers Society which started work in August 1935 made a net profit of Rs. 596.

The agricultural classes continued to suffer from the after effects of the general economic depression and this is reflected in the state of overdues in societies during the year 1934-35, though there was a noticeable fall in the percentage of balance to demand in the case of both principal and current interest in the dues of agricultural societies. A satisfactory feature of the year was that Central Banks increased their loan transactions from Rs. 84,77 lakhs to Rs. 1,02,07 lakhs. The surplus funds of Central Banks were still further reduced to Rs. 26,36 lakhs and the Government have since relaxed the restrictions on the deposits of funds of local bodies. The policy of cautious registration of societies was continued. Only 100 societies were registered during the year as against 140 in the previous year, while 28 societies were liquidated. Under the scheme of subvention by the Provincial Bank for the rectification of societies the non official staff was able to reduce

overdue in 1934 bad societies to below 10 per cent. Almost all the Central Banks have adopted the registrars scheme for the examination of individual loans in affiliated Societies with the result that, at the end of the year additional securities were obtained in respect of loans amounting to Rs. 14,08 lakhs which were all secured. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society started in March 1932 continued to do satisfactory work during the year. The Central Land Mortgage Bank which was started in 1929 for the purpose of financing primary land mortgage Banks by floating debentures had another successful year. It issued debentures to the extent of Rs. 28,72,800 against Rs. 24,79,500 in 1933-34. In accordance with its policy of converting of high interest bearing debentures into ones carrying a lower rate of interest, one Bank converted debentures of a total value of Rs. 10,82,200 and the benefit of the reduction in the rate was passed on to the ultimate borrowers in the primary funds. Funds are now made available to them at 6 per cent interest. The Government have guaranteed both the principal of and the interest on the debentures issued by the Bank. Satisfactory conditions and debentures so guaranteed have become trustee securities according to an amendment of the Indian Trusts Act.

Law and Order

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne Judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 20 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 28 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including three for agency tracts). Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 25 District Judges and 39 Subordinate Judges and 142 District Munsiffs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and Small Causes Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 85 persons. The Police department is under an Inspector General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent police force is about 29,100 including the Malabar Special Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1936-37	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1936-37
R E V E N U E	Rs.	E X P E N D I T U R E	Rs.
II—Taxes on Income		5—Land Revenue	18,01,200
III—Salt		6—Excise	33,38,600
V—Land Revenue	7,42,79,100	7—Stamps	5,75,100
VI—Excise	3,94,12,600	8—Forest	37,46,200
VII—Stamps	2,01,92,800	8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	2,98,000
VIII—Forest	43,26,800	9—Registration	29,51,300
IX—Registration	31,24,600	9A—Scheduled Taxes	600
IXA—Scheduled Taxes	75,000	15—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	42,32,100

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1936-37	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1936-37
REVENUE— <i>contd</i>	Rs	EXPENDITURE— <i>contd</i>	Rs
XIII—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Gross Receipts	6,90,100	XIII—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Working Expenses	42,67,200
XIV—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,70,900	16—Construction of Irri- gation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,40,500
XVI—Interest	22,05,100	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	65,37,300
XVII—Administration of Justice	15,69,000	20—Interest on other Obligations	11,700
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,94,500	21—Appropriation for Re- duction or Avoid- ance of Debt	25,94,600
XIX—Police	5,50,100	22—General Administration	2,78,12,300
XX—Ports and Pilotage		24—Administration of Justice	96,92,400
XXI—Education	7,67,400	25—Jails and Convict Settle- ments	21,60,000
XXII—Medical	9,45,300	26—Police	1,59,79,700
XXIII—Public Health	1,83,100	27—Ports and Pilotage	10,600
XXIV—Agriculture	5,11,400	30—Scientific Department	83,800
XXV—Industries	15,77,700	XXXA—Hydro Electric Schemes Working Expenses	6,83,900
XXVI—Miscellaneous De- partments	47,58,200	31—Education	2,55,53,600
XXV—Civil Works	49,89,300	32—Medical	94,82,400
XXXA—Hydro Electric Schemes— Gross Receipts	21,09,000	33—Public Health	25,61,900
XXVII—Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund	1,95,000	34—Agriculture	41,75,300
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,14,800	35—Industries	24,19,900
XXXIV—Stationery and Print- ing	4,17,300	37—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	55,73,000
XXXV—Miscellaneous	9,16,900	41—Civil Works	1,54,21,200
Total Revenue	16,39,66,000	41B—Capital Expenditure on Hydro Electric Schemes met from Revenues	
Excess of Revenue over Expendi- ture		43—Famine	1,00,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	61,88,800	45—Superannuation Allow- ances and Pensions	86,28,100
		45A—Commuted value of Pen- sions financed from Ordinary Revenues	7,42,200
		46—Stationery and Printing	17,97,000
		47—Miscellaneous	3,94,300
		Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue	16,39,66,000
		Excess of Expenditure over Re- venue	

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1936-37	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1936-37
REVENUE—contd	Rs	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund Government of India	1 18,11 000	53—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	47,05,100
Suspense	4 74,200	56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development	15,900
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	14,88,000	58—Capital Outlay on Hydro Electric Schemes	1 06,93,000
Civil Deposits	1,59,400	60—Civil Works—Not charged to Revenue	20 34 600
Deposit account of the grant from the Central Government for the development of Industries	71 100	Total	1 64 16 500
Depreciation Funds	2 13,300	Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	54,47 000
Famine Relief Fund	1,07,900	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund Government of India	2 94 600
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	25 94 600	Suspense	4,74,200
Total—Receipts	18 70,74 300	Subventions from Central Road Development Account	10 81 700
Opening { Famine Relief Fund	43 94 828	Civil Deposits	1 63 500
Balance { General Balances	1,89,88 147	Deposit account of the grant made by the Government of India for Rural development	4 75 000
Grand Total	21,04 57,275	Deposit account of the grant from the Central Government for the development of Industries	74 200
		Depreciation Funds	2 74 100
		Famine Relief Fund	1 95 000
		Total—Disbursements	10 31 52 100
		Closing { Famine Relief Fund	43,07 728
		Balance { General Balances	1,29,97 447
		Grand Total	21 04,57,275

Governor

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G C I E

Personal Staff

Private Secretary D H Flavin, I C S

Military Secy, Capt T F H Kelly O B E

Surgeon, Major D P Johnstone C I E, O B E
R A M C (Retd.)

Aides de Camp, Lieut R W Madoc, Lieut A R C Southby and Lieut A C S Delmege

Indian Aide de Camp, Risaldar Major Sher Bahadur Khan

Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard,
Capt R F Rutledge, M C

Members of Council

The Hon Rai Bahadur Sir Kanna Venkata Reddi Nayudu Kt, K C I E

The Hon Rai Bahadur A I Pinnimachin

The Hon Sir Charles Souter, K C I E, C S I, I C S

The Hon Sir Geoffrey Backen, K C I E, C S I, I C S

Ministers

The Hon ble Raja Sri Raon Sir Swatchalapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K C I E of Bobbili (Local Self Government including Village Panchayats) Religious and Charitable Endowments, Sanitary Engineering, Adultation of foodstuffs and other articles, Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within Municipalities, and Stores and Stationery for Transferred Departments

The Hon Sir L J Ryan (Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Veterinary Industries, Fisheries, Public Works, Regulation and Weir, Lifts and Mains etc.)
The Hon L J Kanna M A Muthuraya Chettiyar of Chettinad (Education, Finance, Medical, Public Health, Libraries, Museums and Zoology, and Gardens and Pleasure grounds within British India)

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary C F Blackburn, C S I, I C S (on leave)

G F Long, C S I, I C S (A L)

Secretary Finance Department C F Jones, C I E, I C S

Secretary Local Self Government Department, J B Russell, I C S

Secretary Home department H M Hood, C I E, I C S

Secretary Public Works Department W Scott Brown, C I E, I C S

Secretary Development Department, Rao Bahadur C J Jai

Secretary Revenue Department, H R Uzzelli, C I E, I C S

Secretary Education and Public Health Department C H Masturman, I C S

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Rao Sahib P Appu Nair

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Members of the Board of Revenues

(1) J F Hill, C I E, O B E, I C S

(2) Mr C A Henderson V D ICS	
(3) A H A Todd C I ICS	
<i>Director of Public Instruction, H F Saunders</i>	
<i>Inspector General of Police, Sir Charles B Cunningham, Kt, C S I (on leave)</i>	
<i>F Sayers (officiating)</i>	
<i>Surgeon General Major General Sir F P Connor Kt, D S O, K B S I M S</i>	
<i>Director of Public Health, Lieut Col C M Ganapathy M C, I M S</i>	
<i>Accountant General L B Ward</i>	
<i>Inspector General of Prisons J G Rutherford C I ICS</i>	
<i>Postmaster General G B Power, C I E</i>	
<i>Collector of Customs, C R Watkins, C I E</i>	
<i>Commissioner of Excise A H A Todd C I E, ICS</i>	
<i>Inspector General of Registration Diwan Bahadur B V Sri Hari Rao Nayudu</i>	
<i>Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, I Royds, D S C, A L Narayana, M A, D S C</i>	
<i>Supdt, Govt Central Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr I H Gravely</i>	
<i>Director of Agriculture, D Ananda Rao</i>	
<i>Director of Industries I B Green</i>	
<i>Director of Fisheries Dr B Sundara Raj</i>	
<i>Chief Conservator of Forests—J A Whitehead I F S</i>	
<i>Director of Veterinary Services, P I Saunders O B L, M B C V S, J V S</i>	

Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras

William Gyfford	1684
Ellihu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Gulston Addison	1709
Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709	
Edmund Montague (<i>Acting</i>)	1709
William Fraser (<i>Acting</i>)	1709
Edward Harrison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (<i>Acting</i>)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morse	1744
John Hinde	
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755

Robert Palk	1763
Charles Bouchier	1767
Josias DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (<i>Acting</i>)	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart	1778
John Whitehill (<i>Acting</i>)	1780
Charles Smith (<i>Acting</i>)	1780
Lord Macartney, K B	1781

Governors of Madras

Lord Macartney, K B	1785
Alexander Davidson (<i>Acting</i>)	1785
Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K B	1786
John Hollond (<i>Acting</i>)	1789
Edward J Hollond (<i>Acting</i>)	1790
Major General William Medows	1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart	1792
Lord Hobart	1794
Major-General George Harris (<i>Acting</i>)	1798
Lord Clive	1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803
William Petrie (<i>Acting</i>)	1807
Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart, K B	1807
Lieut General the Hon John Abercromby	1813
The Right Hon Hugh Elliot	1814
Major General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, K O B Died 6 July, 1827	1820
Henry Sullivan Græme (<i>Acting</i>)	1827
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1822
Lieut General Sir Frederick Adam, K O B	1832
George Edward Russell (<i>Acting</i>)	1837
Lord Elphinstone G O B, P O	1837
Lieut General the Marquess of Tweeddale, K T, O B	1842
Henry Dickinson (<i>Acting</i>)	1848
Major General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, G O B	1848
Daniel Elliott (<i>Acting</i>)	1854
Lord Harris	1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan K O B	1859
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>)	1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G O B	1860
Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860	
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>)	1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K C B	1861
(<i>Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1863 to 1864</i>)	
Edward Maltby (<i>Acting</i>)	1863
Lord Napier of Merchistoun Kt (a) (<i>Acting Viceroy and Governor General, 1872</i>)	1866
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K C S I, C I E	1872
(<i>Acting</i>)	

Lord Hobart Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875	1872	Sir Murray Hammick, KCSI, CIE (Acting)	1912
Sir William Rose Robinson, KCSI (acting)	1875	Right Hon Baron Pentland PC GCSI, GCIH	1912
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, GCSI, CIE	1875	Baron Willingdon CCSI, GCMG, GCH, GBI (c)	1918
The Right Hon W P Adam, PC, CIE Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881	1881	Sir Alexander Cardew, KCSI (Acting)	1910
William Hudleston, CSI (Acting)	1881	Sir Charles Iodhunter, KCSI (Acting)	1924
The Right Hon M E Grant Duff, GCSI, CIE	1881	Lord Goschen, PC GCSI, GCIH (b) (Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1929)	1924
The Right Hon Robert Bourke, PC Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation)	1886	Sir Norman Macjoribanks, KCSI, KCIH (Acting)	1929
John Henry Garstin, CSI (Acting)	1890	Lieut Col the Right Honble Sir George Frederick Stanley, PC, GCH, GCMG (Acting Viceroy and Governor General)	1934
Baron Wenlock, GCSI, GCIH, KCB	1891	Sir Muhammad Usman KCIH (Acting)	1934
Sir Arthur Ellbank Havelock, GCMG	1896	Lieut Col the Right Honble Sir George Frederick Stanley PC GCH GCMG	1934
Baron Amphilh, GCSI, GCIH, KCB Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904	1900	Lord Fiskine, GCH	1934
Sir James Thomson, KCSI (Acting)	1904	Raja Bahadur Sri Kumar Venkata Reddi Nayudu K (Acting)	1936
Sir Gabriel Stokes, KCSI (Acting)	1906	Lord Fiskine GCIH (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	
Hon Sir Arthur Lawley, GCSI, GCIH, KCMG	1906	(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling	
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart, GCSI, GCIH, GCMG (b) Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April	1911	(c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon	
	1912		

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Elected Members

Constituency	Names
Madras City North	M R Ry P M Adikesavulu Niyakudi Avargal
Madras City North Central	M R Ry G Rangath Naidu Garu
Madras City South Central	M R Ry I Prakasam Garu
Do	M R Ry J Sivashanmugam Pillai Avargal
Madras City South	M R Ry N S Varadachari Avargal
Vizagapatam Town	M R Ry I Viswantham Garu
Cocanada Town	M R Ry Bulusu Sambamurti Garu
Buzwada cum Masulipatam Towns	M R Ry Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao Garu
Guntur cum Tenali Towns	M R Ry Konda Venkata appayya Garu
Chingleput cum Kumbakonam Towns	M R Ry V Bhuviraghava Ayyangar Avargal
Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Towns	M R Ry P Ratnavelu Tevar Avargal
Madurai Town	M R Ry N M R Subbarama Ayyar Avargal
Tinnevely cum Palamcottah Towns	M R Ry K P Yegneswara Sarma Avargal
Coimbatore Town	M R Ry Colimbatore Periaswami Subbiah Mudaliyar Avargal

Constituency	Names
Salcm Town	M R Ry V R Perumal Chetti Avargal
Tekkali	M R Ry Pullela Syamasundararao Garu
Chiccacole	M R Ry Challa Narasimham Garu
Do	M R Ry Saketi Guruvulu Garu
Bobbili	M R Ry V V Gni Garu
Palakonda	Sriman Yellamahanti Venkatappala Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo
Vizianagram	Mirzi Raja Sri Pusapati Alakh Narayan Raja- pathi Raj Munc Sultan Bahadur Garu of Vizianagram
Do	M R Ry Pusapati Lakshmi Narasimharaju Garu
Sarvasiddhi	M R Ry D L Narasimharaju Garu
Viravalli	M R Ry Dugumarti Venkatarajawswami Garu
Vizagapatam	M R Ry Vinnukoti Jagannadham Gupta Garu
Rajahmundry	M R Ry Baru Rajirao Garu
Do	M R Ry Kundula Venkateswami Naidu Garu
Amalapuram	M R Ry Kala Venkatarao Garu
Do	M R Ry Pandhu Lakshmanaswami Garu
Cocanada	M R Ry Mullipudi Pallamaraju Garu
Do	M R Ry B S Murti Garu
Illoic	M R Ry Maganti Bapinadu Garu
Do	M R Ry Gottumukkala Venkateswami Garu
Bhimavaram	M R Ry Dandu Narayana Raju Garu
Narasipur	M R Ry Grandi Venkatarreddi Garu
Bandai	Zabdatul Aqan Sri Muthu Raja Varlagadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar Garu alias Challypalli Raja Garu
Do	Vemula Kutmayya Garu
Bezawada	Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Durga Sadasivswami Prasad Bahadur Manni Sultan Garu
Do	M R Ry Katragadda Venkatanarayana Rao Garu
Guntur	M R Ry Aguthi Kanureddi Garu
Narasaraopet	M R Ry Kasu Venkatarreddi Garu
Tenali	M R Ry Kalluri Chandramouli Garu
Ongole	M R Ry Pothula Buchappa Naidu Garu
Do	M R Ry Putti Subbayya Garu
Gudur	M R Ry Baddipudi Venkatanarayana Reddi Garu
Do	M R Ry Kamatham Shanmugam Garu
Nellore	M R Ry Voruganti Venkatasubbiya Garu
Kavali	M R Ry Bezawada Gopala Reddi Garu
Kandukur	M R Ry Bathuni Perumalla Naidu Garu
Rajampet	M R Ry N Ranga Reddi Garu
Cuddapah	M R Ry K Koti Reddi Garu
Do	M R Ry Sworna Nagayya Garu
Penukonda	M R Ry Kallur Subba Rao Garu

Constituency	Names
Penukonda	M R Ry D Kadirappa Garu
Gooty	M R Ry R Venkatappa Naidu Garu
Anantapur	M R Ry C Obi Reddi Garu
Bellary	M R Ry H Sitharama Reddi Garu
Do	M R Ry Govinda Das Garu
Hospet	M R Ry B Anuntachar Garu
Kurnool	M R Ry O Lakshmanaswami Rao Garu
Do	M R Ry S Nagappa Garu
Nandyal	M R Ry Gopavaram Venkata Reddi Garu
Chandragiri	M R Ry K Varadachari Avargal
Tiruttani	M R Ry R B Ramakrishna Raju Garu
Do	M R Ry M Doraikannu Garu
Madanappalle	M R Ry Nallappa Reddi Ramakrishna Reddi Garu
Chittoor	M R Ry C R Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal
Conjeevaram	M R Ry Patakota Sundaram Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal
Chingleput	M R Ry Krishnamachari Bhasyam Ayyangar Avargal
Do	M R Ry Rao Bahadur Malai Chinnathambi Raja Avargal
Saidapet	M R Ry P Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal
Thiruvallur	M R Ry M Bhaktavatsala Mudaliyar Avargal
Do	M R Ry O Chengam Pillai Avargal
Tiruppattur (North Arcot)	M R Ry K A Shanmuga Mudaliyar Avargal
Gudiyattam	M R Ry B T Seshadilachariar Avargal
Vellore	M R Ry V M Rimaswami Mudaliyar Avargal
Ranipet	M R Ry B Bhaktavatsalu Naidu Garu
Do	M R Ry Tamaradar Adimoolam Garu
Chennai	M R Ry D Ramalinga Reddiar Avargal
Thiruvannamalai	M R Ry Narayanasami Pillai Annamalai Pillai Avargal
Do	M R Ry A Ramalingam Avargal
Tindivanam	M R Ry R Venkatasubba Reddiar Avargal
Do	M R Ry K Kulasekaran Avargal
Villupuram	M R Ry S Chidambaram Ayyar Avargal
Chidambaram	M R Ry R Ponnusami Pillai Avargal
Do	M R Ry A S Sridharanandam Avargal
Cuddalore	M R Ry K Sithirama Reddiar Avargal
Trukkottur	M R Ry A Subrahmaniam Avargal
Do	M R Ry Rao Sahib V I Muniswami Pillai Avargal
Tanjore	M R Ry Vythilingam Pillai Nadimuthu Pillai Avargal
Do	M R Ry Murugavayan Marimuthu Avargal
Kumbakonam	M R Ry P Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal
Mayavaram	M R Ry S Ramanatha Pillai Avargal

Constituency	Names
Mannargudi	M R Ry Appakkuttiya Pillai Vedaratnam Pillai Avargal
Do	M R Ry Kathapuram Nainar Kolindavelu Nainar Avargal
Negapatam	M R Ry A M P Subbaraya Chettiar Avargal
Trichinopoly	M R Ry K Periasami Kavandar Avargal
Do	M R Ry N Hulasam Ayyar Avargal
Musiri	M R Ry S P Marimuthu Pillai Avargal
Ariyalur	M R Ry B Venkatchalam Pillai Avargal
Do	M R Ry R Muruthai Avargal
Dindigul	M R Ry K Kuppusami Ayyar Avargal
Palni	M R Ry R S Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal
Do	M R Ry Kuruppa Kudumban Balakrishna Kudumban Avargal
Perrukulam	M R Ry K Saktivudivelu Kavandar Avargal
Perumangalam	M R Ry A K A Ramachandra Reddiyar Avargal
Melur	M R Ry T Krishnaswami Bharathi Avargal
Srivilliputhur	M R Ry P S Kumaraswami Raja Avargal
Sattur	M R Ry Kamaraja Nadar Avargal
Do	M R Ry R S Manikkum Avargal
Ramnad	M R Ry Muthumalinga Thevar Avargal
Tirupattur (Ramnad)	M R Ry V S R M Valliappa Chettiar Avargal
Sivaganga	M R Ry Muthu Bai Ar Arunachilam Chettiar Avargal
Tuticorin	M R Ry A R A S Duraisami Nadar Avargal
Koilpatti	M R Ry L Sattanatha Kuavalar Avargal
Do	M R Ry Pal Chinnamuthu Avargal
Seemadurai	Srimati Lakshmi Ammal
Tinnevely	M R Ry J S Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal
Pollachi	M R Ry Palanisami Kavandar Avargal
Do	M R Ry Krishna Kudumban Avargal
Palladam	M R Ry K S Ramaswami Kavandar Avargal
Erode	M R Ry K S Periaswami Kavandar Avargal
Dharmapuri	M R Ry Venkayya Kavandar Avargal
Gobichettipalayam	M R Ry K N Nanyappa Kavandar Avargal
Do	M R Ry D Sreenivasier Avargal
Coimbatore	M R Ry V C Palaniswami Kavandar Avargal
The Nilgiris	M R Ry H B Ari Gowder Avargal
Hosur	M R Ry P T Venkatachari Avargal
Dharmapuri	M R Ry M G Natesa Chetti Avargal
Tiruchengode	Dr P Subbarayan
Omalur	M R Ry K A Nachappa Kavandar Avargal
Namakkal	M R Ry N Nagaraja Ayyangar Avargal
Do	M R Ry M P Periasami Avargal
Salem	M R Ry S C Venkatappa Chettiar Avargal

Constituency	Names
Coondapoor	M R Ry A Balakrishna Shetty Avargal
Do	M R Ry K Ishwara Avargal
Puttur	M R Ry K R Karant Avargal
Mangalore	M R Ry Bantwal Venkataraya Buliga Avargal
Chirakkal	M R Ry Potheri Madhavan Avargal
Kottayam	M R Ry Manikoth Punnorath Damodaran Avargal
Malappuram	M R Ry Ambalakatt Karunakara Menon Avargal
Do	M R Ry Eranhikatt Parambath Kannan Avargal
Calicut	M R Ry Pokkancheri Achuthan Avargal
Kurumbanad	M R Ry Chingoran Keloth Govindan Nayar Avargal
Palghat	M R Ry Randam Veedu Raghava Menon Avargal
Ponnani	M R Ry Kongattil Raman Menon Avargal
Madras City	Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur
Calicut <i>cum</i> Cannanore <i>cum</i> Tellicherry Towns	Hajee P I Kunhammad Kutty Sahib Bahadur
Vizagapatam <i>cum</i> East Godavari	Mir Akram Ali Sahib Bahadur
West Godavari <i>cum</i> Kistna	Mahaboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur
Guntur	Shaik Muhammad Lajan Sahib Bahadur
Nellore	Muhammad Abdus Salam Sahib Bahadur
Cuddapah	S Ghouse Mohideen Sahib Bahadur
Kurnool	K Abdur Rahman Khan Sahib Bahadur
Bellary	D Abdur Rawoof Sahib Bahadur
Anantapur	Muhammad Rahmatullah Sahib Bahadur
Chittoor	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur
Chingleput <i>cum</i> South Arcot	Basheer Ahmed Saiyed Sahib Bahadur
North Arcot	Nawab C Abdul Hakim Sahib Bahadur
Tanjore	Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Maricar Sahib Bahadur
Trichinopoly	Khan Bahadur P Kalfullah Sahib Bahadur
Madura	K S Muhammad Abdul Kadi Rowther Sahib Bahadur
Ramnad	Saiyed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur
Unnevelly	V S J Shaik Mansoor Tharaganar Sahib Bahadur
Salem <i>cum</i> Coimbatore <i>cum</i> the Nilgiris	Khan Sahib K A Shaik Dawood Sahib Bahadur
Chirakkal	Arakal Sultan Abdur Rahiman Ali Raj Sahib Bahadur
Kottayam	Arinhal Karuvante Valappil Kadirkutty Sahib Bahadur
Calicut	Putthya Malliyakkal Saiyed Ahumad Jeffri Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur
Malappuram	Muhammad Abdur Rahiman Sahib Bahadur
Do	Kalladi Unkammu Sahib Bahadur
Palghat	Mukkanaparambu Sheik Rowthan Sahib Bahadur
Do	Pallimanayalil Moldeenkutty Sahib Bahadur

Constituency	Names
Puttur	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schaminad Sahib Bahadur
Mangalore	Hajee Salyed Hussain Sahib Bahadur
Madras City	Srimathi Rukmani Lakshmiipathi
Flore Town	Srimathi Gamdham Ammanna Raja
Tellicherry <i>cum</i> Calicut Towns	Srimathi A V Kuttimalu Amma
Cuddalore	Srimathi Anjalai Ammal
Bellary	Srimathi N Lakshmi Devamma
Dindigul	Srimathi K Lakshmi Ammal
Madras City	Mrs Khadija Yakub Hasan
Tinnevelly <i>cum</i> Palamcottah <i>cum</i> Tuticoin towns	Mrs Jebamony Maslamony
Anglo Indian	Mr E H M Bower, I S O
Do	Mr E M D Mello
European	Mr C R I Congreve
Do	Mr G B Reade
Do	Mr B W Batchelor
Northern Circars	M R Ry D R Isaac Avargal
Guntur <i>cum</i> Nellore	M R Ry J Raja Rao Garu
Central districts	M R Ry M Samuel Jonathan Avargal
Madras <i>cum</i> Chingleput	M R Ry Diwan Bahadur A Appadurai Pillai Avargal, I S O
South Arcot <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Salem <i>cum</i> Coimbatore	M R Ry V J Samu Pillai Avargal
Tanjore <i>cum</i> Madura <i>cum</i> Ramanad	The Hon ble Rao Bahadur A T Panniselvam
Tinnevelly	M R Ry J L P Roche Victoria Avargal
West Coast	M R Ry C J Varkey Avargal
Backward Tribal	M R Ry Pansala Pedda Padalu Garu
European Commerce	Sir William Owen Wright
Do	Mr William Maurice Browning
Do	Mr John Mackenzie Smith
Madras Planters	Mr William Kenneth Macaulay Langley
The Southern India Chamber of Commerce	M R Ry T T Krishnamachaiar Avargal
The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association	The Hon ble Kumararaja M A, Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad
Northern Landholders I	Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Chemudu
Do II	Sri Raja Meka Venkataramiah Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Mirzapuram
Northern Central Landholders	M R Ry Govinda Rao Krishna Rao Avargal
Southern Central Landholders	M R Ry K S Saptharishi Reddiyar Avargal
Southern Landholders	M R Ry T V Kandasami Nayakar Kamaraja Pandiya Nayakar Avargal, Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur
West Coast Landholders	M R Ry R M Palat Avargal
Railway Trade Union	M R Ry G Krishnamurthi Avargal
Textile Workers Trade Union	M R Ry Genta Chelvapathi Chetti Garu
Textile Workers	M R Ry N G Ramaswami Nayudu Avargal
The Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding textile and railway labour)	M R Ry P R K Sarma Avargal
Vizagapatam <i>cum</i> East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour	M R Ry Subba Rao Karunakaram Garu
West Godavari <i>cum</i> Kistna <i>cum</i> Guntur Factory Labour	M R Ry V V Narasimham Garu
University	M R Ry Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar Avargal

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Constituency	Name
Madras City	M R Ry K Venkataswami Nayudu Garu
Do	M R Ry U Rama Rao Avargal
Vizagapatam	M R Ry Narayanam Venkatachalamaji Garu
Do	M R Ry Varahagiri Venkata Jogayya Pantulu Garu
Do	M R Ry Pasumarty Veerabhadraswami Garu
East Godavari	M R Ry Nadimpalli Subba Raju Garu
Do	M R Ry Devata Sriramamurti Garu
Do	M R Ry Lakkaraju Subba Rao Garu
West Godavari	M R Ry Penumetsa Peddiraju Garu
Do	M R Ry Vadlapatla Gangaraju Garu alias Gangayya Garu
Kistna	M R Ry Bollini Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu
Do	M R Ry Kasinadhuni Poorna Mallikarjunudu Garu
Guntur	M R Ry Vupputuri Venkatapunnayya Garu
Nellore	M R Ry Ieburu Subbarami Reddi Garu
Cuddapah	M R Ry Rao Bahadur V Vasanta Rao Garu
Anantapur	M R Ry Manepalli Narayana Rao Garu
Bellary	M R Ry Beldona Bheema Rao Garu
Kurnool	M R Ry N Sankara Reddi Garu
Chingleput	M R Ry Rao Bahadur K Dalvasigamani Mudaliyar Avargal
Chittoor	M R Ry Rao Bahadur Mogilireddigari Rama krishna Reddi Garu
North Arcot	M R Ry C Perumalswami Reddiyar Avargal
South Arcot	M R Ry R Srinivasa Ayyanar Avargal
Tanjore	M R Ry S A S R M Ramanatham Chettiyar Avargal
Do	M R Ry N R Samiappa Muddaliyar Avargal
Do	M R Ry K S Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal
Trichinopoly	M R Ry K V Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal
Madura	M R Ry Rao Sahob A S Alagan Chettiyar Avargal
Ramnad	M R Ry A Rengasami Ayyangar Avargal
Do	M R Ry T C Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal
Tinnevely	M R Ry Medil Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliyar Avargal
Salim	M R Ry S K Satagopa Mudaliyar Avargal
Coimbatore cum the Nilgiris	M R Ry T A Ramalingam Chettiyar Avargal
Mishur	M R Ry Kozhipurath Madhava Menon Avargal
Do	M R Ry Munikkath Narayana Menon Avargal
South Kanara	M R Ry Dharmastal Manjaya Hegde Avargal
Madras North	Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur
Madras North Central	Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari Sahib Bahadur
Madras South Central	Khan Bahadur Moulvi Gulam Jilani Quraishi Sahib Bahadur
Do	Khan Bahadur Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur
Madras South	S K Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur
Madras West Coast	Chowwakkarani Puzhukkatha Mammu Keyi Sahib Bahadur
Do	Khan Bahadur Thayyilkandi Makkathil Moidu Sahib Bahadur
European	Mr F Birley
Indian Christian	M R Ry Diwan Bahadur S L Ranganathan
Do	Mr S J Gonsalves
Do	Mr Jerome Saldanha

The Bengal Presidency.

The Presidency of Bengal, as constituted on the 1st April 1912, comprises the Burdwan and Presidency divisions and the district of Darjeeling which were formerly administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong divisions which by the partition of the old Province had been placed under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The area of the Presidency is 82,955 square miles and it possesses a population of 51,087,338 persons, included within this area are the two Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are in direct political relations with the Government of India and are now in the political charge of the Agent to the Governor General Eastern States, Ranchi. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country however is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency 27,810,100 or 54.44 per cent are Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 2.09 per cent of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,043,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3.7 per cent.

Industries

According to the returns of the census of 1931 5,593,384 persons or 20.7 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are cultivators, and 2,718,939 are agricultural laborers. The area under jute in 1936 is estimated at 2,180,800 acres against 1,917,500 in 1935.

Bengal is the most important rice producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar cane and from the date palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1933 was 209,688 acres. There were 184,762 permanent and 7,841 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the riparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1928-29) owing to a rise in the price of raw jute as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal.

The trade of Bengal during 1934-35 showed an improvement over the previous year owing to the gradual lifting of the world wide depression. The aggregate value of the total trade of the province (excluding treasure) with foreign countries and other Indian ports increased from Rs. 1,11.58 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,19.20 crores in 1934-35. Imports of private merchandise increased from Rs. 32.13 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 35.32 crores in 1934-35, while exports of private merchandise decreased from Rs. 58.46 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 57.30 crores in 1934-35.

*Statement showing the trade of Calcutta & Bengal separately during 1933-34,
1934-35 & 1935-36*

	1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta	Bengal
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
Aggregate value of the total trade (Ex-treasure)	1,11.58	1,20.41	1,19.20	1,29.73	1,23.57	1,32.02
Imports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	32.13	32.83	35.32	36.15	37.74	38.63
Exports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	58.46	63.69	57.30	62.72	61.22	66.40

Administration

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1921. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant Governor to that of a Governor in Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in charge of the reserved subjects, and three Ministers, who are in charge of the transferred subjects.

Bengal is administered by five Commissioners, the divisions being those of the Presidency, Burdwan Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong. The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the ingathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 18 Puisne Judges including three additional judges who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner

of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, e.g., the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment, Act 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency and up to March 1934 over 4,737 Union Boards were actually constituted.

Public Works

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also re-gardng roads bridges etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government

N B—Under the New Constitution, the present organisation of Public Works (including Railways) together with Irrigation as well as Road Fund and Bengal Motor Vehicles Act transferred from the Local Self Government Department will form the Department of Communication and Works which will have a separate Secretary of its own

Marine

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta, and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, and inland navigation including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches

Irrigation

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available

Police

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, and the Railway Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the present Inspector General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors General for the Dacca range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sarlahi in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 228 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,248.

Education

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies assisted to some extent by Government grants in aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges one at Calcutta and one at Dacca for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular. It also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas which are not under municipal control rests with the district boards grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasahs at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E. College the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the

control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants in aid

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kustia and a high school at Chittagong

In 1935-36 there were in the Presidency —
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

	Institutions	Scholars
Universities	2	1,832
Arts Colleges	43	24,518
Professional Colleges	14	5,186
High Schools	1,188	295,449
Middle Schools	1,883	172,556
Primary Schools	44,596	1,917,419
Special Schools	2,567	119,580

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

Arts Colleges	6	705
Professional Colleges	3	77
High Schools	83	21,917
Middle Schools	90	11,597
Primary Schools	17,644	508,925
Special Schools	47	3,468

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS

Males	1,069	49,974
Females	281	12,903

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a

Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub Divisional Inspectors and Sub Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Mulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal) the Vice Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College called University Law College Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years Bengal is now looking forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position. This improvement is a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to alleviate Bengal's plight. Under Provincial Autonomy she is better off to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs a year than before. In the last financial year, despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Rs. 51½ lakhs. The Nidmeyer report, however, is subsequently implemented, gave a further sum of Rs. 42 lakhs annually from an increased share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of Rs. 3½ lakhs by cancelling the province's accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was to be able to face the future with more confidence.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1936-37

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.

Heads of Revenue	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37	Heads of Revenue	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Salt	1 00	1 10	Irrigation	2 10	2 29
Land Revenue	3 25 89	3 28 45	Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	5 65	5 85
Excise	1 38 00	1 34 66	Interest	13 23	12 61
Stamps	2 96 00	2 94 90	Administration of Justice	7 20	6 63
Forest	18 03	20 02	Police	8 20	7 83
Registration	25 00	25 00	Ports and Pilotage	90	1 02
Scheduled Taxes	12 50	15 90	Education	14 13	14 62
Subsidised Companies	55	49	Medical	10 68	9 18
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	—4 28	—3 52			

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1936-37

The figures are in thousands of Rs

Heads of Revenue	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37	Heads of Revenue	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Public Health	1 42	1 29	Deposit Account—Development of Handloom Industry		3
Agriculture	6 06	6 90	Deposit Account of grants for the economic development and improvement of rural areas	Nil	Nil
Industries	10 34	11 50	Depreciation fund for Government presses	Nil	Nil
Miscellaneous Departments	17 79	22 01	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund Government of India	14,23	51,46
Civil Works	19 66	26 38	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	10 55	12,00
Relief Funds	1	51	Subvention from Central Road Development Account	14 00	14,50
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1 27	1 27	Suspense	6,80	7 50
Stationery and Printing	4 62	4 49	Recoveries of loans and advances by the Government of Bengal	10 90	11,54
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	6 64	27,95	Total Receipts on Capital Account	1,22 77	1 34 65
Extraordinary receipts	1,58 16	1,70 29	Total	12 25,10	12,85 18
Receipts in England	1	1	Total Opening balance	12 33	27,27
Total Revenue receipts	11,02, 3	11 50,53	Grand Total	12,37,43	13,12,45
Transfer from Famine Relief Fund					
Famine Relief Fund	49	51			
Deposit Account—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	62	99			
Deposit Account—Development of Agriculture Industry		3			

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1936-37

The figures are in thousands of Rs

Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37	Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Land Revenue	36 98	36 98	Jails and Convict Settlements	44,41	43,80
Excise	18 48	18 53	Police	2,29,93	2,30 49
Stamps	5 24	5 24	Ports and Pilotage	4 46	4 70
Forest	15 50	15,12	Scientific Departments	30	30
Forest capital outlay charged to Revenue	29	23	Education { Reserved	12 66	12,87
Registration	18 55	18 82	Education { Transferred	1 19 00	1,18 82
Scheduled taxes	5	8	Medical	50,41	49 92
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	22 22	22,48	Public Health	36,94	36 78
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	12 09	10, 12	Agriculture	23,23	25,65
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Grants			Industries	14 60	14 50
Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works			Miscellaneous Departments	2 27	4 31
Interest on ordinary debt	16,74	15,62	Civil Works	93,75	1,05 92
Interest on other obligations	5	4	Famine Relief	1 00	2 00
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	10,55	12 00	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	62,14	66,11
General Administration	1,31 92	1,37 20	Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues		
Administration of Justice	99,82	96,24	Stationery and Printing	19 37	19 25
			Miscellaneous	24,23	23 08
			Expenditure in England	42,88	43,39
			Total expenditure from ordinary revenue	11,70,04	11,90 77

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1936-37—cont'd

The figures are in Thousands of Rs

Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37	Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate 1935-36	Sanctioned Estimate 1936-37
Forest capital outlay not charged to Revenue—			Depreciation Fund for Government presses	24	30
In England	14	7	Repayments to the Government of India of Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	10 55	12,00
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue	In India 2,79	10 45	Subvention from Central Road Development Account	13,33	10 63
In England	Nil	Nil	Suspense	6 80	8,00
Civil works not charged to Revenue	In India 3,14	4 00	Loans and Advances by the Government of Bengal	11,46	20,05
In England	Nil	Nil	Total expenditure on Capital account	55,08	1 09 39
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	5,50	21 81	Total expenditure	12 25 12	13 00 16
Famine Relief Fund	51	51	Closing balance in Famine Relief Fund	12,31	12 29
Deposit Account—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	62	99	Other closing balances		
Deposit Account—Development of Sericulture Industry	Nil	9	Total closing balance	12 31	12,29
Deposit Account—Development of Handloom Industry	Nil	8	GRAND TOTAL	12 37 43	13,12 45
Deposit Account of grants for the economic development and improvement of rural areas	Nil	10 36			

Administration

GOVERNOR

His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, I. G. Pinnell, I.C.S.

Asst. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, R. J. Pinnell, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Butler, C.I.E., D.F.C.

Honorary Physician, Lt. Col. E. H. Vere Hodge, I.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Medical College (Calcutta).

Honorary Surgeon, Major J. C. Drummond, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Durrington.

Aides de Camp—Lt. H. C. McGilchrist, The Irish Guards (On leave).

Lt. J. A. Hopwood, The Black Watch.

Lt. Low Arden, Grenadier Guards.

Lt. P. H. W. Brind, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Hon. Aides de Camp—Captain C. R. Bluet, R.N., Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Elliot, M.C., Commanding the Calcutta Scottish.

Lieut. Col. G. I. Maitland Heriot, M.C., Commanding, The Calcutta Light Horse.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh, Hudson's Horse.

Hon. Indian Aide de Camp, Sardar Bahadur Ganesh Bahadur Chettri, M.B.E., late Subedar Major, Eastern Frontier Rifles.

Commandant, H. F. The Governor's Body Guard—Major T. M. Lunham, Poona Horse (17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry) (On leave).

Superintendent, H. F. Governor's Estate—Lt. Watson, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon. ble Mr. Abul Kasim Fazlul Haq, Minister in charge of the Education Department.

The Hon. ble Mr. Nilini Ranjan Sarkar, Minister in charge of the Finance Department.

The Hon. ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E., Minister in charge of the Home Department.

The Hon. ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt., Minister in charge of the Revenue Department.

The Hon. ble Niwab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca, Minister in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Hon. ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, of Kasmimbazar, Minister in charge of the Department of Communication and Works.

The Hon. ble Mr. Huseyn Shahed Suhrawardy, Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour.

The Hon. ble Nawab Musharraf Hossain, Khan Bahadur, Minister in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

The Hon. ble Mr. Syed Naushir Ali, Minister in charge of the Department of Public Health and Local Self Government.

The Hon. ble Mr. Pravinada Deb Raikot, Minister in charge of the Forest and Excise Department.

The Hon. ble Mr. Mukunda Bahary Mullick, Minister in charge of the Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department.

ADMINISTRATION—contd

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary Home Department, G P Hogg
CSI, CIE ICS

Additional Secretary, Home Dept., J R Blair ICS

Deputy Secretary, Home Department and Press Officer, S Basu, ICS

Secretary, Revenue Department and Secretary, Forest and Excise Department, O M Martin, CIE, ICS

Secretary, Finance Department, D Gladding, CIE, ICS

Secretary, Legislative Department, G G Hooper, ICS

Joint Secretary, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department L W Holland ICS

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, H S L Stevens, ICS

Secretary Department of Public Health and L S G, G S Dutt ICS

Secretary, Judicial Department, N G A Edgley ICS, Barr-at-Law

Secretary Education Department, I M Dow ICS

Secretary, Department of Communications and Works S K Mukherjee ICS

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Member, Board of Revenue—F A Sachse, CSI, CIE, ICS

Director of Public Instruction, J M Bottomley, BA (Oxon), IFS

Director of Public Health Lt Col A C Chatterji, IMS

Inspector General of Police, J C Farmer I I

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, L H Colson CIE

Surgeon General Major General D P Goll IMS

Collector of Customs Calcutta N Bowler, BA

Commissioner of Excise and Salt D Macpherson ICS

Accountant General, S C Das Gupta

Inspector General of Prisons, Lt Col R E Flowerdew, IMS

Postmaster General, Rai Bahadur P N Mukerji, CBF

Inspector General of Registration, Bibu Sukumar Chaturji, MA, MBF

Director of Agriculture, M Carbury, MA, BSc, DSO, MO

Director of Industries, A F Weston, MSc, MIE, etc on leave prep to retirement, S C Mitra, BSc (Offg)

Protector of Emigrants, Lt Col Keshav Shadishiv Thakur, IMS

Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden Calcutta, C C Calder

Deputy Secretary Department of Commerce and Labour A Hughes ICS (Offg)

Inform Commissioner, R N Gilchrist, CIE, ICS

Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens Kalipada Biswas

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF BENGAL

Frederick J Halliday	1854
John P Grant	1859
Cecil Beadon	1862
William Grey	1867
George Campbell	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart, KCSI	1874
The Hon Ashley Eden CSI	1877
Sir Stuart C Bayley, KCSI (Offg)	1879
A Rivers Thompson, CSI, CIE	1882
H A Cockerell CSI (Officiating)	1885
Sir Stuart C Bayley KCSI, CIE	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott KCSI	1890
Sir A P MacDonnell KCSI (Offg)	1893
Sir Alexander Mckenzie KCSI Retired 6th April 1898	1895
Charles Cecil Stevens, CSI (Offg)	1897
Sir John Woodburn KCSI Died 21st November 1902	1898
J A Bourdillon CSI (Officiating)	1902
Sir A H Keith Fraser KCSI	1903
Lancelot Hare, CSI, CIE (Offg)	1906
E A Slacke (Officiating)	1906
Sir E N Baker KCSI Retired 21st September 1911	1908
F W Duke, CSI (Officiating)	1911
The Office of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912 when Bengal was raised to a Governorship	

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL

The Rt Hon Baron Carmichael of Skirling G C I F, K C M G	1912
The Rt Hon Earl of Ronaldshay, G C I E	1917
The Rt Hon Lord Iynton	1922
The Rt Hon Sir Stanley Jackson, P C, G O I E	1927
The Rt Hon Sir John Anderson, P C, G O B G O I E	1932

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque C.I.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Ashutosh Choudhury B.A. LL.B.

Elected Members

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Pabu Lalendra Nath Das	Calcutta North
Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu	Calcutta East
Mr. Probhodayal Harnat Singh	Calcutta West
Dr. J. M. Das Gupta	Calcutta Central
Mr. Jogesh Chandra Gupta	Calcutta South Central
Mr. Sant Chandra Bose	Calcutta South
Mr. Barada Prosanna Pan	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Mr. Jalsi Chandra Goswami	Burdwan Division North Municipal
Itai Harendra Nath Choudhury	24 Parganas Municipal
Dr. Nilmatksha Senyal Th. D. (Ind.)	Presidency Division Municipal
Mr. Surendra Mohan Mitra	North Bengal Municipal
Mr. Jurendra Nath Mazumdar	East Bengal Municipal
Maharaja Kumar Uday Chandra Mahatab	Burdwan Central
Babu Adwaita Kumar Maji	Do
Mr. Pramad Nath Banerjee	Burdwan North West
Mr. Panku Behari Mandal	Do
Dr. Shriat Chandra Mukherji	Bubbhum
Pabu Debendra Nath Das	Do
Sriji Ashutosh Mullick	Bankura West
Sriji Manindra Bhushan Sinha	Do
Mr. Kamal Krishna Ray	Bankura East
Mr. Debendra Lal Khan	Midnapore Central
Mr. Krishna Prasad Mondal	Do
Babu Kishori Pati Roy	Jhargram cum Ghatal
Babu Harendra Dolui	Do
Mr. Gobinda Chandra Bhawanik	Midnapore East
Mr. Iswar Chandra Mui	Midnapore South West
Mr. Nikunja Behari Maity	Midnapore South East
Sriji Gouthari Som	Hooghly North East
Babu Radha Nath Das	Do
Mr. Sukumar Dutt	Hooghly South West
Mr. Manmatha Nath Ray	Howrah
Mr. Pullin Behary Mullick	Do
Mr. Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	24 Parganas South East
Mr. Him Chandra Nisker	Do
Mr. P. Banerji	24 Parganas North West
Mr. Anukul Chandra Das	Do
Babu Haripada Chattopadhyay	Nadia
Babu Lakshmi Narayan Biswas	Do

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Mr. Sankar Sekhar Sanyal M A , B I	Mulshindabad
Mr. Kirit Bhushan Das	Do
Babu Atul Krishna Ghose	Jessore
Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas	Do
Babu Nigendra Nath Sen B I	Khulna
Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick M A B I	Do
Babu Patum Roy	Do
Mr. Satyapriya Banerjee	Rajshahi
Mr. Atul Chandra Kumari	Maldah
Mr. Lalmochun Pramanik	Do
Babu Prem Hari Barmun B I	Dumppur
Mr. Shyama Prasad Barmun	Do
Mr. Nishutha Nath Kundu	Do
Mr. Khogendra Nath Das Gupta	Talpara cum Siliguri
Mr. Prasanna Deb Rukut	Do
Bibu Upendranath Barmun	Do
Mr. Totindra Nath Chatterjee	Rangpur
Bibu Kshetra Nath Singha	Do
Mr. Pus-pjit Barma	Do
Mr. Narendia Narayan Chakravarty	Teoga cum Pabna
Babu Medhu Sudan Sarkar B I	Do
Bibu Monoranjun Bannerjee	Dacca East
Mr. Dhunjoy Roy	Do
Mr. Kunu Sankar Roy Chowdhury	Dacca West
Mr. Charu Chandra Roy B L	Mymensingh West
Mr. Amrita Lal Mondal	Do
Mr. Birendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury B I	Mymensingh East
Mr. Mono Mohan Das	Do
Babu Surendra Nath Biswas	Fardpur
Mr. Bhut Chandra Mandal	Do
Mr. Promitha Rinjan Bhakur M A I A A I LAW	Do
Mr. Narendra Nath Das Gupta	Balranganj South West
Mr. Upendra Nath Edbar, M A , B I	Do
Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal	Bakarganj North East
Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta	Tippura
Babu Jagat Chandra Mandal B I	Do
Mr. Hatendra Kumar Sur B I	Noakhali
Mr. Mahim Chandra Das, B L	Chittagong
Mr. Dambar Singh Gurung (Vicant)	Dijeeing
Mr. M A H Ispahani	Calcutta North
Mr. K. Nooruddin	Calcutta South
Maulvi Md Solaiman	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Mr. H S Suhrawardy M A (Oxon and Cal cutta) B L , B C I (Oxon) BAR AT LAW	Barackpore Municipal
Nawab K Habibullah Bahadur	24 Parganas Municipal Dacca Municipal

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Moulvi Abul Haslam, B I	Burdwan
Maulvi Md Abdur Rasheed	Birbhum
Mr Mahammad Siddique Syed	Bankura
Khan Bahadur Alfaz ud din Ahmed M A	Midnapore
Maulvi Abdul Quasem	Hooghly
Mr Abdur Rouf	Howrah
Mr Jasmuddin Ahmed	24 Parganas South
Mr Quara Hossain Yousuff Minza	24 Parganas Central
Khin Bahadur A F M Abdur Rahman	24 Parganas North East
Mr M Shamsuddin Ahmed	Kushiti
Mr Mohammad Mohsin Ali	Mcheipur
Maulvi Aftab Hossain Joarder	Nadia East
The Hon ble Khan Bahadur M Azizul Huq, C I F	Nadia West
Maulvi Abdul Bari, M A , B L	Berhampore
Sahibzada Kawan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza	Murshidabad South West
Mr M Farhat Reza Chowdhury	Jangipur
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore Sadar
Maulvi Wahar Rahman	Jessore East
Moulvi Serajul Islam B L	Bongaon
Khan Sahib Maulana Ahmed Ali Enayetpur	Jhenidah
Mr Abdul Hakeem, M A , B I	Khulna
Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy	Satkhira
Mr Mostagawsal Huque Syed	Bagurhat
Mr Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhuri, BAR AT LAW	Nafai
Maulvi Maniruddin Akhand, B L	Rajshahi North
Maulvi Muhammad Amin Ali Miah	Rajshahi South
Maulvi Md Moslem Ali Molla	Rajshahi Central
Maulvi Mahjuddin Chowdhury	Balurghat
Maulvi Hafizuddin Chowdhuri	Thakurgaon
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar B I	Dinajpur Central East
Khan Bahadur Mahtabuddin Ahmed	Dinajpur Central West
Nawab Musharruf Hossain Khan Bahadur	Jalpaiguri cum Darjeeling
Khan Bahadur A M L Rahman	Nilphamail
Haji Saifuddin Ahmed	Rangpur North
Mr Shah Abdur Rauf, B L	Rangpur South
Kazi Emdadul Haque	Kurigaon North
Mr Abdul Hafiz	Kurigaon South
Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar, B L	Gaibandha North
Mr Ahamed Hossain, B A (Alig), B L	Gaibandha South
Maulvi Rajib Uddin Tarafder	Bogra East
Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque	Bogra South
Dr Mafiz Uddin Ahmed, M B	Bogra North
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali	Bogra West
Maulvi Azhar Ali	Pabna East
Mr A M Abdul Hamid	Pabna West

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Mr Abdur Raschid Mahmood	Serajganj South
Mr Abdullah Al Mahmood, M A , B L	Serajganj North
Mr Md Barat Ali	Serajganj Central
Mr Z A Choudhury	Malda North
Moulvi Idris Ahmmad Mia, B A	Malda South
Mr Khwaja Shahabuddin	Narayanganj South
Maulvi Abdul Aziz	Narayanganj East
Mr Syed Abdul Salim	Narayanganj North
Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Hakim Vikrampur	Munshiganj
Mr Rezaur Rahman Khan, B L	Dacca South Central
Maulvi Aulad Hossain Khan	Manikganj East
Maulvi Abdul Iatif Biswas	Manikganj West
Maulvi Mahammad Abdus Shaheed	Dacca North Central
Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Hafiz	Dacca Central
Mr Fazlar Rahaman Muktear	Jamalpur East
Mr Muhammad Abdul Jabbar Palwan	Jamalpur North
Mr Gasuddin Ahamed	Jamalpur West
Maulvi Abdul Karim M A , B L	Jamalpur cum Muktagacha
Maulvi Abdul Majid	Mymensingh North
Moulvi Abdul Wahed	Mymensingh East
Moulana Shamsul Huda	Mymensingh South
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh West
Moulvi Masud Ali Khan Pannu	Tangail South
Moulvi Mirza Abdul Hafiz, B L	Tangail West
Mr Syed Hasan Ali Choudhury	Tangail North
Khan Sahib Moulvi Kabiruddin Khan, B L	Netrakona South
Mr Abdul Husain Ahmed	Netrakona North
Moulvi Md Israil, M A , B L	Kishoreganj South
Moulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Kishoreganj North
Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed	Kishoreganj East
Mr Shamsuddin Ahmed Khondakar	Gopalganj
Moulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha B L	Goalundo
Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan, M A B L	Faridpur West
Mr Yusuf Ali Choudhury	Faridpur East
Mr Mohammad Abdul Fazl	Madaripur West
Moulvi Gyasuddin Ahmed Choudhury	Madaripur East
Mr A K Fazlul Huq	Patuakhali North
Mr Abdul Kader	Patuakhali South
Khan Sahib Hatemally Jamadar	Pirojpur South
Mr A K Fazlul Huq	Pirojpur North
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Hashem Ali Khan	Bakarganj North
Mr Sadaruddin Ahmed	Bakarganj South
Moulvi Abdul Wahab Khan, B L	Bakarganj West
Moulvi Mohammed Mozammel Huq, B A	Bhola North
Haji Moulvi Tufel Ahmed Chowdhury, B A	Bhola South
Moulvi Dewan Mastufa Ali	Brahmanbaria North

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Nawabzada K Nasirullah	Brahmanbaria South
Mr Maqbul Husam	Tippera North East
The Hon ble Nawab Sir Mohuiddin Farouqi, Kt., of Ratanpur	Tippera North
Mr Ramizuddin Ahmed, M A, B L	Tippera West
Mr Asimaddin Ahimmed	Tippera Central
Moulvi Muhammed Hasanuzzaman	Tippera South
Moulvi Jonib Ali Majumdar	Chandpur East
Khan Bahadur Abidur Reza Choudhury	Chandpur West
Mr Sahedali M A, B L	Matlabbazar
Moulvi Muhammad Ibrahim	Noakhali North
Moulvi Anun Ullah	Noakhali Central
Mr Shahid Syed Golam Sarwar Hossain	Rangaj cum Raipuri
Mr Sayed Ahamad Kha	Noakhali West
Moulvi Sayed Abdul Majid	Noakhali South
Maulvi Abdur Razzak	Feni
Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmad	Cox's Bazar
Moulvi Ahmad Kabir Chowdhury	Chittagong South
Moulana Md Maniruzzaman Islamabadi	Chittagong South Central
Al hajj, Moulana Dr Sanaullah, PH D (Lond.), BAR AT LAW	Chittagong North East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazlul Qadir	Chittagong North West
Miss Mira Dutt Gupta	Calcutta (General)
Mrs Hemaprova Majumdar	Dacca (General)
Mrs Hasina Murshed	Calcutta (Muhammadan)
Begum Farhat Bano Khanam	Dacca (Muhammadan)
Mr J W Chippendale, M A, B I	Anglo Indian
Mr L T Maguire	Do
Mr C Griffiths	Do
Mrs Ellen West	Do
Mr W L Armstrong	Burdwan Division
Mr J R Walker	Hooghly cum Howrah
Mr F C Brasher	Calcutta and Suburbs
Mr C S MacLauchlan	Do
Mr Curtis Millar	Do
Mr W W K Page	Do
Mr G Morgan, O I E	Presidency Division
Mr R H Ferguson	Rajshahi Division
Mr William C Patton	Darjeeling
Mr J E Ordish	Dacca Division
Mr L M Crossfield	Chittagong Division
Dr H C Mukherjee	Calcutta cum Presidency Division
Mr S A Gomes	Dacca Division
Mr E Studd	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Mr David Hendry	Do
Mr A G Mac Crimmon	Do
Mr Ian A Clark	Do

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Mr R M Sassoon	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Mr A P Blair	Do
Mr W C Wordsworth	Do
Mr K A Hamilton	Calcutta Trades Association
Mr H R Norton	Do
Mr C G Cooper	Indian Jute Mills Association
Mr T B Nimmo	Do
Mr H C Bannerman	Indian Tea Association
Mr C W Miles	Do
Mr J B Ross	Indian Mining Association
Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
Mr Nalini Banjan Sarker	Do
Mr Debi Prasad Khaitun	Indian Chamber of Commerce
Rai Mungtoolal Taparia Bahadur	Marwari Association
Mr Abdur Rahim Siddiqi	Muslim Chamber of Commerce
The Hon ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt	Burdwan Landholders
Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M A, of Kishin bazar	Presidency Landholders
Kumar Shub Shekhvareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders
Maharaja Shahshi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhury of Muktagacha	Dacca Landholders
Rai Kshirod Chandra Roy Bahadur, B A	Chittagong Landholders
Mr J N Gupta	Railway Trade Union
Mr Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Union
Dr Suresh Chandra Banerji	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered factories)
Mr Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar	Barraclough (Registered factories)
Mr Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered factories)
Mr A M A Zaman	Hooghly cum Serampore (Registered factories)
Mr B Mukherjee	Colliery (Coal Mines)
Babu Litta Munda Sirdar	Bengal Dooars (Western)
Mr Syamaprosad Mookerjee, M A, B L, BAR AT LAW	Calcutta University
Mr Fazlur Rahman	Dacca University

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon ble Mr Sityendra Chandra Mitra

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr Hamidul Haque Chowdhury

Elected Members

Community	Name
General	Dr Radha Kumud Mukherjee
Muhammadan	Khan Sahib Subid Ali Molla
General	Mr Kamini Kumar Dutt
Muhammadan	Mr Muhammad Hossain
General	The Hon ble Mohiraj Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, Kt of Santosh
General	Rai Rudhika Bhushan Roy Bahadur
European	Mr T Lamb
European	The Hon ble Sir George Campbell Kt
General	Seth Hnuman Prasad Poddar
General	Mr Bankim Chandra Datta
General	Mr Natesh Nath Mookerjee
Muhammadan	Mr Muhammad Akram Khan
General	Mr Subindra Narayan Sen
Muhammadan	Mr Hamidul Haque Chowdhury
Muhammadan	Mr Mesbahuddin Ahmed
Muhammadan	Mr Kader Baksh
General	Mr Sailswari Singh Roy
General	Mr Nigendra Narayan Roy
General	Mr Sityendra Chandra Mitra
Muhammadan	Khan Bahadur Syed Muazzamuddin Hosain
General	Mr Narendrak Chandra Datta
Muhammadan	Mr Humayun / A Kabir
General	Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur
Muhammadan	Mr Kamruddin Haider
European	Mr E C Ormond
Muhammadan	Mr M Shamsuzzoha
General	Rai Surendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie in practically the centre of Upper India. They are bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north east by Nepal, on the east and south east by Bihar on the south by two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbah, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab. Their total area amounts to 106,248 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri Garhwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Provinces, originally termed the North Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, receiving their present designation in 1902, include four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub Himalayan tract, the great Gangetic plain and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until is reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the provinces consists of level plain, teeming with highly cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra.

The People

The population is mainly Hindu, 84.4 per cent ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15 per cent, the total of all other religions being 0.6 per cent composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews. Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and

the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the Western districts of the Provinces. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin. Two languages are spoken by the majority of people in the plains, Urdu, and Hindi, Urdu being more common in the urban areas and because of its close relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the *lingua franca* of the Province.

Agriculture

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71.1 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8.2 per cent. The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium, the chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses and barley, rice being grown mostly in low lying, heavy clays. The greater part of the Provinces is highly cultivated the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions in the past, improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals. Commodity prices with the exception of sugar did show further improvement over those prevailing in 1935. The average outturn of important food grains declined but the yields of wheat and cotton were comparatively higher. The positions of the Agriculturist however, remains more or less the same. Land is held on *zemindari* tenure in Agra and *taluqdari* tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in *taluqdari* tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

Manufactures

The provinces are not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is

largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the provinces as a home industry, and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the census of 1931, 45,128 persons were employed on cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing and 408,033 on spinning and weaving. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah, Sandila and Mau and some at Agra and Shahjahanpur as well. Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslin is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarsenet obtains. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Hathras, Haranga, Shikohabad, Makhnapur and Naini (Allahabad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass work, Benares for brassware engraving and repousse karukhabad and Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) for their calico prints and Agra for its carpets and marble and alabaster articles, glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Kurja and clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow and carpets at Mirzapur.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri) the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the silk industry of Naini Tal (Moradabad) and Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of Almorah, the durries of Agra and Bareilly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton spinning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Lucknow, Benares and Moradabad. Many sugar mills have been recently started mainly in the Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

There is a card board manufacturing factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. Itrs and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj and Jaunpur. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a dairy and a factory for making door bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain pens are made in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares. Shoe laces, elastic, and electric fans are made in Cawnpore.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandauli, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghazalabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

Administration

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor in Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this Province and a Cabinet of 7 ministers to assist the Governor was formed, under the G. I. Act of 1935. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), two joint Secretaries and 6 Deputy Secretaries including the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who are *ex Officio* Deputy Secretaries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. There is also 1 Under-Secretary (the Deputy Director of Public Instruction who is *ex Officio* Under Secretary in the Education Department) and 4 Assistant Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Executive, Political, Newspaper and Police Departments, the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department, the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, Scarcity, Ecclesiastical and Forest Departments and also the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department. The Education Secretary is in charge of the Education, Industries, Agriculture and Excise Departments, the I. S. G. Secretary is in charge of the local Self Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments and the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary belongs to the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and is also Chief Engineer for the Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D. Government spends the cold weather October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions the charge of which is held by the Collector of Jhansi and that of Kumaon by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to their duties. There are ten divisions, having an average area of nearly 10,000 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub divided into *talukhs*,

with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naw tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naw tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

Justice

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra and by the Chief Court of Oudh sitting at Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and eight permanent and two additional puisne judges six of whom including the Chief Justice are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and four judges four of whom are Indians. There are thirty-two posts (twenty-four in Agra including two posts temporarily held in abeyance and eight in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. District Officers and their assistants, including *tahsildars*, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumau has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the provinces there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs 5,000. In Oudh the ordinary jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a civil judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs 5,000. Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs 5,000 or less which are

heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges try suits to the value of Rs 500. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs 20.

Local Self-Government

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards which, with the exception of one municipal board, have no official Chairmen. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain more than 42% of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income is the local rate levied from the landowners. Some of the boards have recently imposed a tax on circumstances and property. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act has come into force with effect from January 1st 1936. The tax realised under this Act will also be utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

Public Works Department

The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Civilian Secretary and the principal administrative officer is a Chief Engineer. The Province is divided into circles and divisions. Each circle is in charge of a Deputy Chief Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. All metallic roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all buildings costing more than Rs 5,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch.

The Irrigation branch is administered by a Secretary and for the present, two Joint Secretaries, all of whom are also Chief Engineers. The third Chief Engineership is a temporary post to further the organisation of development schemes. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

2 The Irrigation branch administers the various irrigation works, the Ganges Canal Hydro electric Grid, the tube well scheme, and other development works such as the Daurala Sugarcane tramway Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping. The hydro electric works, tube wells and development schemes are in charge of the Chief Engineer (Development), the Sarda Canal and the Bundelkhand Canals in charge of the Chief Engineer (East), and the Ganges the Eastern Jumna and the Agra Canals are in that of the Chief Engineer (West).

3 The Sarda Canal—a work of the first magnitude—was opened in 1928 for introducing

irrigation into Oudh Its head works are situated at Banbassa on the border of Nepal The length of the main canal and branches including distributories, drainage cuts and escapes, is 5 929 miles, and the area irrigated is over 10 lakhs of acres annually including over 2 1/2 lakhs acres of sugarcane

The Ginges Canal—Upper and Lower The head works of the upper and lower Ginges canals are situated at the headward end of Sahasrabudhi district and of the upper and lower parts of the Alighar district. The upper Ginges canal came into operation in the year 1855-56 and its total mileage of channels is 5,807 miles. The area irrigated annually is nearly 12 lakhs of acres. The lower Ginges canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,025 miles. This system also irrigates nearly 10 lakhs of acres.

4 The Ganges Canal Hydro electric Grid supplies power at cheap rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to ten districts in the west of province. Six of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed, and a seventh is in the course of development as well as a stand-by steam power station at Chandaud of 9,000 kilowatts. The cost of 1937 is less than 28,000 lacs which will be available. Besides supplying some 88 towns with cheap current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme will by the end of 1937 comprise 1,500 tube wells covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

Four important experiments have also been carried out by which canal water is released or supplemented by means of electric tube wells pumping underground water into the canals of the Meenut district.

The Fyzabad electrification and Gogra pumping scheme, comprising a generating station at Sohwal of 2 500 kilowatts and pumping 180 cusecs of water from the Gogra river for canal irrigation in the Fyzabad district is nearing completion.

In view of the experience gained from the immense network of the Gangā Hydro Electric Grid on the western districts a thorough examination of the conditions in the towns in the eastern and central districts of the province is being made and it is hoped that as soon as the investigations are completed it will be possible to project an Eastern Grid, to develop water power at (1) Dunja in the Mirzapur hills, (2) water falls in the Rewa State and to provide a peak load station near Allahabad. The power on approximately 16,000 kilowatts is to be used for (1) pumping for irrigation purposes from the Ganges near Fatehpur and at Manik

pur the Town near Allahabad and the Gunt at Sultanpur (2) pumping from tube wells near Benares (3) electrifying small towns as Mirzapur, Sultanpur, Partabganj, Fitchpur, Mogul-sarai, Jaunpur, etc and (4) village electrification.

Police

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector General, with three Deputies and three Assistants, forty six Superintendents, forty six Assistant Superintendents and fifty six Deputy Superintendents including three temporary officers. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C I D forming a separate department, under a Deputy Inspector General with three Assistants. The armed police of the three police rangs have recently been rearmed with the 410 musket, the 476 musket and the Martini Henri rifle having formed their previous armament. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants in aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St. John's Colleges at Agra, the Christ Church, U A V and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore, the Meerut College Meerut, the Barilly College, Bareilly and St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. There are intermediate colleges and unaided vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government

The Iswella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite Girls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian girls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Benares the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, the Mitha Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Lucknow and Bilika Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Cawnpore teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these there are A V High Schools, English Middle and vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian girls. They are controlled by Chief Inspectress of Girls' school under the Director of Public Instruction. The St. George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, the Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, the St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, and the La Martiniere College, Lucknow, are the well-known

institutions for European and Anglo Indian children in the province which teach up to the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to Christian Intermediate College, Lucknow. There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a College of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four year courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomson College), a School of Art and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore, and an Agricultural School at Bulandshahr. There is also a non Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at the four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in commerce for the B Com degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D A V Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St John's College at Agra, a commerce department for B Com degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M B B S degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for men and women and also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbīya is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seventeen Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers. Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board assisted by several sub deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both Anglo vernacular and vernacular education in their circles.

Medical

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superintendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I G of Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8 1934, to relieve the I G of the routine duties in connexion with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Raukhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 103 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Mofussil dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub assistant surgeons visit *pardanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Saint Mary's Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, is one of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children completed in 1932 is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. There are also male and female medical schools at Agra. The X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed, but a scheme for the appointment of a Provincial Radiologist and the training of Medical Officers in X-Ray at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, where every facility for such work would be forthcoming is under the consideration of the Government. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up to date and well equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. A new I B clinic has been opened at Allahabad.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

As explained in the chapters on the new constitution of India, under the Reforms Act of 1919, the financial position of the Provinces underwent a remarkable change. The Provinces are, for all practical purposes financially independent of the Government of India. The contribution payable by the Local Government has been remitted entirely by the Government of India with effect from the year 1928-29. As the finances of the Provinces thus become of greater importance, the position is set out in some detail in the following pages —

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1936-37

<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
	Rs		Rs
Taxes on Salt		Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	34,500
Taxes on Income		Receipts in aid of superannuation	2 04,300
Land Revenue	5,79,71,745	Stationery and Printing	6,35,050
Excise	1,44 00,000	Miscellaneous	8,77,230
Stamps	1,63,50 000		
Forests	45,73,000	Total	17,51,080
Registration	11,00,000		
Scheduled Taxes		Extraordinary receipts	480
Total	9,43,94,745	Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
<i>Railways</i>			
Subsidised Companies	60 000	Total Revenue	11 81,42 461
<i>Irrigation</i>		Debt deposits and advances —	
Works for which capital accounts are kept—		(a) Government Press Depreciation Fund	47,000
(1) Productive Works—		(b) Irrigation and Hydro electric Depreciation Fund	45 3 500
Net receipts	1 33,50 281	(c) Famine Relief Funds	1,10,200
(2) Unproductive Works—		(d) Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	21 83,000
Net receipts	4,33,880	(e) Advances from Provincial Loans Funds	2 33,08,000
Total net receipts	1,37,84,161	(f) (i) Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt Sinking Fund	19,00,000
Works for which no capital accounts are kept	15,000	(ii) Other appropriations	20,08,360
Total Irrigation	1,37,99,161	(g) Transfer from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	75,000
<i>Debt Services</i>		(h) Subventions from Central Road Development Account	9,65,982
Interest	11,24,800	(i) Subventions from the Imperial Council Agricultural Research and Indian Central Cotton Committee	1,34,049
Total	11,24,800	(j) Sugar Excise Fund	3,25,000
<i>Civil Administration</i>		(k) Grant for the G/I for development of handloom industry	75 000
Administration of Justice	10,97,790	Total	3,15 85 091
Jails and Convict Settlements	4 94 180	Total receipts	14,97,27,552
Police	2,84,500	Opening Balance	55 10 377
Education	12,32 500	Grand Total	15,52 37,929
Medical	2,85,521		
Public Health	1,97,850		
Agriculture	9 35,648		
Industries	3,43,750		
Miscellaneous Departments	88 052		
Total	49 59,786		
Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—			
Civil Works—(a) ordinary	3,25,000		
(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account	17 27,409		
	20,52,409		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1936-37

Direct demands on the Revenues Rs

Taxes on Income	
Land Revenue	84,08,248
Excise	11,85,945
Stamps	2,72,600
Forests	23,24,268
Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue	31,000
Registration	4,67,410
Total	1,31,92,471

Railway Revenue Account

State Railways—Interest on debt	6,971
Subsidised companies	
Total	6,971

Irrigation Revenue Account

Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
Interest on Irrigation Works	1,10,05,108
Other revenue irrigation expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	—55,300
Total	1,09,49,808

Irrigation Capital Account

(charged to revenue)

Construction of Irrigation Works—	
A—Financed from ordinary revenues	—9,150

Debt Services

Interest on ordinary debt	29,45,194
Sinking Fund	19,00,000
Payment to the Provincial loans fund	20,05,360
Total	68,53,554

Civil Administration

General Administration	1,45,91,356
Administration of Justice	74,19,978
Jails and Convicts' Settlements	31,19,395
Police	1,66,20,849
Scientific Departments	24,371
Education	2,06,99,005
Medical	73,53,673
Public Health	21,67,777
Agriculture	36,70,551
Industries	13,27,455
Aviation	4,000
Miscellaneous Departments	83,683
Exchange	
Total	7,30,82,096

Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous

Public Improvements

Civil Works—(a) Provincial expenditure	50,27,609
(b) Improvement and communications from Central Road Development Account	17,27,409
Total	67,55,018

Miscellaneous

Famine Relief and Insurance—	Rs
A—Famine Relief	34,500
B—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	73,54,250
Stationery and Printing	11,71,033
Miscellaneous	8,83,573
Extraordinary Charges	24,000
Total	94,67,356

Expenditure in England—	
Secretary of State	2,18,240
High Commissioner	39,39,800

Irrigation and other capital expenditure not charged to revenue

(a) Construction of irrigation works	63,47,900
(c) Hydro electric scheme	67,99,500
(d) Outlay on Improvement of public health	
(e) Outlay on Agricultural improvement	
(b) Forest outlay	
Total	1,31,47,400

Debt and Deposits Advances—	
(a) Famine Relief Fund	
(b) Civil Contingencies Fund	
(c) Loans and Advances by Local Governments	25,49,000
(d) Sinking Fund Investment Account	19,00,100
(e) Government Press Depreciation Fund	35,000
(f) Repayment of Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	37,84,371
60 B Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	8,25,000
60 Civil Works	6,84,300
60-A Other Provincial Works not charged to revenue	
61 Payments to Retrenched Personnel	—11,100
Transfer from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of advances from the Provincial Local Fund	75,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	17,27,409
Famine Relief Fund—Transfer to revenue	34,500
Permanent Debt discharged (U P Development loan discharged)	25,000
Charges against grants from the Imperial Council and Agriculture Research Indian Central Cotton Committee	1,34,040
Sugar Excise Fund	2,85,014
Charges against grant for this G/I for development of hand loom industry	75,000
Total	1,21,22,643

Total Disbursements	14,97,26,207
Closing Balance	55,11,722

Grand Total 15,52,37,929

Administration

Governor His Excellency Sir Hariy Huig
KCSI, CIE, ICS

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Secretary to the Governor—T C Donaldson,
M C, ICS

Military Secretary—Major D A Birt M C
EGM

Aides de Camp—Capt R Caulfield Capt
R W Burkes

Honorary European Aides de Camp

Lt Col C F Ball V D, Lt Col R E Rother
ford V D Lt Col J D Westwood

Honorary Indian Aides de Camp

Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Dhun
Singh Chauhan, Sardar Bahadur Biskdar
Major and Honorary Captain Amir Muham
mad Khan Sirdar Bahadur I D S M,
Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Din
Singh Tami I O M Sardar Bahadur,
Subedar Major Nazir Khan

Head Assistant Military Secretary's Office—C
W Jones

Superintendent Office of Secretary to the Governor
—D R Jahans

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(Appointed April 3 1937)

The Hon ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad
Said Khan KCSI KCI KCI MBE, of Chhat
ari (Minister of Home Affairs)

The Hon ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, KT,
Bairat Law (Minister of Local Self Govern
ment and Health)

The Hon ble Sir Twali P Sivastava, KT M Sc,
A M S T (Minister of Finance)

The Hon ble Raja Sayid Ahmad Ali Khan
Alvi, CBE, of Sikampur (Minister of
Education)

The Hon ble Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Rai
Bahadur of Kotra (Minister of Revenue and
Agriculture)

The Hon ble Mohanraj Kumar Sir Vijaya Anand
Gajpuraj, KT of Vizianagram (Minister of
Justice)

The Hon ble Raja Durga Narayan Singh of
Tirwa (Minister of Industries and Communi
cations)

U P PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman

Sir Digby Livingstone Drake Brockman, B A,
KCSI CIL

Members

Rai Bahadur Mun Singh B A C I I Khin
Bahadur Sayid Abu Muhammad M A

Secretary

(Not appointed yet)

Superintendent

(Not appointed yet)

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

SECRETARIES

C W Gwynne CIE OBL ICS

A C Turner MBE ICS

A A Waugh ICS

A B Reid CIE ICS

L S White, ICS

P M Kharegat, CIE ICS

Chief Secretary

Finance Secretary

Secretary Revenue and Public Works Department (B
and R)

Secretary Local Self Government and Public Health

Judicial Secretary

Secretary, Industries and Education

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

S H Ziaee, ICS

J B Langford ICS

Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai,
B Sc, ILB

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mushtaq
Ali Khan B A

Rai Bahadur Babu Phul Chand Mogha,
B A ILB (Ex officio)

R S Weir, M A, B Sc, ICS (Ex officio)

General Branch

Revenue Branch (Temp)

Finance Branch

Local Self Government and Public Health Branch
(Temp)

Judicial Branch

Education Branch

UNDER SECRETARY

J C Powell Price M A, I E S (Ex officio) Education Branch

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

L S White I C S

Legal Remembrancer, in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary

Rai Bahadur Babu Phul Chand Moght, B A, LL B

Deputy Legal Remembrancer and ex officio Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

J H Durwin, C I F, I C S

Reforms Commissioner, U P

S P Shah I C S

Industries Branch

C S Venkatichar I C S

Rural Development Work

Rai Bahadur Ram Babu Sakseena, M A, LL B

Director of Publicity, U P

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES		LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	
Sir C T Metcalfe Bart, G C B	1836	Sir J J D Ia Touche K C S I	1902
The Right Hon the Governor General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)	1838	Sir J P Hewett K C S I, C I F	1907
T C Robertson	1840	J A S Porter C S I (Officiating)	1912
The Right Hon the Governor General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough)	1842	Sir J S Meston K C S I	1912
Sir G R Clerk, K C B	1843	Sir Harcourt Butler, K C S I C I F	1919
James Thomson Died at Bareilly	1843	GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES	
A W Begbie, In charge	1853	Sir Harcourt Butler, K C S I, C I F	1920
J R Colvin Died at Agra	1853	Sir William Marris, K C I F	1921
E A Reade In charge	1857	Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell K C I I, C S I (Officiating)	1926
Colonel H Fraser, C B, Chief Commissioner N W Provinces	1857	Sir Alexander Muddiman, K C S I C I F	1928
The Right Hon ble the Governor General administering the N W Provinces (Viscount Canning)	1858	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G C S I G C I I	1928
Sir G F Edmonstone	1859	Sir George Bancroft Lambert K C S I	1930
R Money, In charge	1863	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G C S I, G C I E	1931
The Hon Edmund Drummond	1863	Captun Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, K C S I, K C I F, M B F LL D	1933
Sir William Muir, K C S I	1868	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G C S I G C I F	1933
Sir John Strachey K C S I	1874	Sir Harry Graham Haig, K C S I, C I E	1934
Sir George Couper, Bart, G B	1876	(afternoon Dec 6)	
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH			
Sir George Couper, Bart, C B, K C S I	1877		
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall K C B	1882		
Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G C I E	1887		

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected Members

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Bulandshahr district (West) (Muhammadan rural)	The Hon'ble Nawab Dr. Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan KCSI KCIE MBE LLB, Chief Minister in charge of Home Affairs
Allahabad district (South West) (Muhammadan rural)	The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf Kt. Barrister at Law Minister of Local Self Government and Health
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Jwala P. Srivastava, Kt., MSc. AMSI, Minister of Finance
Lucknow and Unao districts (Muhammadan rural)	The Hon'ble Raja Sayid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi OBE Minister of Education
Sitapur district (West) (General rural)	The Hon'ble Raja Maheshwar Dayal Sethi Rai Bahadur Minister of Revenue and Agriculture
Muzapur district (North) (General rural)	The Hon'ble Mahiraj Kumar Su. Vijaya of Vizianagram Kt. Minister of Justice
U.P. Province Zamindars Association	The Hon'ble Captain Raja Durga Narayan Singh Minister of Industries and Communications
Lucknow City	Mr. Chandra Bhan Gupta MA LLB, Advocate
Lucknow City	Mr. Narain Das
Cawnpore City	Dr. Jawahar Lal MS (Net) FCPs
Cawnpore City	Bhagat Dayal Das
Agra City	Seth Achal Singh
Agra City	Mr. Karam Singh Kania BA
Banaras City	Babu Sampurnanandji BSc
Allahabad City	Mr. Pinchoffam Das London, MA LLB Advocate High Court
Allahabad City	Mr. Huri
Saharanpur cum Hardwar cum Dehra Dun cum Muzaffarnagar cities	Mr. Ajit Prasad Jais MA LLB, Vakil
Pilibhit cum Meerut cum Hapur cum Khurja cum Nagina cities	Pandit Lyall Lal Sharma, MA LLB
Mutter cum Aligarh cum Hathras cities	Acharya Jagad Kishore, MA (Oxon)
Farrukhabad cum Fatahgarh cum Jhansi cities	Mr. Atma Ram Gobind Kheri BA LLB Vakil
Moradabad cum Amroha cum Sambhal cum Chandusi cities	Professor Ram Suman MA LLB
Bacilly cum Pilibhit cum Shahjahanpur cum Budgam cities	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant BA LLB Advocate
Fyzabad cum Bithur cum Sitapur cities	Mr. Narendran Dey, MA LLB
Jampur cum Muzapur cum Ghazipur cum Gorakhpur cities	Pandit Bindbisan Prasad BA, LLB, Advocate
Dehra Dun district	Mrs. Sharmada Jyoti
Saharanpur district (South East)	Thakur Phul Singh, BA, LLB, Vakil

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Saharanpur district (South East)	Chaudhri Bihari Lal
Saharanpur district (North West)	Chaudhri Manzil Singh Pleader
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Babu Kesho Gupta B A , LL B Vakil
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Shrimati Satyawati Devi
Meerut district (South West)	Mr. Charan Singh M A B Sc , LL B
Meerut district (North)	Chaudhri Khushi Ram B A LL B Vakil
Meerut district (East)	Chaudhri Raghunath Narayan Singh
Bulandshahr district (North)	Chaudhri Vijaypal Singh B A LL B
Bulandshahr district (East)	Mr. Bij Behari Lal Advocate
Bulandshahr district (South West)	Thakur Munik Singh B A LL B Advocate
Bulandshahr district (South West)	Mr. Bhim Sen
Aligarh district (West)	Thakur Todor Singh
Aligarh district (East)	Mr. Jwala Prasad Tugayso
Aligarh district (Centre)	Thakur Mukham Singh B A LL B Pleader
Muttra district (West)	Professor Kailash Chandra B Sc
Muttra (East) and Etah (West) districts	Chaudhri Shiva Mangil Singh, B A LL B Advocate
Agra district (North East)	Mr. Ram Chandra Pihwal
Agra district (North East)	Mr. Manik Chaud
Agra district (South West)	Mr. Jagan Prasad Rawal, B Sc , LL B
Munpuri district (North East)	Mr. Jiva Lal
Munpuri district (North East)	Mr. Mizaji
Munpuri district (South West)	Mr. Bishwar Singh Chaudhry, J A , B A
Etah district (North)	Mr. Babu Ram Verma Pleader
Etah district (South)	Shrimati Vidyawati Rathour
Bijnor district (West)	Kunwar Shamsher Jung, alias Mr. Charat Singh
Bijnor district (East)	Chaudhri Khub Singh
Moradabad district (East)	Mr. Dux Dyal Khanna
Moradabad district (West)	Pandit Shankar Dutt
Bareilly district (South West)	Thakur Puthivi Rai Singh
Bareilly district (North East)	Pandit Dwarka Prasad B Sc LL B Chairman District Board
Shahjahanpur district (East)	Pandit Deo Narayan
Shahjahanpur district (West)	Thakur Sidho Singh, J A , Landholder
Budoun district (East)	Mr. Rukun Singh
Budoun district (East)	Mr. Iqbal Das Jais
Budoun district (West)	Chaudhri Badun Singh Landholder
Pilibhit district (South)	Thakur Bhagwan Singh B A
Pilibhit district (North)	Pandit Ramchandra Dyal
Farrukhabad district (North)	Mrs. Uma Nehru
Farrukhabad district (South)	Mr. Bahwan Singh
Lathwah district (West)	Chaudhri Buddha Singh
Lathwah district (East)	Mr. Hoti Lal Agarwal M A LL B
Cawnpore district (South)	Mr. Ram Sarup Gupta
Cawnpore district (North East)	Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tiwari, M A
Cawnpore district (West)	Dr. Munari Lal M B

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Fatehpur district (East)	Babu Bishnugopal, B A LL B, Advocate
Fatehpur district (West)	Pandit Shoo Dyal Upadhyaya
Allahabad district (Dorba)	Dr. Kailash Nath Khatun MA, LL B, Advocate High Court
Allahabad district (Jumunapur)	Mr. Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Barrister at Law
Allahabad district (Gangapur)	Mr. Jai Bahadur Shastri
Jhansi district (South)	Pandit Raghunath Vyasak Dhulkoti MA LL B, Vakil
Jhansi district (North)	Pandit Bhagwat Narayan Bhugawa B A Pleader
Jalaun district	Pandit Manji Lal Pandey B A LL B Advocate
Jalaun district	Chaudhri Irfan Contractor
Jampur district	Diwan Shatrughan Singh
Banda district (North)	Thakur Keshava Chandra Singh, M Sc LL B Advocate
Banda district (South)	Thakur Har Prasad Singh, Pleader
Benares district (West)	Pandit Jag Narayan Upadhyaya MA LL B I T Kavya Hirth
Benares district (East)	Pandit Kamalapati Tewari
Muzaffpur district (North)	Mr. Vishwanath
Muzaffpur district (South)	Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah
Jaunpur district (East)	Thakur Bahadur Singh B A
Jaunpur district (West)	Pandit Keshava Deo Malaviya M Sc
Ghazipur district (East)	Rai Purusram
Ghazipur district (West)	Pandit Indradeo Tripathi
Ballia district (South)	Thakur Radha Mohan Singh M Sc LL B Vakil
Ballia district (North)	Thakur Surya Narayan Singh Jais and Zamindar
Gorakhpur district (South West)	Thakur Sinhasan Singh MA, LL B Vakil
Gorakhpur district (South East)	Pandit Mohan Lal Gautam
Gorakhpur district (West)	Dr. Biswanath Mukherji
Gorakhpur district (Centre)	Mr. Prayag Dhruv Singh, B A LL B
Gorakhpur district (North)	Professor Shubhan Lal Sikandara MA
Gorakhpur district (South)	Mr. Purnawasi
Gorakhpur district (North East)	Pandit Ram Dhari Pandit
Basti district (South East)	Mr. Kashi Prasad Rai
Basti district (North East)	Pandit Bishambhar Nath Tripathi
Basti district (South)	Mr. Sita Ram
Basti district (South)	Mr. Harinath, Fruit Seller
Basti district (West)	Mr. Ram Charitra
Azamgarh district (West)	Mr. Sita Ram Asithani, B A LL B Pleader
Azamgarh district (West)	Mr. Gayadhar Prasad
Azamgarh district (South)	Pandit Radhakant Malaviya MA LL B Advocate High Court
Azamgarh district (North East)	Pandit Alga Rai Shastri
Naini Tal district	Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur
Almora district	Pandit Har Govind Pant B A LL B Advocate
Almora district	Mr. Ram Prasad Tamta, B A LL B, Vakil and Municipal Commissioner

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Garhwal district (South East)	Thakur Jagmohan Singh Negi, B A , LL B
Garhwal district (North West)	Pandit Ananya Prasad Bihuguna, B Sc , LL B , Advocate
Lucknow district	Mr Gopi Nath Srivastava
Unao district (West)	Pandit Bishambhar Dayal Tripathi, Vakil
Unao district (East)	Pandit Jitendra Shukla
Unao district (South)	1st Surendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar
Rae Bareilly district (North East)	Mrs Sumati Devi Mittal, B A (Hon)
Rae Bareilly district (North East)	Mr Bhawanji
Rae Bareilly district (South West)	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai, M A , LL B
Hardoi district (North West)	Mr Chheda Lal Gupta, M A
Hardoi district (South East)	Pandit Shanti Swarup
Hardoi district (Centre)	Rai Sahib Thakur Bhambhuti Singh, Special Magistrate
Sitapur district (North West)	Pandit Shiva Ram Duvadi, Vaid
Sitapur district (North West)	Mr Parag Lal
Sitapur district (South)	Thakur Jitendra Bux Singh, Taluqdar
Kheri district (South West)	Pandit Bansi Dhar Misra, M A , LL B , Advocate
Kheri district (North East)	Kunwar Khushwant Rai alias Bhui Lal, M A B A (Hons) LL B Advocate <i>bars</i> and Zamin-dar
Fyzabad district (West)	Miharam Jagdamba Devi
Fyzabad district (East)	Pandit Krishna Nath Kaul, B A LL B , Advocate
Fyzabad district (East)	Mr Palit
Sultanpur district (East)	Thakur Ramnath Singh
Sultanpur district (West)	Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi
Sultanpur district (Centre)	Mr Sundar Lal Gupta
Bahraich district (North)	Thakur Kukum Singh, B A , LL B
Bahraich district (South)	Pandit Bhagwan Din, Vaid
Gonda district (West)	Mr Lal Bahadur Tandon
Gonda district (South)	Mr Ishu Saini
Gonda district (North East)	Kunwar Raghuveendra Pratap Singh
Gonda district (North East)	Rai Sahib Hari Prasad Tanti
Paritabgarh district (West)	Pandit Hareesh Chandra Bajpai
Paritabgarh district (East)	Pandit Govind Malaviya
Bara Banki district (South)	Mr Krishnammund Nath Khan, B A , LL B
Bara Banki district (North)	Rajmata Thakur Anandabati Kunwar
Bara Banki district (North)	Mr Chet Ram
Muzaffarnagar cum Hapur cum Bulandshahr cum Meerut cum Naini-tal cities	Mr Muhammad Ismail Khan, B A (Cant) Barrister at Law
Delhra Dun cum Meerut cum Saharanpur cum Muzaffarnagar cities	Shukh Gulab Rasul, <i>bars</i> , and Honorary Assistant Collector
Moradabad cum Amroha cum Chandauli cities	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah, Contractor and Landholder
Bareilly cum Pilibhut cities	Maulvi Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate
Budaun cum Shahjahanpur cum Sambhal cities	Maulvi Karimul Raiz Khan, M A , LL B , Pleader
Agra cum Farrukhabad cum Etawah cities	Khan Bahadur Mr Akhtar Adil, M A , LL B , Government Pleader

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Aligarh <i>cum</i> Hathras <i>cum</i> Muttra cities	Captain Nawab Bihadun Nawabzada Muhammad Abdus Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur
Cawnpore City	Dr. Abdus Samad M.B.
Allahabad <i>cum</i> Jhansi cities	Mr. Zahur Ahmad Barrister at Law
Benares <i>cum</i> Mirzapur cities	Mr. Muhammad Ekram Khan, Bench Magistrate
Ghazipur <i>cum</i> Jaunpur <i>cum</i> Gorakhpur cities	Maulvi Ruzwan Ullah B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Tucknow city	Chaudhri Khaliq uz zamun B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board
Fyzabad <i>cum</i> Sitapur <i>cum</i> Bahraich cities	Mr. Muhammad Waseem, Barrister at Law
Delhra Dun and Saharanpur (East) districts	Qazi Abdul Wali
Saharanpur district (North)	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Maqsood Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate
Saharanpur district (South West)	Khan Bahadur Shaukh Muhammad Zauil Haq, Special Magistrate
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Syed Husein Ali Khan <i>Zais</i>
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Nawabzada Muhammad Jarquut Ali Khan, M.A. (Oxon.) Barrister at Law
Meerut district (East)	Mr. Tahur Husam, B.Sc., LL.B.
Meerut district (West)	Captain Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.F., Landholder
Bulandshahr district (East)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Rahmat Khan, Special Magistrate and Assistant Collector
Aligarh district	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan
Muttra and Agra districts	Khan Bahadur Shaukh Badruddin, O.B.F., Honorary Magistrate
Mainpuri and Etah districts	Haji Maulvi Muhammad Jin Khan
Naini Tal, Almora and Bareilly (North) districts	Khan Bahadur Shaukh Khalid ud din Ahmad, Special Magistrate
Bareilly district (East, South and West)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan
Bijnor district (South East)	Chaudhri Islam Ullah Khan, B.Sc., <i>Zais</i>
Gairwal and Bijnor (North West) districts	Hariz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Moradabad district (North West)	Mr. Akhtar Husein Khan
Moradabad district (North East)	Chaudhri Jifai Hasan Khan, B.A., LL.B.
Moradabad district (South East)	Mr. Muhammad Ismail
Budaun district (West)	Mr. Zauil Abidin, Honorary Assistant Collector
Budaun district (East)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasih ud din
Shahjahanpur district	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Pilibhit district	Khan Bahadur Shaukh Imtiaz Ahmad
Farrukhabad district	Khan Subh Feroz ud din M. Sultan Ali Khan
Etawah and Cawnpore districts	Mr. Nafisul Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Fatehpur and Banda districts	Mr. Mahmud Husam Khan, B.A., LL.B., Vakil
Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts	<i>Vacant</i>
Jaunpur and Allahabad (North East) districts	Khan Subh Maulvi Muhammad Hasan
Benares and Mirzapur districts	Mr. Muhammad Athar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil
Ghazipur and Ballia districts	Mr. Muhammad Sukman Ansari, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Gorakhpur district (West)	Mr. Muhammad Ferooz, M.Sc.
Gorakhpur district (East)	Mr. Zahurul Hasan Faruqi, M.A., Advocate
Basti district (West)	Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbasi, B.A., LL.B., Vakil

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Basti district (South East)	Mr Abdul Hakim, M A, I L B, Advocate
Basti district (North East)	Mr Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A LL B, Advocate
Azamgarh district (West)	Mr Iqbal Ahmad Khan, B A, LL B, Advocate
Azamgarh district (East)	Shankh Zahur Uddin, Barrister at Law
Rae Bareilly district	Chaudhri Hyder Husain, M A, LL B, Barrister at Law
Sitapur district	Mr Mubashir Husain Kidwai, M A, Barrister at Law, Taluqdar
Hardoi district	Sayid Aziz Rasul, Taluqdar
Kheri district	Sayid Sayid Husain, M A (Edin) Taluqdar, Kufwara and Honorary Special Magistrate
Fyzabad district	Raja Sayid Muhammad Modhi, Taluqdar of Pirpur
Gonda district (South West)	Muza Mahmud Beg, B A, LL B, Advocate
Gonda district (North East)	Mr Ghulam Husain, Advocate
Bithur district (North)	Raja Sayid Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan of Nanpara
Pahraich district (South)	Mr Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
Sultanpur district	Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan
Paritabganj district	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Said Uddin Ahmad B A, LL B Advocate
Bara Banki district	Raja Sir Muhammad Fajaz Rasul Khan Kt C S I, Taluqdar of Jhunjhabad
Banars city	Dr B Thungana, F R C S E
Meerut district (North)	Shrimati Prakashwati Sud
Cawnpore district (North East)	Mrs Vijai Lakshmi Pandit
Fyzabad district (West)	Sumati Lakshmi Devi
Lucknow city	Begum Habib Ullah
Moradabad district (North East)	Begum Shahid Husain, Municipal Commissioner
The United Provinces Anglo Indian Constituency	Mr H G Walford, Barrister at Law
The United Provinces European Constituency	Mr Desmond Young
The United Provinces European Constituency	Captain S R Pocock, M C
The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency	Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh Kt, C I E
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr S C Chatterji
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Chamber of the United Provinces	Mr E M Souter C I E
	Jala Padampat Singhania
The British Indian Association of Oudh	{ Rai Bahadur Lala Phag Narayan, Taluqdar Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah O B I Retired Magistrate and Collector—Taluqdar Raj Jaganath Baksh Singh Taluqdar Raja Bishweshwar Dayal Seth B Sc F C S, Taluqdar
The Agra Province Zemindars Association Allahabad	Rai Govind Chandra, M A
Trade Union Constituency	Mr Raja Ram Shastri
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency	Mr Suraj Prasad Avasthi
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Aligarh and Allahabad	Mr B K Mukerjee
Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra	Dr Syed Husain Zaheer, B A, Ph D

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Elected Members

Bddy, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Delhi Dun cum Saharunpur cum Meerut cum Moradabad cum Aligarh cum Muttra cities	Mr. Baij Nath, B.A., I.L.B., Advocate
Agra cum Farrukhabad cum Allahabad cities	Rai Annu Nath
Jhansi cum Cawnpore cities	Rai Bahadur Bibu Brijendra Swarup, B.A., I.L.B. Advocate
Lucknow cum Shikharipur cum Bareilly cities	Mr. Mohan Krishna Varma
Benares cum Mirzapur cum Fyzabad cities	Mr. Chandra Bhud
Saharunpur district	Rai Shub Lala Mathura Das, Special Magistrate
Muzaffarnagar district	Lala Jarnadhu Sanyal B.A. <i>Rais</i>
Bulandshahr district	Lala Bibu Lal B.Sc. I.L.B. <i>Rais</i>
Meerut district	Mr. Tachud Narayan, B.A. (Hons.) National University
Moradabad district	Lala Hui Sahu Gupta B.A.
Budoun and Bareilly districts	Lala Radhey Ramani Lal, Zameendar and Banker
Pilibhit and Shikharipur districts	Hakim Gopal Singh
Delhi Dun and Bijnor districts	Babu Ratan Lal Jain, B.A., I.L.B. Vakil
Farrukhabad and Etawah districts	Rai Bahadur Chanderji Budan Singh Tewari Special Magistrate and <i>Rais</i>
Cawnpore district	Rai Bahadur Lala Pooj Chandra Jain Special Magistrate
Allahabad district	Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh
Kanpur and Banda districts	Babu Lala Prasad Kakkar, <i>Rais</i> and Honorary Special Magistrate
Hampur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts	Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari
Aligarh district	Rai Bahadur Thakur Ishkshi Raj Singh
Muttra and Agra districts	Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta B.A. LL.B., Vakil
Mirzapur and Etah districts	Rai Bahadur Lala Raghunath Singh of Bilim
Noni Tal, Almorah and Garhwal districts	Lala Mohan Lal Sahu M.A., LL.B., Banker
Gorakhpur district	Rai Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khatri
Basti district	Kaji Ashbihaya Prasad Rai Bahadur, O.B.I. of Chingera
Azamgarh and Ballia districts	Babu Madho Prasad Khanna, B.A., LL.B.
Faizpur and Mirzapur districts	Dr. Ram Ugrah Singh LL.B.
Benares and Ghazipur districts	Pandit Rana Kant Malviya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Rae Bireli district	Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh
Lucknow and Unao districts	Raja Sri Ram, Taluqdar
Sitapur district	Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh, Taluqdar
Hardoi and Kheri districts	Rai Bahadur Babu Mohan Lal, M.A., LL.B. Advocate
Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts	Kunwar Rajendra Singh, M.A., LL.B., <i>Rais</i>
Bahrach and Gonda districts	Bhaya Durga Prasad Singh <i>Rais</i>

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts	Rai Bijay Singh, Bahadur Singh, Lalugdar
Dehra Dun <i>cum</i> Saharanpur <i>cum</i> Meerut <i>cum</i> Moradabad <i>cum</i> Bareilly <i>cum</i> Shahjhanpur cities	Mr. Islam Ahmad Khan, B.A.
Aligarh <i>cum</i> Muttra <i>cum</i> Agra <i>cum</i> Farrukhabad <i>cum</i> Jhansi cities	Mr. Muhammad Fayaz Khan
Allahabad <i>cum</i> Cawnpore cities	Mr. Mahmud Ullah Jung, Barrister at Law
Lucknow city	Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Husam Rizvi, Special Honorary Magistrate
Benares <i>cum</i> Mirzapur <i>cum</i> Gorakhpur <i>cum</i> Fyzabad cities	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaki, B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffargarh and Meerut districts	Syed Agha Hader Sahib M.A. (Allahabad) M.A. LL.B. (Calcutta), Barrister at Law, Retired Judge of the Lahore High Court
Bulandshahr district	Khan Bahadur Syed Akbar Ali Khan Jais
Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Meerut, Fathpur Khairabad, Etawah and Cawnpore districts	Mr. Muhammad Abid Khan Sherwani Jais
Fatehpur, Allahabad, Bundelkhand, Hamirpur, Meerut and Jalaun districts	Khan Bahadur Shaukh Masood uz Zaman, Barrister at Law
Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and Gahwal districts	Mr. Hafez Ahmad Husain
Budaun, Shahjhanpur, Fathpur, Noida and Almorah districts	Mr. Waleed Ahmad
Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts	Mr. Muhammad Faruq
Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh districts	Khan Bahadur Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarul Jais B.A.
Lucknow, Unao and Kic Barch districts	Mr. Syed Kabeer Abbas
Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri districts	Beaum Aizaz Jaisul
Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts	Mr. Akhtar Husam Advocate
Parabanki district	Mr. Izzat Ahmad Faruq Jais
United Provinces	Sir Percy Gavin Jones Kt. C.B.E.

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912 the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,310 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 23,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baluch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 23,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions: the Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual

famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for their cultivation is almost independent of rain: a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nalwa were formed into a separate Punjab States Agency under the control of the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government were the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Patand and Dujana, which were supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala. From 1st October 1936 with the formation of a new Political Agency at Simla all these States have been transferred to the Punjab States Agency.

The People

Of the population roughly one half is Mahomedan, three eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one half the Jats are Mahomedan, one third Sikh and one sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion.

about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhais), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns), Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts, and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65.5 per cent of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 1,939,000 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 4,18,000 acres, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,005,000 acres to this total. On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,322,000 acres more has been brought under cultivation. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat

is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trade and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts. Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 754 the majority of which are cotton ginning and pressing factories. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and earthenware are fairly numerous. Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Lehah and also in the Patiala State. Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hassanabdal. There are three match factories in the Punjab, viz. one at Shahdara and two at Gujranwala and a factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Lyallpur.

Administration

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor in Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935 this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Medical and Local Government Departments, (5) Electricity and Industries. There are also Deputy Secretaries, three Under-Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Electricity Branch) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch, while

the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Government winter in Lahore and the summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers) and two temporary Additional Judges, Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (25 in number) each of whom exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

Local Self Government

Local Self Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees and those of Municipal, Town and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation local

option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees however all Members are appointed.

Police

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education

The strides which have been made in the past decade especially in the concluding years of the period have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains sixteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), three normal schools for males, nineteen training classes and combined institutions for females, one hundred and twenty-four secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty-one centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education Government maintains eight higher grade professional institutions viz. the King Edward Medical College, de Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the Engineering College at Multan, the Central Training College at Lahore, the Lady Maclean Training College for women, Jhok and the Chhainsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools viz. the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-five technical and industrial schools (thirty-two for males and three for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who is at present an officer of the Indian Medical Department of the rank of a Civil Surgeon.

Public Health

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 37 District Medical Officers of Health and twenty eight District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a permanent staff of 10 Sub Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases. The ancillary services comprise

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer and a draftsman

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs

(5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc., with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc.

(6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors. The Principal, who is also Inspector of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

A realised surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs as against a budgeted deficit of Rs. 16 lakhs in 1936-37 and also a small anticipated surplus of Rs. 1,72,000 for 1937-38 were announced by Mr. Manoharlal, the Finance Minister in his first Budget presented in June 1937 to the newly constituted Punjab Legislative Assembly. Income receipts for 1937-38 were expected to be Rs. 10,90,39,000 and the expenditure Rs. 10,88,67,000. The improvement during the past year amounted to more than Rs. 29 lakhs over the budget figures and covered several sources of provincial revenue. Unless certain items of income show marked improvement the small surplus is likely to be absorbed in certain additions to the budget directly consequent on the introduction of the reforms. Income under Land Revenue suffered to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs owing to hailstorms, cyclones and unseasonal rains which had caused great damage to crops. Despite this the provision for nation building departments has been increased by Rs. 25 lakhs. A famine relief fund has been constituted and revised scales of pay have come into effect.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1936-37	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1936-37
REVENUE RECEIPTS	(In thousands of Rupees)	Irrigation	(In thousands of Rupees)
Principal Heads of Revenue		XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
II—Taxes on Income		Direct Receipts	4,10.40
V—Land Revenue (gross)	4,66.00	Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,94.29
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation	—1,94.29	Gross amount	6,04.74
Total Land Revenue	2,71.76	Deduct—Working Expenses	—1,82.01
VI—Excise	99.68	Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts	4,22.73
VII—Stamps	93.93	XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	1,35
VIII—Forests	19.24		
IX—Registration	9.15		
Total	4,93.76	Total	4,24.08

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1936-37	HEADS OF ACCOUNT;	Budget Estimate, 1936-37.
<i>Debt Services</i>	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
XXVI—Interest	8,83	Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt —	
<i>Civil Administration</i>		Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	2 90
XXVII—Administration of Justice	9,21	Other appropriations	11,03
XXVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	3 72	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	52
XXIX—Police	1,41	Revenue Reserve Fund	9,89
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	8,61	Central Road Fund	
Total	23 00	Research Fund	1,20
<i>Beneficent Departments</i>		Miscellaneous Government account	2,70
XXI—Education	18,91	Total	28,70
XXII—Medical	10,28	TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS	11,25,68
XXIII—Public Health	1 58	Opening Balance	1 66,64
XXIV—Agriculture	11 90	Grand Total	12,92,32
XXV—Industries	4 02		
Total	46,69	EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	
<i>Buildings and Roads</i>		Direct demands on the Revenue	
XXX—Civil Works	17,95	5—Land Revenue	38,98
Hydro Electric		6—Excise	10,88
XXX A—Hydro Electric	24 63	7—Stamps	1,72
Deduct—Working Expenses	—15 22	8—Forests	22,63
Net XXX A—Hydro Electric scheme	9 41	9—Registration { (R) (I) }	75
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		Total	71 91
XXXII—Transfers from Insurance Fund	1 00	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,12	14—Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest on debt)	1 33,17
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2,86	15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure	9 54
XXXV—Miscellaneous	15,50	Total	1,41,01
Total	20 48	<i>Debt Services</i>	
<i>Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments</i>		19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	—28 60
XXXIX A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments		21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	13,93
XL A—Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund		Total	—14,67
Total Revenue Receipts	10,44,20	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
Extraordinary Items	36,17	22—General Administration (Reserved)	1,11,17
XL—Extraordinary Receipts		22—General Administration (Transferred)	1 98
Total Revenue	10 80,37	24—Administration of Justice	52,42
Advance from Provincial Loans Fund			
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS			
Recovery of loans and advances	16,61		
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES			
Famine Relief Fund	46		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1936-37	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1936-37
	<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>		<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>
25—Jails and Convict Settlements	29,85	51 A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
26—Police	1,25,76	Total	
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Reserved)	2,65	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred)	24	52—Extraordinary charges	
Total	3,24,07	62 I—Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund	
<i>Beneficent Departments</i>		Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	10,60,58
30—Scientific Departments	30	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	
31—Education (Reserved)	6,33	8 A—Forests	1,56
31—Education (Transferred)	1,14,19	16—Irrigation Works	
32—Medical { (R) (T)	47,94	35 A—Industrial Development	1
33—Public Health	10,83	41 A—Civil Works	1,37,70
34—Agriculture	55,26	41 B—Hydro Electric Scheme	
35—Industries	14,16	45 A—Commutation of Pensions	
Total	2,89,07	Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue	17,27
<i>Buildings and Roads</i>		Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	10,77,85
41—Civil Works { Reserved Transferred	1,40 1,04,01	<i>Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue</i>	
<i>Hydro Electric</i>		52 A—Forest Capital Expenditure	
41 C—Civil Works Hydro Electric Scheme—Interest on Capital Outlay	31,48	55—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	9,55
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		56—Industrial Development Capital Expenditure	
43—Lantern	1,00	58—Hydro Electric Scheme Capital Expenditure	11,76
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	68,22	60—Civil Works—Capital Expenditure	
46—Stationery and Printing (Reserved)	11,04	60 B—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions Capital Expenditure	6,11
46—Stationery and Printing (Transferred)	57	Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	27,42
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved)	10,33	Loans raised in the Market —	
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred)	17,14	6½ per cent Punjab Bonds, 1933	34
Total	1,08,30	5½ " " " 1937	56
<i>Contributions and Assignments</i>		4 " " " 1948	2,14
51—Contribution to the Central Government		Total	3,04

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1936-37	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1936-37
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousand of Rupees)
Advances from Provincial Loans Funds (Repayments)	11.03	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debts —	
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments —		Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	2 92
Loans and Advances (Reserved)	5.19	Suspense	
„ „ (Transferred)	2 91	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Govt. Presses	55
Total	8 19	Revenue Reserve Fund	12.10
		Central Road Fund	
		Government Accounts	1 20
		Research Fund	6 03
		Land reclamation improvement Fund	
		Total	2 80
Deposits and Advances —		Total Provincial Disbursements	11.51 24
Famine Relief Fund	100	Closing Balance	1 41 08
		Grand Total	12.92 32

Administration

Governor, H F Sir Herbert William Emerson, KCSI, CIE, CBE, ICS

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, Lt Col R T Lawrence CIE, MC

Aides de Camp — Capt VEO Stevenson Hamilton 4th PWO Gurkha Rifles

Ltut W H Skrine Royal Artillery

Indian Aides de Camp — Hony Capt Sinsar Chand, Bahadur, IDS M late 12th F F Regiment, Subedar Sarajuddin late 12th F F Regiment, Hony Captain Sardar Bahadur Chunda Sing, late 12th F F R, IOM

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Major Sardar Sit Sikander Hyat Khan KBE, (Chief Minister)

The Hon ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Sunder Singh Mujithia CIE, (Minister of Revenue)

The Hon ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri (Chhotu Ram) (Minister of Development)

The Hon ble Mr Manohar Lal, Barrister at Law, (Finance Minister)

The Hon ble Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Iwara OBI (Minister of Public Works)

The Hon ble Mian Abdul Haye, (Minister of Education)

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, F H Puckle CIE, ICS

Home Secretary, A V Askwith ICS

Financial Secretary, Rimchandia CIE MBE, ICS

Secretary, Medical and Local Government Departments, W G Brifford, ICS

Secretary, Electricity and Industries Departments, R J S Dodd, ICS

Public Works Department

Irrigation Branch

Secretary, (Southern Canals), T B Tate CSE

Secretary, (Northern Canals), Rai Bahadur Bawa Natha Singh (offg)

Secretary, (Construction), J D H Bedford

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary, D Macfarlane,

Financial Commissioners A Latiff, CIE, OBE, ICS (Revenue), M L Darling CIE, ICS (Development)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture, H R Stewart, IAS

Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration, Khan Sahib Mirza Ihsan Ullahkhan PCS

Director of Public Instruction, W H F Armstrong ICS

Inspector General of Police P L Orde CIE

Chief Conservator of Forests B N Parker, IAS

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Colonel C H Reinhold MC, FRCS, IMS

Director of Public Health, Lt Col C M Nicol, DMS, IMS

Inspector General of Prisons Lt Col N D Puri, IMS

Accountant General, J G Bhanlari, MA

Postmaster General, Mr C N Ganner OBE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir John Lawrence Bart., GCB 1856

Sir Robert Montgomery KCB 1859

Donald Friell Melcock, CB 1865

Major General Sir Henry Durand, KCSI, CB, died at Tonk, January 1871

R H Davies CSE 1871

R E Egerton, CSE 1877

Sir Charles U Aitchison, KCSI, CIE 1882

James Broadwood Esq 1887

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, KCSI 1892

William Mcworth Young CSE 1897

Sir C M Rivaz KCSI 1902

Sir D C J Ibbetson, KCSI, resigned 1907

22nd January 1908

L G Walker, CSE (Offg) 1907

Sir Louis W Dane KCSI 1908

James McCrone Douie, (Offg) 1911

Sir M F O Dwyer, KCSI 1913

Sir Edward MacLagan KCIE CSE 1919

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir Edward MacLagan KCIE, CSE 1920

Sir Malcolm Hailey KCSI, CIE 1924

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, GCIE, 1928

KCSI, KCVC, CBE

Sir Herbert William Emerson, KCSI, 1933

CIE, CBE, ICS

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Chaudhry Sir Shihabuddin, B.A., B.L., B.T.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Sardar Dasrindha Singh, B.A., B.L., B.

Elected Members

Name of Member	Constituency
Abdul Aziz Miran	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban
Abdul Hamid Khan Sufi	Ambala and Simla (Muhammadan) Rural
Abdul Haseeb Miran	South Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Abdul Rabb Miran	Jullundur South (Muhammadan) Rural
Abdul Rahim Chaudhri	Shikargarh (Muhammadan) Rural
Abdul Rahim Chaudhri	South East Gurgion (Muhammadan) Rural
Afzalullah Hameed Syed	Shikargarh (Muhammadan) Rural
Ahmad Bakhsish Khan Mir	North Punjab Non Union Labour
Ahmad Yari Khan Chaudhri	North West Frontier (Muhammadan) Rural
Ahmad Yari Khan Daultana Khan Bahadur Miran	Mulshi (Muhammadan) Rural
Ajit Singh Sarda	South West Punjab (Sikh) Rural
Akbar Ali Puri	Fazilka (Muhammadan) Rural
Ali Akbar Chaudhri	Gurdaspur East (Muhammadan) Rural
Allah Bakhsish Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab Miran M.B.T.	Shahpur (Muhammadan) Rural
Anwar Ali Shah, Syed	Ferozepore East (Muhammadan), Rural
Anwar Ram Chaudhri, B.A., B.L., B.T.	Karnal South (General) Rural
Aliq Hussain Captain	Multan (Muhammadan) Rural
Atma Ram, Rai Sahib Jala	Hissar North (General) Rural
Indu Mohyud Din Miran	Butala (Muhammadan) Rural
Palbir Singh Rao Bahadur Captain Rao M.B.T.	North West Gujraon (General) Rural
Baldev Singh Sarda	Ambala North (Sikh) Rural
Balwant Singh Sarda	Sialkot (Sikh) Rural
Balkat Ali Malik	Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Bhagat Ram Choudhary Jala	Jullundur (General), Rural
Bhagat Ram, Prindit	Kangra West (General) Rural
Bhagwant Singh Rai	Kangra East (General) Rural
Thana Sen Lal, B.A., B.L., B.	North Western Towns (General) Urban
Banda Suran Rai Bahadur	Punjab Commerce and Industry
Chinun Lal Dewan	East Punjab (Non Union Labour)
Chinun Singh Sarda	Kasur (Sikh) Rural
Chhotu Ram Rao Bahadur, Chaudhri, B.A., B.L., B.	Jhujjar (General) Rural
Dasrindha Singh Sarda	Jagraon (Sikh) Rural
Deshbandhu Gupta, Jala	South Eastern Towns (General) Urban
Dina Nath Dattaram	Kangra South (General) Rural
Duni Chand Jala	Ambala and Simla (General) Rural
Fazl Muhammad Khan Rai	Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur (Muhammadan), Rural
Fazl Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., B.L., B., M.B.T.	Dera Ghazi Khan Central (Muhammadan), Rural
Faqira, Mr	Karnal North (General—Reserved Seat), Rural

Name of Member.	Constituency
Faizi Hussain Khan Chaudhri	Tarn Taran (Muhammadan), Rural
Faizun Ali Khan, Subedar Major	Gujrat Khan (Muhammadan), Rural
Fateh Khan, Raja	Rawalpindi East (Muhammadan), Rural
Fateh Muhammad Mian	Gujrat North (Muhammadan), Rural
Fateh Sher Khan Malik	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural
Fazil Ali Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri O B E	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Rural
Fazil Din Khan Sahib	Ajnda (Muhammadan), Rural
Fazil Karim Bakhsh, Mian	Muzaffargarh Sadar (Muhammadan) Rural
Few, Mr E	Anlo Indian
Ghazisafar Ali Khan Raja	Pind Dadri Khan (Muhammadan), Rural
Ghulam Hussain, Khawaja	Multan Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Ghulam Mohy ud Din, M	Shakhpura (Muhammadan) Rural
Ghulam Murtaza Khawaja	Dera Ghazi Khan North (Muhammadan), Rural
Ghulam Qadir Khan, Khan Sahib	Mianwali North (Muhammadan) Rural
Ghulam Rasul, Chaudhri	Sialkot Central (Muhammadan) Rural
Ghulam Samad, Khawaja	Southern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Ghulam Das Meharaj	South East Multan Division (General), Rural
Gokul Chand Nauri, Dr S. M. A. I. D.	West Feroze Division (General), Rural
Gopal Das Rai Sahib Lal	Kangra North (General) Rural
Gopal Singh Sadar	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Gop Chand, Dr	Feroze City (General) Urban
Gurbachan Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Jullundur West (Sikh) Rural
Harbaj Ullah Khan, Malik	Sargodha (Muhammadan) Rural
Harbat Khan Ditta, Khan	Khinowal (Muhammadan) Rural
Hans Raj, Bhugit	Amritsar and Sialkot (General—Reserved Seat), Rural
Hari Chand, Rai	Una (General), Rural
Hari Singh, Sudar	Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur (Sikh), Rural
Harjib Singh, Sardar	Hoshiarpur South (Sikh), Rural
Harnam Das, Lala	Ludhiana and Jhang (General—Reserved Seat), Rural
Harnam Singh, Lieutenant Sodhai	Ferozepore North (Sikh), Rural
Het Ram Rai Sahib Chaudhri	Hissar South (General), Rural
Indu Singh, Sardar	Gurdaspur North (Sikh), Rural
Jagjit Singh Sardar	Central Punjab Landholders
Jagjit Singh Tikka	Montgomery East (Sikh) Rural
Jahan Ali Shih Newaz Mrs	Outer Feroze (Muhammadan Women), Urban
Jahangir Khan Chaudhri	Okara (Muhammadan), Rural
Jalal Din Chaudhri, B. A.	West Central Punjab (Indian Christian)
Joginder Singh Man Sardar	Gujranwala and Shalida (Sikh), Rural
Joginder Singh, Sudar	Feroze West (Sikh), Rural
Jugal Kishore, Mr	Ambala and Simla (General—Reserved Seat), Rural
Kabul Singh Master	Jullundur East (Sikh) Rural
Kapoor Singh Sudar	Ludhiana East (Sikh), Rural
Karamat Ali, Shaikh	Nankana Sahib (Muhammadan), Rural

Name of member	Constituency
Kartar Singh Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur West (General) Rural
Kartar Singh, Sardar	Faisalpur East (Sikh), Rural
Khalid Latif Gumbi Mir	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban
Khizar Hayat Khan Iqbal, Nawabzadi Major	Khanab (Muhammadan), Rural
Kishan Dass Sethi	Jullundur (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Kirshan Gopal Dutt, Mr	North Eastern Towns (General) Urban
Lal Singh Sudu	Jullundur Central (Sikh) Rural
Manohar Lal, Mr, M A	University
Maqbool Mahmood Mir	Amritsar (Muhammadan) Rural
Mazhar Ali Azhar M	North Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Mohy ud Din Lal Badshah Ph	Attock South (Muhammadan) Rural
Mubarak Ali Shah Syed	Jhang Central (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, Chaudhri	Jullundur North (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Akram Khan Mr	Jhelum (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Alim Dr	Kawalpindi Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Ashraf, Chaudhri	South West Gujrat (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Iqbal Ali Khan Nawabzadi	Kawal (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Hassan Mir	Ludhiana (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan Khan Garchun Khan Bahadur Sardar C I E	Deo Ghazi Khan South (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Hassan Khan Sahib Mukhdum Shukh	Alipur (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon, Nawab Sir Malik	North Punjab Landholders
Muhammad Hussain Sardar	Chumra (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hussain, Chaudhri, L A, I L E	Gujranwala East (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Iftikhar ud Din, Miran	Kasur (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir	Faisalpur
Muhammad Nawaz Khan Major Sardar	Attock Central (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Raza Shah Jellani, Mukhdumzadi Haji Syed	Shujabad (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Khan Sahib Nawab	Semundri (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan Chaudhri	Sikot North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Suffraz Khan, Raju	Chakwal (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan Khan Sahib	Kohtik (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Wajid Hussain Jellani, Mukhdumzadi Haji Syed	Jodhian (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Yasin Khan Chaudhri, L A, I L E	North West Frontier (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Yaqub Khan M L A, I L E	Kawalpindi Sadar (Muhammadan) Rural
Mukund Lal Puri, Khan Bahadur	Kawalpindi Division (General) Rural
Mul Singh, Mr	Hoshiarpur West (General—Reserved Seat), Rural
Mun Lal Kalia Pandit	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General) Rural
Mushtaq Ahmad Gumbi, Khan Bahadur Miran	Muzaffargarh North (Muhammadan), Rural
Muzaffar Ali Khan, Sardar	Lahore (Muhammadan) Rural
Muzaffar Khan Khan Bahadur Captain Malik	Mianwali South (Muhammadan), Rural
Muzaffar Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab, C I E	Attock North (Muhammadan), Rural

Name of Member	Constituency
Narendra Nath, Dewan Bahadur Raja	East Punjab Landholders
Narain Singh, Sudar, B A, I L B	South East Punjab (Sikh), Rural
Nasir ud Din, Chaudhri	Gujranwala North (Muhammadan) Rural
Nasir ud din Shah, Pir	Lahore East (Muhammadan) Rural
Nasirullah Khan, Rana	Jhelum West (Muhammadan), Rural
Nasirullah Singh, Lieutenant Sudar	Sheikhpura West (Sikh) Rural
Nawaz Ali Shah, Syed	Jhang East (Muhammadan), Rural
Nur Ahmad Khan, Khin Sahib Mian	Dipalpur (Muhammadan) Rural
Nurullah Min, B Com (London) I R L S	Lahore (Muhammadan) Rural
Pabataji Chaudhri, Mrs	Lahore City (General Women)
Pattab Singh, Sudar	Anantpur South (Sikh) Rural
Phir Muhammad, Khin Sahib Chaudhri	South East Gujarat (Muhammadan) Rural
Prem Singh, Chaudhri	South East Gurgion (General-Reserved seat), Rural
Prem Singh, Mikan	Gujarat and Shikhar (Sikh) Rural
Pritam Singh, Sudar	Ferozepore West (Sikh), Rural
Ragbir Kaur, Shrivati	Anantpur (Sikh Women)
Raj Mehar	Anantpur and Shikhar (General) Rural
Ram Narain Arora, Seth	Faisalpur and Jhang (General) Rural
Ram Singh, Chaudhri	Lahore Central (General) Rural
Ranjit Chaudhri	Karnal North (General) Rural
Rashida Latif, Mrs	Lahore (Muhammadan Women), Urban
Rauf Ali, Khin Sahib Chaudhri	Hafizabad (Muhammadan), Rural
Rupnandan Singh, Thakur, B A	Lahore (General) Rural
Roberts, Mr William C I I	Europe
Ron Singh, Sudar	Ferozepore East (Sikh) Rural
Sahib Dind Khan, Chaudhri	Hissar (Muhammadan) Rural
Safud din Kitchlew, Dr	Anantpur City (Muhammadan), Urban
Sampuran Singh, Sudar	Lahore West (Sikh) Rural
Santokh Singh, Sudar Sahib Sardar	Eastern Towns (Sikh) Urban
Sant Ram Sethi, Dr	Anantpur City (General), Urban
Shahab Ud Din, Chaudhri Sir	Shikhar South (Muhammadan), Rural
Shahadat Khan, Khin Sahib Rai	Jalandhar (Muhammadan), Rural
Shah Nawaz Khan, Nawab Khan	Ferozepore Central (Muhammadan) Rural
Sham Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala	West Multan Division (General), Rural
Shiv Dyal Lala, B A, I L B	South Western Towns (General) Urban
Shri Ram Sharma, Mr	Southern Towns (General) Urban
Sikandar Hyat Khan, Khin Bahadur Major	West Punjab Landholders
Singh Sir K B F	
Singh, Mr S P	East Central Punjab (Indian Christian)
Sita Ram Lala	Lahore Union (Labour)
Sohan Singh Johal, Sudar	Anantpur North (Sikh) Rural
Sudarshan Tala	Eastern Towns (General) Urban
Sultan Muhammad, Mian	Pakistan (Muhammadan) Rural
Sumer Singh, Chaudhri B A, I L B	South East Gurgion (General) Rural
Sundar Singh, Sudar Bahadur Dr, Sudar Sir	Batala (Sikh), Rural
Tal Chaudhri	
Surya Mal Chaudhri, B A, I L B	Hansi (General) Rural
Talib Hussein Khan, Khan	Jhang West (Muhammadan) Rural
Tara Singh, Sudar	Ferozepore South (Sikh) Rural
Tika Ram Chaudhri, B A, I L B	Lahore North (General) Rural
Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sudar M A	Western Towns (Sikh) Urban
Umai Hayat Khan, Chaudhri	Lahore (Muhammadan) Rural
Uttam Singh, Sudar	North West Punjab (Sikh), Rural
Wah Muhammad Syed, Sudar	Kharwal (Muhammadan), Rural
Wasika Singh, Rai Bahadur	Anantpur Central (Sikh) Rural

Burma.

The Province of Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China on the North-East, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South West and Siam on the South-East. Its area is approximately 261,000 square miles, of which 192,000 are under direct British Administration, 7,000 are unadministered and 62,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96° the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a rain shadow and has a climate resembling that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas) and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

The People

The total population of Burma at the census of 1931 was 14,667,146. There were 9,092,214 Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,673 Karens, 153,145 Kachins, 348,994 Chins, 534,985 Arakanese and Yawbys, 336,728 Talangs and 138,739 Palungs. There is also a large alien population of 193,944 Chinese and 1,017,825 Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 30,441, and Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and thick set with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk handkerchief bound round his forehead, a loose jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied

round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open life, playing a large part in the household economy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk kerchief on the head and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well-dressed and well-groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the net work of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railway has a length of 2,098.9 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay from Mandalay to Myitkyna, the most northern point in the system, the Rangoon Promer line, and the Pegu Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

Industry

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three-fourths of the population. The net total cropped area is a little more than 16½ million acres of which a little over 1 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1½ million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 22,173,64 acres which unclassified forests are estimated at about 106,279,37 acres. Government extracts some 28,294 tons of teak annually private firms of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 5,07,107 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 4,07,147 tons and firewood 10,55,313 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Lvooy and Mergu Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Lvooy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. There has been an improvement in the price of tin.

The improvement in the output of tin and wolfram continues. The output in 1935 was 4,268.16 tons as against 3,157.05 tons in 1934. Silver lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern

Shan states. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergul and of platinum in Myitkyina. Mining for precious stones in the Mogok Stone Tract of the Katha District continued to be carried out by native miners working under licenses. The output of rubies during 1935 was 107,915 carats as compared with 21,810 carats in 1934. The output of amber in 1935 was 18.57 cwt. The output of Burmese Jadeite during 1935 compared with that of the previous year showed a decrease of 829.22 cwt. The total output of petroleum in Burma during 1935 was 254½ million gallons against 254½ million gallons during 1934. The oldest and largest oilfield in the province is at Yenangyung in the Magway District where the Burmah Oil Company has its chief wells. There has been a gradual decrease in the output from the wells in this oilfield as evidenced by the output of nearly 184½ million gallons in 1921 and nearly 129 million gallons in 1935. The next largest oilfield is at Chauk in the same District. There has been a gradual decrease in the output here also but there was a slight recovery in 1935 with an output of 83½ million gallons. There has been a gradual increase in the output from the wells in the Tharyatung and Pukokku Districts due to greater activity on the part of the Oil Companies, the increase in the latter District being attributable to the development at Lanyaw by the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company. The output from the Pukokku District reached its maximum 304 million gallons in 1935. There was a decrease in the output from the wells in the Mabin and Upper Chindwin Districts. The Burmah Oil Company takes their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from the Yenangyung and Chauk oilfields. Other Companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber is 107,248 acres.

Manufactures

There are 1,013 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one seventh are saw mills. The remainder are, chiefly engineering works, cotton ginning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Indian Factories Act in 1934 was 89,596. Perennial factories employed 84,417 and seasonal factories 5,179. At the Census of 1931, 1,850,176 or 29.79 per cent of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

As is the case in other parts of the Indian Empire, the imported and factory made article is rapidly ousting the home made and indigenous ones. But at Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk weaving. Burmese wood carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground work of red lacquer over bamboo. A new art is the making of bronze figures. The artists have gone back to nature for their models, breaking away from the con-

ventionalized forms into which their silver work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce.

Administration

Burma, which was originally administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (q.v.). The main difference is in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted the rural electorate is estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate has been put as high as 99,882. The Legislative Council consists of 103 members, of which 80 are elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagging Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad. The law administered is the customary law of the State.

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States.

Justice

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges, there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

Public Works

The P W D comprises two Branches, viz, the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Irrigation Branch

The B & R Branch of this Department which is under the Ministry of Forests is administered by one Chief Engineer. There is also a Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer. There are five permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, three of which are stationed at Rangoon and two at Maymyo. These are officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers who number 24 (twenty four), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B & R Branch so far 18 appointments have been made to the latter service. There are 16 officers in service at present.

The Irrigation Branch of the P W D, which is under the control of the Honble Finance Member is administered by the Chief Engineer, P W D, Burma Irrigation Branch who is assisted by a Personal Asstt. There are two permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers who number 17 on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering Service, which is a Provincial Service.

Further there is a River Training Expert. On account of reduction of works due to the financial stringency the number of temporary Engineers recruited to augment the permanent staff has been reduced to one.

Police

The Police Force is divided into Civil Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General. There are five other Deputy Inspectors General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, one for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department, and one for the Military Police.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are deputed from the Indian Army. The rank and file are recruited from natives of India with a few Kachins, Karens and Chins. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the regular troops in Burma. Their duties, apart from their military work are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for Treasuries, Jails and Courts.

Education

Under the Minister for Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educational Service and an Additional Assistant Director in the Burma Educational Service, (Class I (temporary) for the present). There are eight Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Service, and the Burma Educational Service (Class I) while the Burma Educational Service (Class I) provides eight Assistant Inspectors. There is one Asstt. Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is also one Inspector of Schools. There is a Chief Education Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma, has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, and Medicine.

English and A V Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hpoongyi kyaung), every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hpoongyi kyaungs the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary indigenous system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write. Vernacular education is in the hands of Local Educational authorities.

Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institute, Incan, provides courses in Mechanical Civil and Electrical Engineering and the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture. The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf exists in Rangoon and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars to Europe each year.

Medical

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him are 37 Civil Surgeons. There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, and a Director, Public Health Institute, at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abeyance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector General of Prisons, three whole time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygiene Publicity Officer, which for the present is held in abeyance.

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA

Throughout the discussions on the Indian Reforms proposals the question of Burma's future occupied a secondary position, as nothing could be definitely settled until the Burmans themselves decided whether they would join the proposed all India Federation and share the lot of the Indian provinces, or become a separate unitary entity with constitutional advance analogous to that conferred on India, subject to similar safeguards. It was thought that a new election to the Burma Legislative Council would give the electorate an opportunity to express itself on this question. The election was held and resulted in a majority for the anti-separationists. When, however, the new Council was called upon to give a straight answer to the question Separation or Federation on the lines of His Majesty's Government's proposals it declined to do so. A large number of resolutions were tabled, but not one of them provided a clear indication of the people's mind. Even the anti-separationists did not vote for Federation, but expressed a desire to cast their lot with India as an experimental measure, reserving the right to withdraw from the Federation at a later date. Several adjournments were granted to enable the parties to arrive at a compromise resolution and, after the Governor had refused further to prolong the sittings which had lasted several days, the special session of the Council was prorogued.

If Burma herself gave an inconclusive verdict the British Government could not remain idle, that would have been unfair both to India and Burma. Therefore, a few months later (in August) Sir Samuel Hoare presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee a memorandum embodying Government's proposals for the future constitution of Burma if it were decided to separate Burma from India. He, however, made it clear that if the Joint Committee decided that Burma should be included in the Indian Federation, the proposals of the White Paper (subject to consequential adjustments) would apply to Burma in the same way as they would apply to any other province of India. As the Burma Council had refused to choose separation on the basis of the constitution outlined by the Premier, he suggested that the Committee should invite some Burma representatives for consultation to assist in determining which of the two courses would be in the best interests of Burma. Assuming that Burma was to be separated, he outlined a scheme of constitutional advance under which executive authority in a unitary Burma would vest in the Governor, who would also be the Commander in Chief. He would himself direct and control the administration of finance, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, monetary policy, currency, coinage, and matters connected with scheduled areas. Other subjects would be administered by Ministers elected by, and responsible to, the Council. The Legislature would be bicameral.

Shortly after the submission of this memorandum Sir Samuel expressed the opinion that an overwhelming body of Burmans had

supported separation from India. He added that Burma could not be granted the right of secession, as it would be a bad precedent and would be fatal to Federation.

In pursuance of the policy of giving Burmans the fullest opportunity to determine the future form of their constitution, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided in November to invite twelve representative Burmans for consultation. A prolonged discussion took place in December, in which both sides freely ventilated their respective points of view. The result of the elections to the special session of the Burma Council should be construed as a vote against separation. There are no two opinions in Burma, all are for separation, the so-called federationists are also for separation—but after a time. These were the conflicting views expressed in London. On behalf of His Majesty's Government, Sir Samuel made it plain that Britain had no axe to grind and that she was actuated solely by the desire to do the best for Burma. The controversy was set at rest by the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (see Joint Parliamentary Committee section) which provided for the separation of Burma and the establishment of a separate unitary constitution for Burma.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report was discussed by the Burma Legislative Council, which rejected a motion opposing separation and rejecting the constitution proposed by the Committee. A proposal favourable to the immediate grant of Dominion Status to Burma was carried.

Shortly after the publication of the J. P. C. Report, which covered Burma also, representatives of the Burman and Indian Governments entered into negotiations to settle the future financial and commercial relations between the two countries. These negotiations resulted in an agreement maintaining the *status quo* for a period of three years. Commenting on this agreement in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare advised representatives of British trade not to ask for any special safeguards for British trade and industry at the present stage on the ground that any attempt to obtain concessions which the Indian and Burman Governments were unwilling to offer of their own accord would adversely affect British trade with India.

A tribunal was also appointed to advise the Secretary of State on the formulation of a just financial settlement between India and Burma. The tribunal's report was published in May, 1935. Taking the figures up to the year ending March 1933 the Tribunal declared, that on the basis of 31 per cent interest Burma would pay India over two crores of rupees annually for 45 years to redeem principal and interest.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangement between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodelling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Province obtained substantial financial independence. The present position is set out in the following statement—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1936-37

(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY

	Rs
Salt	1 80,000
Land Revenue	4 91 90 000
Excise	89 08 000
Stamps	40 59 000
Forest	1,07,24 000
Registration	3,09,000
Scheduled Taxes	10,14,000
Irrigation etc Works with Capital Accounts	25,05,000
Irrigation etc Works (No Capital Accounts)	1,31,000
Interest	2 37,000
Administration of Justice	8 59,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	9,06 000
Police	9,70 000
Ports and Pilotage	1,85,000
Education	5,74 000
Medical	6,35 000
Public Health	2,17 000
Agriculture	1 53 000
Industries	31 000
Miscellaneous Departments	4 70 000
Civil Works	19 35 000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1 06 000
Stationery and Printing	1,53 000
Miscellaneous	2,02,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	18 00 000
Total (a)	8,65,19 000

(b) REVENUE RECEIPTS—EXTRAORDINARY

Extraordinary Receipts	6,000
Total (a) & (b)	8,65,19 000

(c) DEBT HEADS

Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	18,36 000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	
Subvention from the Central Road Development Account	9 84,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	13 14,000
Civil Deposits	70 000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	
Total (c)	42 34 000
Total (a) (b) & (c)	9,07 53 000
Opening Balance	44,02,000
Grand Total	9 51,55,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1936-37

(A) EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE

	Rs
Land Revenue	55 56 000
Excise	18 61,000
Stamps	92 000
Forest	59 52 000
(a) Forest Capital Outlay	60,000
Registration	1 33 000
Scheduled Taxes	1 000
Int on wks with Cap Accounts	2 712 000
Other Revenue Expenditure	5 66 000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	62,000
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	18,36 000
General Administration	1,01 07,000
Administration of Justice	54,77,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	31,91,000
Police	1,49,98,000
Ports and Pilotage	3,53,000
Scientific Departments	54,000
Education	80,84,000
Medical	41,17,000
Public Health	10,17,000
Agriculture	18 09,000
Industries	1 64 000
Miscellaneous Departments	3,10,000
Civil Works	97,29,000
Finance	10 000
Super Allowances & Pensions	81,74,000
Stationery and Printing	9,69,000
Miscellaneous	12,39,000
Extraordinary Charges	1,000
Total (a)	8 86,31,000

(b) EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE

Capital Outlay on Forests	
Construction of Irrig., etc Works	3,82,000
Civil Works	
Payment of Commuted value of Pensions	2 17 000
Payments to Retrenched Personnel	1 74 000
Total (b)	4,25 000
Total (a) & (b)	8,90 59 000

(c) DEBT HEADS

Subvention from the Central Road Development Account	8,80 000
Depr Fund—Govt Presses	
Loans and Advances	5 52 000
Deposit Account of Grants for economic development and improvement of rural areas	1 63 000
Civil Deposits	70 000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	22 47 000
Total (c)	39 17,000
Total (a) (b) & (c)	9 20 76 000
Closing Balance	21 79,000
Grand Total	9,51,55,000

Administration

Governor His Excellency the Hon ble Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane K C S I D S O
Private Secretary, Captain Arthur Denis Macnamara Skinnies Horse
Aides de Camp Lieutenant A. M. Hicks 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales Volunteers (South Mianmar) Captain C. D. Grier, Skinnies Horse
Honorary Aide de Camp, Col F. A. G. Roughton, I A
Indian Aides de Camp Subadar Major Lasing Gam, 1st of the 520th Burma Rifles Sub Commandant Atta Mohamed Khan Khan Bahadur, Reserve Bittin, Burma Military Police

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon ble Sir Maung Ba K S M
 The Hon ble Mr Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd C S I

Ministers

The Hon U Ba Pa
 The Hon U Thein Maung, M A, L L B (Cantab) Bar at Law

Miscellaneous Appointments

Director of Agriculture J. Charlton M S C F I C
Commissioner Federated Shan States Taunggyi Southern Shan States, P. C. Roberts, I C S
Superintendent Northern Shan States J. Shaw
Director of Public Instruction, P. B. Quinlan B A, I F S
Inspector General of Police Lt Col C. de M. Wellbourn C I F, O B E, I A
Chief Conservator of Forests C. E. Milner
Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Col N. S. Sodhi M C L R C P L R C S (Edin) L R I C S (Edin) D M R E (Cantab), D T M (Edin), L M, I M S

Director of Public Health, Lt Col E. Cotter, M B, D P H, I M S
Inspector General of Prisons, Lt Col J. Findlay, M A M B Ch B I M S
Commissioner of Lenses, U Saw Hla Pru (2) A T M
Financial Commissioner, H. O. Reynolds I C S
Postmaster General, G. E. O. de Smith, D S O

Chief Commissioners of Burma

Lieut. Colonel A. P. Phayre, C B	1862
Colonel A. Pytche, C S I	1867
Lieut. Colonel R. D. Aitchison	1870
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C S I	1871
A. R. Thompson, C S I	1875
C. U. Aitchison, C S I	1878
C. I. Bernard, C S I	1880
C. H. I. Crosthwaite	1883
Sir C. I. Bernard, K C S I	1886
C. H. I. Crosthwaite, C S I	1887
A. P. McDonnell, C S I (a)	1889
Alexander Mackenzie, C S I	1890
D. M. Smitton	1892
Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K C S I	1892

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell

Lieutenant Governors of Burma

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K C S I	1897
Sir H. S. Barnes, K C S I, K C V O	1903
Sir H. F. White, K C I F	1905
Sir Harvey Adamson, K C S I, I I D	1910
Sir Harcourt Butler, K C S I, C I F	1915
Sir Lugnauld Craddock, K C S I	1917

Governors of Burma

Sir Harcourt Butler, G C I E, K C S I	1922
Sir Charles Innes, K C S I, C I F	1927
Sir Hugh Lindsay Stephenson, G C I E, K C S I, K C I F	1932
The Hon. Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane, K C S I, D S O	1936

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT

H. H. Caw C I L I C S	Chief Secretary Home and Political Department
C. E. B. Parry, I C S	Secretary, Finance Department
A. J. S. White, O B E, I C S	Secretary, Education Department
D. B. Petch, M C, I C S	Secretary, Revenue Department
R. G. McDowall C I L I C S	Secretary, Reforms Office
A. H. Seymour, I C S	Secretary, Reforms Office (Additional Secretary)
U. Tin Lue, Bar at Law, I C S	Secretary, Forest Department
U. Chit Maung (2) K S M, A T M	Secretary, Judicial Department
C. C. Baker, I C S	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department
U. Kyau Min, I C S, Bar at Law	Deputy Secretary, Education Department
U. Aung Thun (1)	Deputy Secretary, Forest Department
L. G. S. Appleby, I C S	Under Secretary, Home and Political Department
T. C. Hill, I C S	Under Secretary, Finance Department
U. San Tun (1)	Under Secretary, Forest Department
Ru Salih B. B. Ghosh	Under Secretary, Revenue Department
U. Aung Myint	Under Secretary, Judicial Department
U. Pann, I C S	Under Secretary, Education Department
C. S. Sisti	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department
U. Di Tun A T M	Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department
W. C. Fuller	Registrar, Home and Political and Judicial Departments
X. Pines	Registrar, Education Department
U. Thun	Registrar, Finance and Revenue Departments
N. C. Dutta	Registrar, Forest Department

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

H. O. Reynolds, I C S	Financial Commissioner
T. L. Hughes, I C S	Secretary to Financial Commissioner
K. C. Banerji, B A	Registrar

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

U Nyun Tin
 U Ba Hsien
 Mr. B. G. Maratun
 U Htoon Aung (Yaw, B.A., LL.B.)
 U Aung Zin Wu
 U Shwiv Thi
 U Po Te
 U Int
 U Hsien Maung, M.A., LL.B.
 U Bi On
 U Thin Maung
 U Mya Hsien
 U Saw
 U Ann B.A.
 U Mya
 U Hla Tin
 U Tun, B.A.
 U Aye
 U Chit Pe
 U Sam Ok
 U Hla
 U Saw Hla Nyo
 U Po Mya
 U Ba Tin (Rangoon)
 U Ba Tin (Kam)
 U Pu, B.Sc.
 U San Hsien
 U Dwe
 U Kyaw Dun
 U Ba Ok
 U Ba Hui
 U Tun B.A.
 U Pe Maung
 U Ba Yin, B.A.
 U Tu Sin
 U Tha Sung, M.A.
 U Sam Pe
 U Maung Maung
 U Maung Myint
 U Bi On, Bar at Law
 U Thi
 U Bo B.A., B.L.
 U Aung Nyun
 U Ba Yin
 U Ba Chaw
 U An Gyi
 U Paw Tun, Bar at Law
 U Po Aung
 U Soc Maung
 U Sam Win
 U Kyi Gaing, Bar at Law
 Dr. Hsien Maung, B.A., M.M.F.
 U Lu Wu
 U Ohn Khin
 U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L.
 Daw Ah Ma
 U Po Loon
 U Kyaw Mya, B.Sc., B.L.
 U Shun
 U Ba Din
 U Ba Gyi
 U Ohn Nyun
 U Thant
 U Mya, B.Sc., B.L.
 U Ba Yin
 U Maung Maung

U On Mz
 Mr. Ong Shem Woon, Bar at Law
 U Shwe
 U Sin Lu
 U Po Hsien
 U Bi
 U Tu Gyi
 U Mya B.A.
 U Pu B.A., Bar at Law
 Dr. Ba Maw, M.A., LL.D., Bar at Law
 U Tun Aung Gyi
 U Kun, B.A., Bar at Law
 U Po Yin A.T.M.
 U Ba Shwe
 U Ba U
 U Thung Tint
 U On Pe
 U Chit Hsien
 U Ba Thun
 U Tun Aung, B.A., LL.B.
 Mr. Aw Myo Shu
 U Ba Pe, B.A.
 Mr. M. M. Olin Ghim
 U Ni Toe
 U Po Hsien
 Saw Po Chit, B.A., Bar at Law
 Mr. Sygmaw Loon Nee
 Saw Mya Hsien
 U Tun Kun
 U Shwe Nyun
 U Kun Aye
 Saw Pe Tha, Bar at Law
 U Hsaw Dwe, T.S.
 U Hla Pe, B.Sc., B.L.
 Sir Johnson D. Po Min
 Mr. S. Mahmud, B.A.
 Mr. B. N. Doss
 Mr. Ramniwas Bagla
 Mr. R. G. Aiyangar
 Mr. K. C. Bose
 Mr. A. M. A. Karim Gani
 Mr. Bunsuril Kedia
 Mr. S. R. Roy, Bar at Law
 Mr. J. A. J. Wischum, Bar at Law
 Mr. A. B. Chowdhury
 U Ba Hsien, B.A.
 Mr. H. C. Thakur
 U Myo Nyun
 Mr. S. N. Hui
 Mr. A. W. Admyer
 U Tun Pe, M.A., B.L.
 Mr. Ganga Singh
 Sir Shwe Ba, T.S.
 Mr. W. J. C. Richards
 Mr. F. B. Leach, C.I.E.
 Mr. F. C. V. Foucault, Bar at Law
 Mr. A. N. Strong
 Mr. W. T. McIntyre
 Mr. J. J. Nelson
 Mr. R. T. Stondham
 Mr. J. P. Cowie
 U Aye Maung
 Mr. Chin Cheng Thak
 Mr. J. F. Gibson
 Mr. A. M. Velhayan Chettvai

Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936

Bihar lies between 26° 30' and 27° 30' N latitude and between 82°-31' and 88°-26' E longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal, on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the new province of Orissa, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Agent to the Governor General Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People

The Province has a population of 32,558,055 persons. Even so with 487 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one tenth of the total population they constitute more than one fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5.9 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north easterly direction.

Industries *

The principal industry is agriculture, Bihar, more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India." Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,094,000 acres or about 48 per cent of the cropped area of the Province. Wheat is grown on 1,221,800 acres, barley on 1,307,400 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,697,300 the latter being an autumn crop. Oil seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been estimated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 1,820,800 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 500 acres in 1933. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown but the acreage varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the *hauza*, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or *rabi* crops.

Manufactures

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinsplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield

* The figures given in this paragraph relate to British territory only

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamsahdpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes $\frac{1}{4}$ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

Administration

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant-Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere. The Provincial Governorships, where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects, in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council, and Transferred Subjects, in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

Public Works

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches viz.—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways and the Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation. There is only one Chief Engineer, in charge of both the branches, who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non professional Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Chief Engineer in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 1,000

though the limit may be extended to Rs 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits.

Land Tenures

Estates in the Province of Bihar are of three kinds, namely, those permanently settled from 1793 which are to be found in the Patna, Ferozepur and Bhagalpur divisions, those temporarily settled as in Chota Nagpur and estates held direct by Government as proprietor or managed by the Court of Wards. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) safeguarded the rights of the cultivators under the Permanent Settlement Act. Further, the Settlement Department under the supervision of the Lord of Revenue makes periodical survey and settlement operations in the various districts both permanently and temporarily settled. In the former, the rights of the under tenants are recorded and attested, while in the latter there is the re-attestation of rents. In the re-settlement proceedings, rents are fixed not only for the landlords but also for all the tenants. A settlement can be ordered by Government on application made by land lords or tenants.

In Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas the rights of village headmen have been recognised. The headman collects the rents and is responsible for them minus a deduction as remuneration for his trouble.

Chota Nagpur has its own Tenancy Act. In the district of the Santal Parganas, the land tenures are governed by Regulations III of 1872 and II of 1886.

Police

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector General of Registration.

Under the Inspector General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Superintendents. There are also 25 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked.

There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police and one company of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve.

Education

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q v) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities (q v).

Medical

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are

The finances of the province have undergone a change owing to the separation of Orissa from Bihar, so that it is not possible to give correct budget figures for Bihar for the year 1936-37.

stationed. 59 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 631 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 7,191,877 patients including 82,680 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1935. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs 24,91,716.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India. A similar institution for Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar and Bengal. A sanatorium at Itki in the district of Ranchi has also been established for the treatment of tuberculosis. An Institute for radium treatment has also been established at Patna. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been started at Patna.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Maurice Gairner Hallett
KCSI, CIE, ICS

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to Governor Mr A J Mainwaring
CIE, ICS

Military Secretary to Governor, Lieut H J Kauter, The Royal Tank Corps (on leave).
Lieut D G Walker, 1st Battalion D (C) I (Acting).

Aide de Camp, 2nd Lieut A C MacC Savage, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment.
Lieut W O Pickwood (Offg).

Honorary A D C's: Major M I Bates, The Chota Nagpur Regiment, A I I; Lieut R P Yadava, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment.
Risaldar Major A Hony, Capt Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, I D S M, late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardiner's Horse).

Council of Ministers.

The Honble Mr Muhammad Yunus Barak, Law, Chief Minister (Appointment, Political, Judicial, Public Education and Registration).
The Honble Kumar Ajit Prasad Singh, Deo Minister (Local Self Government, Police, Medical, Public Works and Public Health).
The Honble Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan, Minister (Finance, Irrigation and Commerce).
The Honble Babu Gur Sahay Lal, Minister (Revenue, Development and Legislative).

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, W B Butt, CIE, ICS.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, H C Prior, CIE, ICS.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, J W Houlton, ICS.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, J G Shriram, CIE, ICS.

Secretary to Government, P W D, Captain G F Hall, CIE, MC.

Secretary to Government, Education and Development Departments, S Lill, ICS.

Secretary, Local Self Government Department — V K R Munon, ICS.

Secretary, Legislative Council, Sayid Anwar Yusuf, B.A. LL.B.

Deputy Secretary, Legislative Dept — J A Samuel, B.A. LL.B.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, F R Blain, M.A.

Inspector General of Police, Lt Col A E J C McDowell, CIE.

Conservator of Forests, J S Owden.

Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Lt Col I S Mills.

Director of Public Health, Lt Col S L Mitra, IMS.

Inspector General of Prisons, Lt Col O R Ungers.

Director of Agriculture, Daulat Ram Sethi.

Director of Industries, S M Dhar, ICS.

Commissioner of Excise & T G Registration, H O Lall, ICS.

Director of Veterinary Services, Major P B Rihay.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, N Bikshi, ICS.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P O, K O

1920

Sir Henry Wheeler

1921

Sir Hugh Lindsay Stephenson
KCSI, KCIE

1927

II E Sir James David Sifton
KCSI, CRI, ICS

1932

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected Members

Constituency	Names
Patna City	Babu Surangdhar Sinha
Patna Division	Babu Yagat Nandan Lal
Jhark Division	Babu Vindhayeshwar Prasad Verma
Bhagalpur Division	Babu Upendra Nath Mukherji
Chota Nagpur Division	Mr. Jyoti Bhan Sen
Central Patna	Babu Indra Dewari Surin Singh
Dumapora	Babu Shyam Nandin Sinha
Burh	Babu Jadoo Sharma <i>alias</i> Shree Bhadrak Sajeo
1st Bihar	Babu Shyam Narayan Singh
Do	Babu Ram Prasad
South Gaya	Babu Bhendra Bahadur Sinha
Do	Babu Sukhram Pasi
Aurangabad	Babu Anugrah Nandan Sinha
Nawada	Babu Jyotirmay Prasad Sinha
Nawada	Babu Bundi Pasi
North Gaya	Babu Jagat Kashore Narain Sinha
Paxar	Babu Hargobind Misra
Bhithua	Pandit Gupta Jhwar Pandey
North East Shahabad	Babu Harmandan Singh
1st Central Shahabad	Babu Budhan Rai Verma
Do	Babu Jagjwan Ram
Sasaram	Babu Hanuman Sinha
West Siwan Sadr	Babu Birendra Dutt Sinha
East Siwan Sadr	Babu Dwarkanath Tiwari
North East Siwan	Babu Narayan Prasad Sinha
South West Siwan	Babu Shivachwar Prasad Narayan Sinha Sharma
Last Gopalganj cum Muzaffar and Mithuna	Babu Prabhunath Sinha
West Gopalganj	Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari
Do	Babu Ramchandra Ram Choudhary
North West Champaran Sadr	Babu Ganesh Prasad
East Champaran Sadr	Babu Gorakh Prasad
South West Champaran Sadr	Babu Harbans Sahay
South Bettiah	Pandit Baidyanath Misra
North Bettiah	Babu Vishwanath Singh
Do	Babu Balgobind Bhagat
East Muzaffarpur Sadr	Babu Mahesh Prasad Sinha
Do	Babu Shivanandan Pasban

Constituency	Names
West Muzaffarpur Sadr	Babu Brijnandan Sahl
East Sitamarhi <i>cum</i> Katra and Munapora	Babu Ramdayalu Sinha
South West Hajipur	Babu Rameshwar Prashad Sinha
North East Hajipur	Babu Dip Narayan Sinha
North Sitamarhi	Babu Ramnandan Sinha
West Sitamarhi	Babu Ramashis Thakur
North Madhubani	Babu Rajendra Narayan Chaudhuri
South Madhubani	Babu Chituranan Das
East Madhubani <i>cum</i> Bahera	Babu Jamuna Karjee
Dubhanga Sadr	Babu Suryanandin Thakur
Do	Babu Keshwar Prashad
North West Samastipur	Babu Rajeshwar Prashad Naran Sinha
South East Samastipur	Babu Ramcharan Sinha
Do	Babu Sunder Pasi
South Sidi Monghyr	Babu Sri Krishna Sinha
Do	Dr. Raghunandan Prashad
North Sidi Monghyr	Babu Nirajada Mukharji
West Begusarai	Babu Ramcharitra Singh
East Begusarai	Babu Brahmdeo Narayan Singh
Jamui	Babu Kalika Prashad Singh
South Bhagalpur Sadr	Babu Mewa Lal Jha
North Bhagalpur Sadr <i>cum</i> Khatunanj	Babu Shivadhar Sinha
Banka	Babu Hukil-hore Prashad
Supaul	Babu Rajendra Misra
Madhubani	Babu Shivanandi Prashad Mandal
Do	Babu Barsu Chamar
North West Purnea	Babu Ramdin Tiwari
East Purnea	Babu Kirshor Lal Kundu
South West Purnea	Babu Dhori Narayan Chand
Do	Babu Jaglal Chaudhuri Pasi
Deoghar <i>cum</i> Jamar	Babu Binodmoud Jha
Godda	Babu Buddhimith Jha
Santal Parganas Sadr	Babu Bhigban Chandra Das
Do	Babu Chiron Maimu
Pekari <i>cum</i> Rajmoud	Babu Sheshbihuchan Ray
Do	Mr. Debu Maimu
Central Hazaribagh	Babu Kirshna Ballabh Sahay
Central Hazaribagh	Babu Hopna Santal
Girdih <i>cum</i> Chatra	Babu Sukhlal Singh
Girdih <i>cum</i> Chatra	Babu Kuru Dardh
Ranchi Sadr	Babu Deoki Nandan Prashad
Do	Babu Ram Bhigat
Gumla <i>cum</i> Simdega	Babu Lal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo
Do	Mr. Boniface Lakra
Khunti	Babu Purna Chandra Mitra
North East Palamou	Babu Rajki-hore Singh

Constituency	Names
North East Palamau	Babu Jitu Ram Daudh
South West Palamau	Babu Jadubans Sahay
South Manbhum	Babu Upendra Mohan Das Gupta
Do	Babu Lala Ram Manjhi
Central Mandbhum	Kumar Ajit Prasad Singh Deo
Do	Babu Gulu Dhopa
North Mandbhum	Babu Ambika Chauri Malik
Singbhum	Babu Pramatha Bhattacharya
Do	Babu Devendra Nath Samanta
Do	Babu Ravika Ho
Patna City	The Hon ble Mr. Sayid Abdul Aziz
Patna Division	Maulvi Hafiz Zafar Husein
Tilhat	Maulvi Abdul Jalil
Bhagalpur Division	Nawab Khw Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan
Chota Nigpur Division	Maulvi Sayid Mohuddin Ahmad
West Patna	Mr. Muhammad Yunus
East Patna	Maulvi Shaufuluddin Husein
East Gaya	Mr. Sayid Najmul Husein
West Gaya	Maulvi Muhammad Latifur Rahman
Shahabad	Chaudhuri Shariat Husein
Saran Sadr, or North Champaran Sadr	Dr. Sayid Mahmud
Siwan	Maulvi Muhammad Qasim
Gopalganj	Khan Ishtadur Sagharul Haque
South Champaran Sadr	Maulvi Abdul Majid
Betwa	Maulvi Shaukh Muhammad Sami
Muzaffarpur Sadr	Khan Sahib Muhammad Yakub
Hajipur	Maulvi Badrul Husein
Sitamarhi	Mr. Tajmud Husain Khan
North East Darbhanga	Mr. Muhammad Shafi
North West Darbhanga	Maulvi Ahmad Ghaffoor
Central Darbhanga	Maulvi Sayeedul Haque
South Darbhanga	Maulvi Muhammad Sahin (alias Tola Babu)
North Monghyr	Chaudhuri Mohammad Nazim Husein
South Monghyr	Maulvi Sayid Ishtuddin Ahmad Razi
Bhagalpur Sadr cum Banka	Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud
Madhupura cum Supaul	Maulvi Sayid Muhammad Minatullah
Arany	Maulvi Shaukh Zaver Rahman
South Kishanganj	Maulvi Zamuddin Hassan Mirza
North West Kishanganj	Maulvi Shaukh Latifur Rahman
North East Kishanganj	Maulvi Muhammad Ishtuddin
South East Purnea Sadr	Maulvi Shaukh Shafiqul Haque
North Purnea Sadr	Maulvi Muhammad Talib
South Santal Parganas	Mr. Sayid Ali Manzur
North Santal Parganas	Maulvi Abdul Bari
Hazaribagh	Maulvi Abdul Majid
Ranchi cum Singhbhum	Maulvi Shaukh Ramzan Ali

Constituency	Names
Palaman Manbhum Patna Muzaffarpur Town Baghalpur Town Patna City Anglo Indian Hindu and Hindu <i>cum</i> Bhagalpur European Chhoti Nagpur European Indian Christian The Bihar Chamber of Commerce The Bihar Hunters Association The Indian Mining Association The Indian Mining Federation Patna Division Landholders Jahut Division Landholders	Maulvi Shaikh Muhammad Husam Qazi Muhammad Ilyas Simati K. Umakhyi Devi Simati Sharda Kumari Devi Simati Sariswati Devi Tidy Imam Mr. A. H. Husman Mr. E. C. Dunby Mr. J. Richmond Mr. Ignace Beck Babu Chakreshwar Kumar Jain Mr. W. H. Meyrick Mr. S. A. Roberts Mr. Moundri Nath Mukharji The Hon'ble Sri Ganesha Dutta Singh Babu Chandra-shwar Prasad Narain Sinha, C.T. Babu Surya Mohan Thakur Babu Rajkishore Nath Shih Deo Babu Nath Ram Babu Harendra Bahadur Chandra Babu Khetia Nath Sen Gupta Mr. Srichandan Sinha
Bhagalpur Division Landholders Chhoti Nagpur Division Landholders Jamshaidpur Factory Labour Monghyr <i>cum</i> Jamshaidpur Factory Labour Hazaribagh Mining Labour University	

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Constituency	Names
North Patna Division General Gaya General Sahibganj Champaran General Muzaffarpur General Darbhanga General Monghyr <i>cum</i> Santal Parganas General Bhagalpur <i>cum</i> Patna General Hazaribagh <i>cum</i> Manbhum General Ranchi & Palamou <i>cum</i> Singhbhum General Patna <i>cum</i> Shahabad Muhammadan Gaya <i>cum</i> Chhoti Nagpur Division Muhammadan Jahut Div. Muhammadan Bhagalpur Div. Muhammadan Bihar European Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly	Babu Rajiv Ranjan Prashad Singh Raja Bahadur Hachur Prashad Narayan Singh Babu Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh Babu Maheshwar Prashad Narayan Singh Babu Ganga Nand Singh Raj Bahadur Deonandan Prashad Singh Kumar Ramnand Singh Babu Kalyani Prashad Singh Deo Babu Nand Kumar Sen Khun Bahadur Sayid Muhammad Ismail Mr. Sayid Naqi Imam Maulvi Mobarak Ali Maulvi Jamilur Rahman Mr. Alan Campbell Combe Mr. Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor Mr. Baldeo Sahay Mr. Behram Rai Mr. Bansi Lal Mr. Gajendra Narayan Singh Mr. Kamalashwar Mandal Mr. Nageshwar Prashad Singh Mr. Punydeo Sharma Mr. Sayid Muhammad Hafeez Raj Bahadur Satish Chandra Sinha Khun Bahadur Nawab Sayid Shah Wajid Husam Mr. Tribeni Prashad Singh The Hon'ble Mr. Gur Sahay Lal
Nominated	
Do	
Do	
Do	

Orissa.

Like Sind Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1, 1936. If Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces viz., Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language. They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya speaking tracts for political or administrative considerations. The Oriyas trace their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes until at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up and the people gradually lost race consciousness although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866 Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration. About the same time there was brought into existence the Utkal Union Conference, which has since carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when an area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before, the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory while the C. P. Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Philip Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriya speaking people in the north of Madras Presidency on the question of their union with Orissa. Messrs C. L. Philip and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a genuine long standing and deep seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration."

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927. A sub-committee of the commission presided over by Major Atlee recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa agreeing with the Oriyas' contention that under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the C. P.

Round Table Conference

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parlakimedi, who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogenous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriyas' claim which therefore came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931 the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Khulna Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatnam agency tract. According to the Committee the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square miles and a population of about 81,74,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January 1936, an Order in Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units on the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937.

Extent of Province

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa —

1. That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof

2. Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras —

(i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts

(ii) The following areas in the non Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz. the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Suradi, Kodala and Chitrapur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Bichampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line,

(iii) So much of the Parikimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district that is to say the Jeyapore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottrangi taluk as is not included in that estate

3. Areas transferred from the Central Provinces —

(i) The Kharlar Zamindari in the Raipur district and

(ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages viz., Kulyakunda, Badinal, Panchpudra (Soda), Balamapura (Malguzari) Panchpuraga (Palsidi), Jokni and Thakurpal (Jogni)

Agriculture

Agriculturally and industrially Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people's artismanship. Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka Lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of curried fish and 50,000 maunds of uncurried fish are respectively exported to Calcutta every year.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Bonai all States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain. More than 60 per cent of the ore extracted in India comes from the six areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs. Bird & Co. of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and

Bihar, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambalpur and in the states of Gangpur, Talcher and Athmalik. Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Development. A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa. By the amalgamation of the ex Madras and ex Central Province areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency.

Administration

Sir John Austin Hubback, K.C.S.I., who has been appointed to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orissa, has had wide experience in the province of Bihar and Orissa, and has been actively associated with the life of the people of Orissa. The appointment has proved very popular and the province is eagerly looking forward to an intensive period of all round development under his able and sympathetic guidance.

Justice

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province. To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit cases of the Ex Madras and ex Central Provinces areas, Clause 3 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936. A new Court of an Agency Sub Judge at Jeypur a Munsif's Court at Nawapara and three additional Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two subdivisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936.

Civil Service

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts. As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such a small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar.

Elections

In the elections under the new Reforms the Congress secured complete majority of seats in the Assembly. On the refusal of the leader of the Congress party in the Orissa Assembly to form the Ministry in the absence of an assurance from the Governor that he would not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers regarding Constitutional activities the Governor invited the Maharaja of Paralakundi to form the Ministry. The latter accepted the offer and on April 1, 1937 took office as Prime Minister with Mr. M. G. Pattnaik and Maulvi Latifur Rahman as Ministers.

THE BUDGET FOR 1936-37.

The first budget of the new Orissa Province was presented before the Advisory Council in May and was authenticated after discussion by the Council and was based mainly on known sources of revenue and expenditure plus fresh heads necessitated by the creation of the new province. For purpose of the budget new schemes intended to develop the province were left out of account and deferred till Orissa was in a position to pay for them.

The budget estimated a revenue deficit of Rs 40 lakhs and in order to cover this difference to allow for certain items of non recurring expenditure and to provide for a road fund and a famine relief fund, the Government of India gave a grant of Rs 50 lakhs. This sum was in addition to Rs 1½ lakhs already granted to finance the purchase of furniture and other office equipment for the new administration.

That the administrators of the province were determined to balance its finances was obvious from the decision announced in the budget that the Governor would not appoint any Ministers for the transitional period but would instead appoint a committee of the Advisory Council. The saving effected by this self-denial amounted to a little over Rs 80,000. It was anticipated that some saving would also be effected by the postponement of appointments to the offices of the Deputy Director of Hospital and Assistant Director of Public Health.

Faced with the problem of providing Rs 55,000 under the head 'Medical' and Rs 35,000 under the head 'Public Health' the new administration managed to effect a saving of Rs 35,000 in spite of the necessity to provide for drainage in Koraput (a prospective district headquarters), so that they had still to find Rs 55,000.

The budget also provided for the building and equipment of the Bacteriological Laboratory in Orissa at a cost of Rs 71,000 which was reduced by Rs 68,000 in the Budget as unauthenticated by the Governor. It was expected that a saving of Rs 10,000 would be made under the head 'Civil Works'.

In the result, as the Chief Secretary pointed out, it is probable that in the budget, as finally

authenticated, the estimated closing balance of Rs 1½ lakhs will have disappeared and the province will be rather over one lakh in debt. Some supplementary estimates were placed before the Advisory Council in October 1936 and in the same session a Finance Committee was appointed by the Council at the invitation of the Governor to advise and report on new schemes for the year 1937-38. As with other provinces the Budget for the first half of the current financial year is based on a notification issued by the Governor.

Capital for Orissa

In pursuance of the Government of India's decision in 1932 to construct a new capital for Orissa the Chief Engineer to the Government of India and the Consulting Architect visited Orissa in September of that year. They reported that the site at Jalsipur in Cuttack was inadequate and unsuitable for building. The Technical Committee appointed to examine various sites suggested by the local Government met in July 1936 and reported strongly in favour of a site near Bahampur and on technical grounds preferred it to Cuttack as capital. The Advisory Council attacking the report is unfavourably resolved in favour of Cuttack as capital. Early in 1937 however the Government of India announced that with the approval of the Secretary of State it had been decided to leave the choice of the capital to the decision of the new Government to be taken after April 1, 1937. In May 1937 the Orissa Government appointed a Committee to examine four different sites including Cuttack. After the Committee's report it will be for the Government and the Assembly to determine the site.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected Members

Body, Association or Constituency represented		Name
West Cuttack Sadr	General	Babu Raja Krishna Bost
Central Cuttack Sadr		Babu Bichitrananda Das
North Cuttack Sadr		Babu Atula Behari Acharya
North Cuttack Sadr		Babu Kama Samal
East Cuttack Sadr		Babu Nabakrushna Choudhury
South Cuttack Sadr		Babu Nityananda Kumungo
Central Kendrapara		Babu Jadumoni Mangray
North Kendrapara		Babu Gobinda Prasad Singh
East Kendrapara		Babu Lokanath Misra
East Jajpur		Babu Birakishore Behera
East Jajpur		Babu Dwarkanath Das
West Jajpur		Babu Bhabu Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra
North Jajpur		Babu Sadhu Charan Das
Angul District		Babu Gujja Bhusan Dutta
East Puri Sadr	"	Babu Mohan Das
South Puri Sadr		Babu Jagabandhu Sinha
North Puri Sadr		Babu Bisi Behera
North Puri Sadr		Babu Jagannath Misra

Body, Association or Constituency represented		Name
East Khurda	General	Babu Prannath Pattnaik
West Khurda	"	Babu Godvaris Misra
Central Balasore Sadr	"	Bibu Mukunda Prasad Das
South Balasore	"	Babu Nanda Kishore Das
North Balasore	"	Babu Charu Chandra Ray Mahasaya
East Bhadrak	"	Babu Chakradhar Behra
West Bhadrak	"	Babu Nidhi Das
West Bhadrak	"	Babu Jagannath Das
Sambalpur Sadr	"	Bibu Nrupulal Singh
Sambalpur Sadr	"	Babu Bodhanath Dubey
West Bargarh	"	Bibu Prithaladi Lalith
East Bargarh	"	Bibu Fakira Behra
East Bargarh	"	Babu Bisi Gunda
Khurda	"	Lil Atatran Deo
Ghumsur	"	Babu Biswanath Das
Kandali	"	Raja Bahadur Sri Rama Chandra Mudraji Deo Guru
Chitrapur	"	Suman Mundhati Gora Chandra Pattnaik Mahasaya
Aska Suradi	"	Babu Gobindo Podhino
Aska Suradi	"	Bibu Punva Nuko
Bahampur	"	Babu Divakara Pattnaik
Bahampur	"	Sri Ramchandra Debo
Bahampur	"	Vysajju Kesi Viswanadhina Raja
Bahadur Akhondias	"	Babu Gobind Chandra Thatrij
Parlakmeda	"	Captain Mahanaji Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo
Naurangpur	"	Suman Sudasibo Lalpati Mahasaya
Talpur Malkangiri	"	Suman Kishinmohan Sahu Mahasaya
Koraput	"	Babu Radhakrishna Biswasroy
Cuttack Sadr	Muhammudan	Khan Bahadur Saïd Ahmad Baksh
North Cuttack cum Angul	"	Sayyid Fazle Haque
Balasore cum Sambalpur	"	Maulvi Abdul Sobhan Khan
South Orissa	"	Maulvi Latifur Rahman
Cuttack Town	Women	Simmata Sarila Devi
Bahampur Town	"	Mrs A Lakshmi Bai
Orissa Indian	Christian	Mr. Premamunda Mohanty
Orissa	Commerce and Industry	Babu Rang Lal
East Orissa	Landholders	Raja Sri Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo Bahadur, Kt, O.B.I.
West Orissa	"	Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandran Murdudji Bhimabai Rai
Orissa	Labour	Babu Pannu Sankar Roy

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Rev. E. M. Evans, Gunsul Udyaguli, Gunjam district

Mr. Him Pami Jenuith, Serungu, Ganjam district

M. R. Ray Arabola Appalawann Nandu Agency Public Prosecutor, Koraput

Suman Radhi Mohan Prinda, Ravaghada, district Koraput

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,557 sq miles, which excludes an area of 967,680 acres or 1,512 sq miles transferred to the newly formed province of Orissa from 1st April 1936, of which 80,637 are British territory proper, 17,808 (viz. Berar) held on perpetual lease from H. E. H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,323,058 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H. E. H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H. E. H. the Nizam.

The Country

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyān plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat-growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice-growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" or Nagpur Fur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kanku lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton soil plains.

The People

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gond and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the South-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi

brought in by the Hindustani speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and Centre of the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent and Gondion 7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahminisation of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was landlocked. The only road was that leading in from Jabulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the *malguzari*, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chief ships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay *raiayatwari* system. 16,090 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles, the total forest area being one sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 87 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation, for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 83 per cent, while the average figure for the Berar Districts is as high as 93 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 30 per cent of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 15 per cent, then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil seeds with nearly 50 per cent and cotton nearly 6 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 43 per cent. Next comes *juar* and then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area, *jowar* covers 43 per cent, then wheat and oilseeds. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the Province during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 was 1,82,358 and 1,63,349 maunds, respectively.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1935 employed 9,969 persons and raised 3,85,179 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,526,690 tons and 13,105 persons employed, the Jabbul pore marble quarries and allied works, the lime stone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 1,017 in 1935, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 59,896. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one third in eight years.

Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor in Council, who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by eight Secretaries and four under secretaries. Under the reform scheme the administration is conducted by a Governor with an Executive Council of two members, one of whom is a non-official and two Ministers the latter being in charge of the transferred subjects.

The local legislature consists of 70 members distributed as follows—38 elected from the C. P., 17 elected from Berar, 2 members of the Executive Council, 8 nominated non-officials, 8 nominated officials. The Governor (who is not a member of the Council) has the right of nominating two additional members with special knowledge on any subject regarding which legislation is before the Council. The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are subdivided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police,

the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla, Drug and Balughat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jabbulpoore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Akola, where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service, (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a landlord or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner was the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Quite recently the Secretary of State for India approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sind and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self Government

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end

of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees. The C P Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 75 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local Board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in numbers one fourth of the board, and the constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, of members selected by those representatives and of members other than Government servants, nominated by Government.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non official.

Rural education sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 930 Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

Public Works

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Government. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last thirty six years a sum of Rs 7.25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Manlari canals.

Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the

remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 323,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Registrar, Education Department and Secretary, High School Education Board, four Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by nine Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and these schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) wholly in the vernacular or (b) mainly in the vernacular with an option to take English as an additional language, or Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given both in English and the Vernacular. In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the vernacular was adopted as the medium of instruction

at the beginning of the school year 1922-23. For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes are still maintained. For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools (under public management and schools controlled by private bodies). The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognized schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognized schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened to have acquired "recognition". Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department.

Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges—at Nagpur, Morris College, the College of Science, Hislop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College of Law, Central College for women at Jubbulpore, Robertson College, Hitkarni City College Spence Training College (for teachers), Hitkarni Law College, at Amraoti, King Edward College, at Wardha, Wasudev Arts College and at Raipur Rajkumar College. There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur and a Technical Institute at Amraoti.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education on which the University is represented. The High School certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Medical

The medical and public health services of the province are respectively controlled by an

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The medical department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long felt need. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, opened in 1874 with accommodation for 213 in patients, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore, opened in 1886 with accommodation for 177 in patients, the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Mulr Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jubbulpore, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate for 270 in patients. Three important hospitals for women have been recently opened at Chhindwar and Khandwa and Murizapur and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist sections have been opened at the Main Hospitals for the treatment of women by women. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926, and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 126 out of 186 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all Municipal towns in the Province. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1913.

Finances

A combination of adverse circumstances has led to a substantial contraction of the resources of the province during the last six years. In spite of drastic retrenchment all round the year opened with an unproductive debt of Rs. 74 lakhs, representing loans taken in 1931-32, 1934-35 and 1935-36 to cover deficits. In the face of these circumstances the budget presented this year was intended to mark time and practically has reached the stage beyond which retrenchment is not possible. To replace partially the fall of revenue, principally from Excise, a bill to impose license fees on the vend of tobacco was presented to the Council but as the Council was opposed to this levy the measure was finally dropped. Certain other small measures of taxation have since been passed by the council, but in the main the problem of augmenting resources for financing development remains unsolved.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1936-37

<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		Rs
Taxes on Income		
Salt		
Land Revenue	2,55,57,000	
Excise	61,54,000	
Stamps	56,00,000	
Forest	50,50,000	
Registration	5,06,000	
Total	4,28,67,000	
<i>Irrigation</i>		
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	3,00,000	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,00,000	
Total	4,00,000	
<i>Local Services</i>		
Interest	3,31,000	
<i>Civil Administration</i>		
Administration of Justice	4,90,000	
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,68,000	
Police	1,21,000	
Education	6,85,000	
Medical	76,000	
Public Health	70,000	
Agriculture	2,60,000	
Industries	39,000	
Miscellaneous Departments	4,34,000	
Total	21,45,000	
<i>Civil Works</i>		
Civil Works	16,30,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	3,000	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	45,000	
Stationery and Printing	47,000	
Miscellaneous	4,40,000	
Total	5,35,000	
<i>Extraordinary items</i>		
Extraordinary receipts	10,000	
Total Provincial Revenue	4,81,24,000	

<i>Debt Heads</i>	Rs
Deposits and Advances—Famine Relief Fund	3,43,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8,80,000
Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies	
Miscellaneous Government Account	11,000
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	20,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses	7,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	6,51,000
Civil Deposits	1,01,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	30,71,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	16,00,000
Total Debt Heads	68,84,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	5,48,08,000
Opening balance—Ordinary Famine Relief Fund	45,10,000
Grand Total	5,93,18,000
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1936-37	
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue</i>	
Land Revenue	18,23,000
Excise	9,49,000
Stamps	1,26,000
Forest	37,57,000
Registration	1,99,000
Total	68,54,000

<i>Irrigation</i>	
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	28,22,000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	98,000
Total	29,20,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1936-37—*contd*

		Rs	<i>Miscellaneous</i>		Rs
<i>Irrigation—contd</i>			Famine		3,000
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue—			Superannuation Pensions	Allowances and	44,23,000
			Stationery and Printing—		
			Reserved		5,74,000
			Transferred		14,000
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—			Miscellaneous—		
			Reserved		84,000
			Transferred		6,21,000
A—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants			Total		57,19,000
B—Financed from Ordinary Revenue		9,000	For rounding		
Total		9,000	Total Provincial Expenditure		4,89,71,000
<i>Debt Services</i>			Principal Revenue heads—		
Interest on Ordinary Debt	28,000		Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—		
Interest on other obligations	15,000		Forest Capital outlay		28,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8,80,000		Capital account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments, Drainage and other Works not charged to Revenue—		
Total	9,23,000		Construction of Irrigation Works		1,000
			Civil Works not charged to Revenue		12,67,000
<i>Civil Administration</i>			Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—		
General Administration Reserved	69,29,000		Commuted Value of Pensions		77,000
Do Transferred	63,000		Total		13,73,000
Administration of Justice	27,98,000		<i>Debt Heads</i>		
Jails and Convict Settlements	8,64,000		Deposits and Advances—		
Police	61,16,000		Famine Relief Fund		3,53,000
Scientific Departments	14,000		Transfers from Famine Relief Fund		2,26,000
Education—			Depreciation Fund for Government Presses		24,000
Reserved	1,25,000		Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway		2,000
Transferred	51,79,000		Subventions from Central Road Development Account		11,10,000
Medical	15,78,000		Civil Deposits		1,01,000
Public Health	3,66,000		Loans and Advances by Provincial Government		19,05,000
Agriculture	16,27,000		Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India		27,35,000
Industries—			Total Debt Heads		64,56,000
Reserved	26,000		Total Expenditure and Disbursements		5,68,00,000
Transferred	2,81,000		Closing balance { Ordinary Famine Relief Fund		—19,82,000
Miscellaneous Departments—					45,00,000
Reserved	1,49,000		Grand Total		5,93,18,000
Total	2,60,75,000		Revenue Surplus		—8,47,000
<i>Civil Works</i>					
Civil Works—					
Reserved	62,000				
Transferred	64,09,000				
Total	64,71,000				

GOVERNOR		R Temple	1865
His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, B A (Oxon),		J H Morris, CSI (Officiating)	1867
KCSI, CIE, V D, ICS		G Campbell	1867
MINISTERS		J H Morris, CSI (Officiating)	1868
The Hon ble Mr L Raghavendra Rao,		Confirmed 27th May 1870	
Bar at Law		Colonel R H Keatinge, V C, CSI (Offg)	1870
The Hon ble Mr B G Kharabde B A, I B		J H Morris, CSI	1872
The Hon ble Mr S W A Rivli CB		C Grant (Officiating)	1879
The Hon ble Mr Dharam Rao Bhujing Rao		J H Morris, CSI	1879
FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER		W B Jones, CSI	1883
Mr Geoffrey Pownall Burton M A (Oxon),		C H T Crosthwaite (Officiating)	1884
CIE, ICS		Confirmed 27th January 1885	
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR		D Fitzpatrick (Officiating)	1885
C P AND DEFRAR		J W Neil (Officiating)	1887
Mr R N Banerjee ICS		A Mackenzie, CSI	1887
SECRETARIAT		R T Crosthwaite (Officiating)	1889
Chief Secretary C F Waterfall CIE ICS		Until 7th October 1889	
Financial Secretary C D Deshmukh CIE		J W Neill (Officiating)	1890
ICS		A P MacDonell, CSI	1891
Local Self Government Secretary G S Bhalla,		J Woodburn, CSI (Officiating)	1893
ICS		Confirmed 1st December 1893	
Revenue Secretary, C I W Illie ICS		Sir C J Lyall, CSI, KCIF	1895
Settlement Secretary P S Rau, ICS		The Hon ble Mr D C T Ibbotson, CSI	1898
Legal Secretary C R Hemeon ICS		" Sir A H L Fraser, KCSI	1899
Education Secretary M Owen, MSc, ICS		(Officiating)	
Secretary, Public Works Department (Buildings		Confirmed 6th March 1902	
and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H A Hyde,		The Hon ble Mr J P Hewett, CSI,	
MC, CIE		CIF (Officiating)	1902
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS		Confirmed 2nd November 1903	
Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land		The Hon ble Mr F S P Lely, CSI,	
Records, Registrar General of Births, Death		KCIF (Officiating)	1904
and Marriages and Inspector General of Legis-		Confirmed 23rd December 1904	
lation, P S Rau, ICS		The Hon ble Mr J O Miller, CSI	1905
Chief Conservator of Forests, C F Bell, ICS		S Ismay, CSI (Officiating)	1906
Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of		Until 2nd October 1906	
Stamps P S Rau, ICS		F A T Phillips, ICS (Officiating)	1907
Commissioner of Income Tax, Rai Bahadur K		Until 24th March 1907 Also from	
P Verma, B A		20th May to 21st November 1909	
Postmaster General Krishna Prasada ICS		The Hon ble Sir R H Craddock, CSI,	
Accountant General, B K Chatterjee, MA		ICS	1907
Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant Colonel		" Mr H A Crump, CSI, ICS	1912
N S Jatar, DSO, MICS (Eng), LRCP		Sub pro tem from 26th January 1912	
(Ind) LM & S (Bom) IMS		to 16th February	
Inspector General of Police Smyth, David Alex		The Hon ble Mr M W Fox Strangways,	
ander, CBE		CSI, ICS (Sub pro tem)	1912
Director of Public Instruction, M Owen MSc		" Sir B Robertson, KCSI,	
IES		CIE, ICS	1912
Lord Bishop the Right Reverend Alex Wood,		" Mr H A Crump, CSI,	
MA, OBE		ICS (Officiating)	1914
Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Lt Col		" Sir B Robertson, KCSI, ICS	1914
Hennessey Joseph Martin Reeves, LRCP &		" Sir Frank George Sly,	
(Edin), DTM & H (Lond)		KCSI, ICS	1919
Director of Public Health, Major S N Mahand,		GOVERNORS	
IMS		H E Sir Frank Sly, KCSI, ICS	1920
Director of Agriculture, J C McDougall, MA		H E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI, CB,	
BSc (Edin) IAS		CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS	1925
Director of Veterinary Services Jawahar Singh		H E Mr J I Marten, CSI, ICS	
Garwal MRCVS, ICS		(Officiating)	1927
Director of Industries and Registrar Co-operative		H E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI, CB,	
Societies, C C Desai, ICS		CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS	1927
CHIEF COMMISSIONERS		H E Sir A E Nelson, KCIE, OBE,	
Colonel E K Elliot	1861	ICS (Officiating)	1932
Lieut Colonel J K Spence (Officiating)	1862	H E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI, CB,	
R Temple (Officiating)	1862	CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS	1932
Colonel E K Elliot	1863	H E Sir Hyde Gowan, KCSI, CIE,	
J S Campbell (Officiating)	1864	V D, ICS	1933
R Temple	1864	H E Mr E Raghavendra Rao, Bar-	
J S Campbell (Officiating)	1865	at Law (Officiating)	1936
		H E Sir Hyde Gowan, KCSI, CIE,	
		V D, ICS	1936

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
I—GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES	
(i) Urban	
Nagpur City	Mr. Nayan Bhaskar Khurc
Do	Mr. I. N. Hirdas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Nagpur Bhandua	Mr. Chaturbhujbhai Jasan
Chanda Wardha	Mr. Khushalchand Ghossein Khajanchi
Jubbulpore City	Mr. Narmada Prasad Mishra
Jubbulpore Saugor Sconi	Mr. Kesharao Ramchandrarao Khandekar
Hoshangabad Nimar Chhindwara	Dr. Jagannath Ganpatrao
Raipur Bilaspur Drug	Mr. Pyarelal Singh
East Berar	Mr. Sambhaji Rao V. Gokhale
West Berar	Mr. P. B. Gole
(ii) Rural	
Nagpur Umreer	Mr. Jayang Laharu
Do	Mr. Sitaram Jaxmin Patil (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Katol Saoner	Mr. Bhikudal Jaxminchand Chaudak
Ramtck	Mr. A. N. Udhoji
Arvi	Mr. I. J. Kedar
Hinganghat Wardha	Mr. Pukhray Kochur
Do	Mr. Dushrath Jaxmin Patil (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Chanda Brahmapuri	Mr. L. S. Dubc
Do	Mr. D. B. Khobargade (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Wara	Mr. Nalkunt Yadaorao Deotale
Sironcha Garchiroli	The Hon. ble Mr. Dharmarao Bhujangrao
Betul Bhainsdehi	Seth Dipchand Fakshamchand
Murtai	Mr. Bihari Lal Dcorao Patcl
Chhindwara Sauser	Mr. Gulab Chand Choudhary
Do	Mr. G. R. Tambholkar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Sconi	Mr. Tribhakar D. Jitai
Amarwara Lakhnoid	Mr. Dm. ishanku Kripashankar Mohtra
Jubbulpore Patan	Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra
Do	Mr. Motua Chintu Mohra (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Schora	Mr. Kashi Prasad Pandc
Murwara	Mr. N. Hanumantla Rao
Saugor Khurdi	Mr. G. K. Lokris
Do	Mr. Jalum Moti (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Rchli Banda	Mr. Vasudorao Venkatarao Subhedar
Damoh Hatta	Mr. Premshankar Jaxminshankar Dhagat
Do	Mr. Bhagirath Rakhan Chaudhari (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)

Constituency	Name
J — GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES—contd	
(ii) Rural—contd	
Mundla	Mr Mahendralal
Niwais Dindori	Mr Tal Choodaman Sih
Hoshangabad Sohagpur	Mr Jula Arjun Singh
Huda Soni Malwa	Mr Dattatraya Bhikaji Naik
Narsinghpur Gadarwara	Mr Shankarlal Chundhori
Do	Mr Rameshwar Agnihotri (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Khandwa	Mr Bhagwantho Anna Bhow Mandloi
Pachhpur Husud	Mr M R Mujumdar
Rajpur	Mr Anandram
Do	Mr Jyoti Purandris Suddhi Satnam (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Dhanturi	Mr Jyoti Lakshman Das Banagi
Baloda Bazar	Mr Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla
Do	Mr Jyoti Nandis Rajaram Satnani (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Mahesmond	Mr Jyoti Lal Tejpal Chopda
Bilaspur	Mr The Honble Dr B. Raghuvendra Rao
Do	Mr Sukritdas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Mungeli	Mr Ramgopal Tiwari
Do	Mr Mukteshwar Ajibis (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Katghora	Mr Sudar Anandlal Bhanu Singh Saigal
Jajpur	Mr Thakur Chhedi Lal
Do	Mr Bhanu Lal Kabi (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Drug	Mr Mohanlal Premnath Chandelwal
Do	Mr Posa Satnam (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Bemetara	Mr Vishwanath Yadav to Tami Kar
Sanjuri	Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta
Bilalghat Bahru	Mr Kanchan Lal
Warundi	Mr Seth Bidraman Agarwal
Dhindur Sakoh	Mr Ganpatirao Pande
Do	Mr Raghobh Gumbhar Ghodichore (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Gondia	Mr V M Jiktdar
Chandur	Mr Sugandhar Chundhali
Morai	Mr T A Deshmukh
Amritoli	Mr Ganesh to Ramchandra Deshmukh
Ellichpur Daryapur Melhat	Mr Lakshman Narayan Natho
Do	Mr Ganesh Akaji Gavri (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Akola Balapur	Mr Bhimsingh Govindsingh
Do	Mr Keshav Ganugi (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Akot	Mr Umesh Narayanmaji Thakur
Murtizapur Manginpur	Mr Yashwanth Narayanmaji Jumar
Basim	Mr Sahib Dinkarra Yashwanth Rajpurkar
Yotmal Darwah	Mr Bhimsingh Humantir to Titkar
Do	Mr Dirot Kisan Bhagat (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)

Constituency	Name
I—GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES— <i>contd</i>	
(ii) <i>Rural</i> — <i>contd</i>	
Pusid	Mr. Naryan Balaji Bobde
Kolapur Wun	Mr. M. P. Kolhe
Chikhli Mehkar	Mr. Pundhari Sitaram Patil
Do	Mr. Taxman Shrivin Bharkar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Mulajur	Mr. Tukaram Shankar Patil
Khamton Jalgaon	Mr. Kishinori Ganpatrao Dehmukh
II—MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCIES	
(i) <i>Urban</i>	
East Berar	Khun Sahib Syed Muzaffar Hussain
West Berar	Mr. Mohammad Mohabbul Haq
(ii) <i>Rural</i>	
Nagpur	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Shaukat
Wardha Chanda	Khun Sahib Syed Yasin
Holnagabad Chhindwari Betul	Mr. Abdul Razik Khan
Jubbulpore Mandla	Mr. Iftikhar Ali
Saugor Narsinghpur	Mr. Majeeduddin Ahmad
Himar	Khun Bahadur Syed Hafezat Ali
Rajnour Bilaspur Durg	The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi
Bhandara Balaghat Seoni	Mr. Mohamuddin Khan
Amravoti	Mr. Hidayat Ali
Akola	Khun Bahadur Mirza Rehman Beg
Yavatmal	Mr. Syed Abdul Rauf Shah
Pulani	Khun Sahib Abdul Rahman Khan
III—WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCIES (URBAN—GENERAL)	
Nagpur City	Mrs. Anisuyabai Kale
Jubbulpore	Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Chouhan
Amravoti Akola	Mrs. Dhanubai Joshi
IV—ANGLO INDIAN CONSTITUENCY	
Anglo Indian	The Hon'ble G. C. Rogers
V—EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY	
European	Mr. F. H. Bartlett
VI—BACKWARD AREAS AND TRIBES CONSTITUENCY	
Backward Tribes	Mr. Udebbhai Shah
VII—COMMERCE CONSTITUENCY	
Central Provinces Commerce	Mr. Chhaganlal Jindco Prasad Bhuruka
Berar Commerce	Seth Gopaldas Bulakhadas Mohota
VIII—LANDHOLDERS CONSTITUENCIES	
Central Provinces Northern Landholders	Bahar Rajendra Sinha
Central Provinces Southern Landholders	Mr. Madhav Gangadhar Chitnavis
Berar Landholders	Mr. R. M. Deshmukh
IX—LABOUR CONSTITUENCIES	
Trade Union Labour	Mr. Ganpati Sadasivshi Page
Factory Labour	Mr. V. R. Kilappa
X—UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY	
University	The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Khaparde

North-West Frontier Province.

The North West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 36,356 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis Indus district of Hazara, the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the H. L. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor General. The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three fifths of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 99 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 20 persons to a square mile and in the

trans Indus plains tract the number is 156. Density for the 6 rented Districts 5,179 persons per square mile. The key to the history of the people of the N-W F P lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. Last came the Sikh invasion beginning in 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was frequently discussed, with the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April

1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer, an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of reuniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result

the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficials to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.C.S., T. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shaha Buddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N. Bolton, I.C.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.C.S. (Punjab) (members).

The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India,

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister,

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

'If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her.'

The People

The total population of the N.W.F.P. (1931) is 4,684,364, made up as follows—

Hazara	669,636
Trans Indus Districts	1,755,440
Trans-Border Area	2,259,288

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561.3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 872.2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.W.F.P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25.6 and the death-rate 21.9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to

a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mohammadan Law where the parties are Mohammadans, and Hindu Law, where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N W F P which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S W Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

Trade and Occupations

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect the trans border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south west of the N W F P, via Nushki with south east Persia. The line connects with the north west railway

system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powindahs) from the trans frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lankitshina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent and uncultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total percentage of male Scholars to the total male population is 6.1 and that of female Scholars to the total female population is 1.52 for the year 1935-36 per cent males and 7 per cent females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13.3 per cent are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially im-

prove the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration

The administration of the North West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor General. His staff consist of—

- (1) The Pol. Resident on the N. W. Frontier
- (2) The Hon. ble Minister for Home Affairs
- (3) The Hon. ble Finance Minister
- (4) The Hon. ble Minister for Agriculture
- (5) The Hon. ble the Speaker, Legislative Assembly
- (6) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
- (7) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service
- (8) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
- (9) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police
- (10) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Military, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the fourth head above are —

Administration,	{ The Pol. Resident on the N. W. Frontier	}	6
	{ Chief Secy., Revenue and Civil Commr.		
	{ Secretary, Development Departments		
	{ Home Secretary		
	{ Resident in Waziristan		
	{ Dy. Commissioners	}	12
	{ Political Agents		
	{ Senior Sub Judges		
	{ Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents		
	{ Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents		
Judicial Commrs. & District Judges	{ Judicial Commrs.	}	1
	{ Two District and Sessions Judges		
	{ One Additional ditto		
	{ One Additional ditto		

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib tahsildars,

who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P. W. D. who is also *ex officio* Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date in accord with the growth of the business of administration are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

FINANCES

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Province a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are —

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor General — H. E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. O.B.E., (Assumed charge, 2nd March 1937)

Secretary to Governor—Captain A J Dring

Aide de Camp—Lieut J Grose

The Political Resident On the N W F—Mr J G Acheson, C I E, I C S

Resident, Waziristan—Major H H Johnson, C I E, M M

Judicial Commissioner—Mr J Almond, Bar at Law, I C S

District Judicial Commissioner—Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B A, LL B

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner—Mr C V Salusbury, I C S

Chief Secretary to Government, N W F P—Mr A J Hopkinson, I C S

Secretary to Government, Development Department—Major J R L Bradshaw

Home Secretary to Government—Mr A N Mitchell, I C S

Financial Secretary to Government, N W F P—R B Chuni Lal

Advocate General, Secretary to Government Legislative Department and Legal Remembrancer—S Rija Singh, M A, LL B

Assistant Secretary (General) to Government, N W F P—Mr R N McMorran, I C S

Asstt Financial Secy to Govt, N W F P—Sh Ata Elahi Siddiqi

Indian Personal Assistant, H E the Governor—Khan Bahadur Sultan Mahd Khan

Secretary, Public Works Department—Mr G M Ross, I S E

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons—Lt Col K S Townsend, M C, M D, B S (London), M R C P (London), I M S

Inspector General of Police—Mr H O de Gale
Commandant, Frontier Constabulary—Mr H Little, I P

Director of Public Instruction—Mr T C Orgill, M A, C I E, I E S

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle—H L Srivastava, M A

District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar—Captain Abdur Rahim Khan

Additional District and Sessions Judges, Peshawar, Hazara & Kohat—Captain H D Rusthton

K S Muhd Safdar Khan, B A, LL B

Dist & Sessions Judge, D I Khan—M Muhd Ibrahim Khan, B A, LL B

Political Agents

Captain E H Cobb O B E, Dir Swat and Chitral

Major C S Searle, M C, Khyber

Major V M H Cox North Waziristan

Major C C H Smith, Kurram

Capt H A Barnes, South Waziristan

Deputy Commissioners

Major B P Ros Hurst, M C, Hazara

J W Jardine, I C S, Peshawar

Major A A Russell M C, Dera Ismail Khan

Major G L Mallam, Bar at Law, Kohat

Captain F E Loughton, Bannu

Captain Iskander Mirza, Mardan

Former Chief Commissioners

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K C S I, from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908 Died 7th July 1908

The Hon Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Roos Keppel, G C I E, K C S I, from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K C S I, K C I E, from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K C V O, C S I, I C S, from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K C I E, C S I, I C S, from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K C I E, C S I, I C S, from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931

Former Governors

H E Sir Ralph Griffith K C S I, C I E, from 31st April 1932 to 1st March 1937

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

Mulik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B A , LL B

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Khan Muhammad Sarwar Khan Tahir Khaili, B A , LL B

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Peshawar Cantonment (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Mahr Chand Khanna
Bannu Town (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Chimal Lal
Dera Ismail Khan (General Urban)	Lala Bhanju Ram
Peshawar West (General Rural)	Dr Charuchandar Goshi
Peshawar East (General Rural)	Lala Jamna Dass
Hazara (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Ishar Dass
Kohat (General Rural)	Lala Hukim Chand
Bannu (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Kanwar Bhan
Dera Ismail Khan (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Rochi Ram
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M Abdul Rih Khan
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M Pir Bakhsh Khan
North West Frontier Province Towns (Muhammadan Urban)	Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan
Janawal (Muhammadan Rural)	M Mohammad Zaman Khan
Abbottabad West (Muhammadan Rural)	Pir Muhammad Kamran
Abbottabad East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Abdur Rehman Khan
Haripur North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Sarwar Khan
Haripur Central (Muhammadan Rural)	M Abdul Majid Khan, M B F
Haripur South (Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon ble Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan
Manshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan
Upper Paghli (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Mohammad Attai Khan of Battal
Lower Paghli (Muhammadan Rural)	M Faqira Khan
Bara Mohmands (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Attaullah Khan
Khaili (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdul Ghafur Khan
Hashtnagar North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bar at Law
Hashtnagar South (Muhammadan Rural)	Doctor Khan Sahib

Constituency	Name
Dobba Dindzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan
Nowshera South (Muhammadan Rural)	Mian Jaffar Shah
Nowshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Samin Jan
Buzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Zaim Khan
Kamalzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Amir Muhammad Khan
Utmannai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Aziz Khan
Kazzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Mirza Zaiduddin Bar at Law
Amirai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Azizullah Khan, Bar at Law
Hanza (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Malik ur Rahman Khan
Kohat (Muhammadan Rural)	Pir Sayed Tahir Shah
Feroz South (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Muhammad Afzal Khan
Feroz North (Muhammadan Rural)	Captain Nawab Bazar Muhammad Khan
Bannu East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Nasrullah Khan
Bannu West (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Akbar Ali Khan
Takli East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Jazullik Khan
Takli West (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawab Muhammad Zafar Khan
Jank (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Sad Khan
Kulachi (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan
Dera Ismail Khan South (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawabzada Ali Shah Nawaz Khan Bar at Law
Dera Ismail Khan North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdullah Khan of Lodhi
Southern Districts (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Ajit Singh
Peshawar (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Farid Singh
Hazara Muslim (Sikh Rural)	Raja Sahib Prasad Nand Bar at Law
Peshawar Landholders	Khan Jadhur Saadullah Khan
North West Frontier Province Landholders	Sardar Muhammad Amangzeb Khan

Assam.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its northern and eastern borders, comprises an area of some 67 534 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,217,557, of whom 445,606 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1931 nearly 5½ millions were Hindus, over 2½ millions were Muslims a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent of the population speak Bengali, 21 per cent speak Assamese, other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Chinese languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 137, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low.

Agricultural Products

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5,201,825 acres being devoted to this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 435,661 acres. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 37,999 acres are devoted to sugarcane.

Meteorological Conditions

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 23.39 to 241.76 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 520.09 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsaigar in January to 84.8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Mines and Minerals

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 190,677 tons were raised in 1935. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and

Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N.E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S.E. trend.

Manufactures and Trade

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom, the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The excellence of its water communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India. A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both valleys. An alternate day service of passenger boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. In recent years the road system has developed. There are two trunk roads, one either bank of the Brahmaputra parts of which are metalled or gravelled and the rest unmetalled and excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati and to Cherrapunjee and also between Dimapur, on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and Imphal the capital of the Manipur State. A motor road connecting Shillong with the Surma Valley, has been completed and is greatly improved. Inter-valley communications. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aims at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 12 big bridges is nearing completion. *Kutchi* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining thorough out the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam-Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam-Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Pinsukia, a station on the Dibrugarh-Sadiya Railway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gauhati where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system via the Valley of the Brahmaputra. An extension towards Rangapara from Tangla junction, along the North Bank of the Brahmaputra has been opened to traffic.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position for 1936-37 is set out in the following table—

Principal Heads of Revenue—	Trs		Trs
Taxes on Income	3,25	Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	
Salt	15	Construction of Railways	
Land Revenue	1,23,13	Navigation, Embankments Drainage Works	66
Excise	33,71	Interest on ordinary Debt	8,95
Stamps	17,20	Appropriation for reduction or	
Forest	13,55	avoidance of debt	10,00
Registration	1,66	General Administration	29,43
<i>Railways—</i>		Administration of Justice	10,27
State Railways—		Jails and Convict Settlements	5,51
Gross receipts		Police (other than Assam Rifles)	28,51
<i>Deduct—</i> Working expenses		Police (Assam Rifles)	3,77
Net receipts		Ports and Pilotage	22
Subsidised Companies		Scientific Departments	3
Total		Education (European)	85
<i>Debt Services—</i>		Medical	1
Interest	58	Miscellaneous Departments	96
<i>Civil Administration—</i>		Civil Works	61 01
Administration of Justice	1,85	Famine Relief and Insurance	5
Jails and Convict Settlements	90	Superannuation Allowances and	
Police	1,62	Pensions	22,68
Ports and Pilotage		Stationery and Printing	2,66
Education	3,71	Miscellaneous	5,62
Medical	1,67	Extraordinary charges	<i>Nil</i>
Public Health	1,06	Contributions to the Central Govern-	
Agriculture	1,13	ment by the Provincial Government	
Industries	25	Total Reserved Subjects	2,19 10
Miscellaneous Departments	69	<i>Transferred Subjects—</i>	
<i>Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous</i>		Land Revenue	
<i>Public Improvements—</i>		Excise	5,40
Civil Works	20 44	Registration	1,57
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		General Administration	1,07
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	21	Scientific Departments	
Stationery and Printing	43	Education (other than European)	31 08
Miscellaneous	90	Medical	13,92
<i>Contributions and Assignments to and from the</i>		Public Health	7 68
<i>Central Government—</i>		Agriculture	8 16
Miscellaneous adjustments between		Industries	2,30
the Central and Provincial Govern-		Miscellaneous Departments	1
ments	8 88	Civil Works	4 00
Revenue in England		Stationery and Printing	50
<i>Capital Revenue—</i>		Miscellaneous	2,60
Recoveries of loans and advances by		Total Transferred subjects	81,29
the Assam Government	6,78	<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>	
Loan from the Provincial Loans Fund	57,43	Forest capital outlay not charged to	
Appropriation for reduction or		revenue	26
avoidance of debt	10,00	Civil Works not charged to revenue	
Government Press—		Payment of commuted value of pen-	
Depreciation Fund	10	sions not charged to revenue	1 39
Provincial Subvention from Central		Payment of gratuities to retrenched personnel	8
Road Development Account	17,88	Government Press Depreciation Fund	10
Suspense		Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	10 00
Civil deposits	50	Loans and advances by the Assam	
Total receipts	3,23,36	Government	1,42
Opening Balance		Provincial Subvention from Central	
Grand total	3,20,36	Road Development Account	15,38
<i>Expenditure —</i>		Suspense	
<i>Reserved Subjects—</i>		Expenditure in England	10,93
Land Revenue	16,88	Civil deposits	50
Stamps	41	Total expenditure	3,29,36
Forest	11,75	Closing balance	<i>Nil</i>
Forest	43	Grand Total	8,29,36
State Railways	44		
Subsidised Companies			

Administration

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912 the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was reconstituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Robert Neil Reid, KCSI, KCIE, ICS

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon ble Maulvi Saijid Sir Muhammad Saadulla KT MA, BL

The Hon ble Shams ul Ulama Maulana Abu Nasr Muhammad Wahed, MA

The Hon ble Rev J J M Nichols Roy BA

The Hon ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Choudhuri, BL

The Hon ble Maulvi Muhammad Ali Haidar Khan

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Secretary, J P Mills ICS

Military Secretary Major F A Esst, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles

Aide de Camp Captain R F Peel, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Honorary Aide de Camp, Lt Col A H Pitcher, MC

Honorary Aide de Camp Sardar Bahadur Suba du Major Nain-sing Mull IPS MC OB

Honorary Aide de Camp, Subadar Sundar Singh Chhetri

SECRETARIES, ETC TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, C K Rhodes CIE ICS (Offg)

Secretary to Government Finance and Revenue Departments, A G Patton ICS

Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self Government Departments, C S Mullan, ICS

Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council A L Blank ICS

Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Ananda Kanta Barua, BA (Provisional)

Secretary to Government in the Public Works

Department, G Reid Shaw, ICS

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home

Department, F F Furze, ICS, MC

Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, M Hadi Hussain, ICS (Offg)

Under Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self Government Departments, Abu Nasr Muhammad Saleh, MA

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, A V Jones, ICS

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Dinesh Chandra Das

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P W D) and also in charge of non Technical duties of Under-Secretary Public Works Department, Anath

Randhu Datta

Assistant Registrar Assam Secretariat, Public Works Department, Rasundra Nath Bhatta Chatterjee, BA

ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL

Member, J A Dawson, CIE, ICS (Offg)

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, J Hazlett CIE, ICS (Retired)

Members, Maulvi Faizur Ali, Rai Bahadur

Janaki Nath Das Purkayastha

Secretary, R R Thomas, MA, BL, FRS

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I G

Registration, etc, Durgeswar Sarina

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S L

Mehta, ICS

Director of Agriculture, Rai Bahadur J N

Chakrabarty

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department

Rai Sahib S C Ghosh (Temp)

Conservator of Forests, Assam, C G M Mackar

ness (Offg)

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Khan Bahadur Muham

mid Chaudhuri

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, A L

Blank, ICS

Inspector General of Police, T E Furze,

J P MC

Director of Public Instruction, G A Small

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons,

Lt Col T D Murison, (Offg)

Director of Public Health Dr S H Paul, (Offg)

Chief Engineer, G Reid Shaw ICS

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, KCSI, KCIE, 1921

Sir William Sinclair Martin, KCSI, KCIE 1922

Sir John Henry Kerr, KCSI, KCIE, 1925

Sir William James Reid, KCIE, CBI, 1925

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, KCSI, CBE, 1927

Sir Michael Keane, KCSI, CIE, 1932

Sir Abraham James Laine, KCIE, 1935

Sir Michael Keane KCSI, CIE, 1935

Sir Robert Neil Reid, KCSI, KCIE, ICS

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

Mr Basanta Kumar Das

Elected Members (108)

Names	Constituency by which elected
I — GENERAL	
Sriji Jogendra Narayan Mandal, B L	Dhubri (Central)
Sriji Sinto-shi Kumar Barua	Dhubri (South)
Kumar Ajit Narayan Deb	Dhubri (North)
Sriji Pitamunda Das	Golpara (North West)
Sriji Jogendra Chandra Nath	Golpara (South East)
Sriji Ghina-shyam Das, B A, Kaviraj	Burpeta (South)
Sriji Kamalwar Das, M Sc, B L	Burpeta (North)
Sriji Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B L	Nalbari
Sriji Siddhi Nath Sarma, B L	Kamrup Sidi (North)
Sriji Jogendra Nath Barua, B L	Kamrup Sidi (Central)
Sriji Bih Ram Das, B L (for reserved seat)	Kamrup Sidi (South)
Sriji Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, B L	Do
Sriji Gopi Nath Bardoloi, M A, B L	Do
Sriji Purandar Sarma, M A, B L	Morigaon (South)
Sriji Bipin Chandra Medhi, B L	Morigaon (North)
Sriji Omeo Kumar Das, B A	Jorhat (West)
Sriji Mahadev Sarma	Jorhat (East)
Sriji Hladhor Bhuyan	Nowgong (West)
Sriji Mohi Chandra Bora	Nowgong (South East)
Sriji Purna Chandra Sarma	Nowgong (North East)
Dr Mahendra Nath Saikia (for reserved seat)	Do
Sriji Kajendra Nath Barua, B L	Golaghat (North)
Sriji Sankar Chandra Barua	Golaghat (South)
Sriji Krishna Nath Sarma, B L	Jorhat (South)
Sriji Ramnath Das, B L (for reserved seat)	Jorhat (North)
Sriji Debeshwar Sarma, B L	Do
Sriji Bhuvan Chandra Gogoi	Sibsagar (West)
Sriji Jadav Prasad Chaliha	Sibsagar (East)
Sriji Lakhsvar Barua	Dibrugarh (Central)
Sriji Jogesh Chandra Gohain	Dibrugarh (West)
Sriji Rajani Kanta Barua	Dibrugarh (East)
Sriji Sarveswar Barua, B L	North Lakhimpur
Babu Akshay Kumar Das (for reserved seat)	Sumangaj
Babu Karuna Sindh Roy	Do
Babu Bipin Bhatta Das (for reserved seat)	Habiganj (North)
Babu Shibendra Chandra Biswas	Do
Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta, B L, C I L	Habiganj (South)
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaudhuri, M A, B L	South Sylhet (West)
Babu Lalit Mohan Kar	South Sylhet (East)
Mr Basanta Kumar Das	Sylhet Sadar (South)
Babu Harendra Narayan Chaudhuri	Sylhet Sadar (North)
Babu Kshirode Chandra Deb	Kamrang (West)
Babu Balaram Sircar (for reserved seat)	Kamrang (East)
Babu Kamini Kumar Sen	Do
Babu Harendra Chandra Chakravarty, B A	Harlakandi
Mr Arun Kumar Chanda	Silchar
Babu Kala Chand Roy Namasudra (for reserved seat)	Do

Names	Constituency by which elected
II—MUHAMMADAN	
Maulvi Ghyasuddin Ahmed, B L	Dhubri (West)
Maulvi Abdul Hamid	Dhubri (South)
Maulvi Jahnuddin Ahmed, B L	Dhubri (North)
Maulvi Motiar Rahman	Goalpara (West)
Maulvi Muhammad Anwar Ali	Goalpara (East)
Maulvi Syed Abdul Rouf B L	Burpeta
Sir Syed Muhammad Saadullah	Kamrup (South)
Mi Fikhruddin Ali Ahmed Bar-at-Law	Kamrup (North)
Maulvi Shauki Osman Ali Sadagat	Nowgong (West)
Maulvi Muhammad Anwaruddin	Nowgong (East)
Maulvi Bahadur Rahman, B L	Durung
Khan Bahadur Keramat Ali	Sibsagar
Khan Sahib Saydur Rahman	Lakhimpur
Maulvi Muhammad Mubul Hussain Chowdhury	Sunamganj (West)
Maulvi Munawwar Ali, B A, J F B	Sunamganj (Central)
Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Alibab Chowdhury	Sunamganj (East)
Maulvi Abdul Bari Chowdhury	Sunamganj (South)
Dewan Ali Raja	Habiganj (North West)
Maulvi Mudabbir Hussain Choudhury	Habiganj (North East)
Maulvi Asraf Uddin Chaudhury	Habiganj (South West)
Maulvi Abdul Rahman	Habiganj (South East)
Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmed	South Sylhet (West)
Maulvi Abdul Aziz	South Sylhet (Central)
Maulvi Md. Ali Haidur Khan	South Sylhet (East)
Shamsulul Ula Mdina Abu Nasr Md. Wahed	Sylhet Sadat (Central)
Maulvi Abdul Salam	Sylhet Sadat (North)
Khan Bahadur Dewan Lakhmin Roza Chaudhury	Sylhet Sadat (West)
Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury	Sylhet Sadat (East)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muzur Rahman	Sylhet Sadat (South)
Maulvi Mubarak Ali	Karimganj (West)
Khan Bahadur Hajee Abdul Majid Chaudhury	Karimganj (Central)
Khan Bahadur Mahmud Ali	Karimganj (South)
Maulvi Mazarroff Ali Iskhar	Hailakandi
Maulvi Naniwai Ali Barbhuiya	Sikhar
III—WOMEN'S	
Miss Mavis Dunn, B L, B I	Women's (Shillong)
IV—EUROPEAN	
Mr William Fleming	European
V—INDIAN CHRISTIAN	
Mr Comfort Goldsmith	Indian Christian
VI—BACKWARD TRIBAL PEASANTS	
Srijut Rupnath Bishma	Goalpara (Tribal)
Srijut Rabi Chandra Kachari	Kamrup (Tribal)
Srijut Kuka Mui	Lakhimpur and Majuli (Tribal)
Srijut Dhusing Dui	Nowgong (Tribal)
VII—BACKWARD AKA'S (HILLS)	
Babu Benjamin Momon	Garo Hills (North)
Babu Joban Murik	Garo Hills (South)
Rev J J M. Nichols Roy	Shillong
Rev L. Gatphoh	Jowai
Srijut Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar	Mikir Hills

Names	Constituency by which elected
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VIII — PLANTING

Mr Frederick Weston Hockenull	European Planting
Mr Leslie Arden Roffey	Do
Mr Donald Brockholes Harvey Moore	Do
Mr Lionel James Godwin	Do
Mr John Richard Clayton	Do
Mr Arnold Bellamy Beddow, C I E , V D	Do
Mr Arthur Frederick Bendall	Do
Serjnt Naba Kumar Dutta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley)
Mr Baldyanath Mukherjee	Indian Planting (Surma Valley)

IX — COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr William Richard Faull	European Commerce and Industry
Mr Kedarmal Brahmin	Indian Commerce and Industry

X — LABOUR

Srijut Bideshi Pan Tanty	Doom Dooma (District Lakhimpur)
Srijut Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district)
Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan	Thakubari (Darrang district)
Babu Parmesvar Parida Ahir	Silchar (District Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Elected Members (18)

Names	Constituency by which elected
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I — GENERAL

Babu Apurba Kumar Ghose, M A , B L	Goalpara
Babu Satyendra Mohan Lahiri, M A , B L	Kamrup
Rai Bahadur Manamohan Lahiri, B L	Darrang
Rai Sahib Balabeksh Agarwalla Hanchoria	Nowgong
Babu Gananand Agarwalla	Sibsagar
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Saharia	Lakhimpur
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt	Cachar
Mr Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Hills
Babu Mon Mohan Chaudhury	Sylhet (West)
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sylhet (East)

II — MUHAMMADAN

Maulvi Abdul Hal, M Sc , B L	Lower Assam Valley
Maulvi Tafazul Hussain Hazarika	Upper Assam Valley
Maulvi Md Asad Uddin Chaudhury	Surma Valley (East)
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gousuddin Ahmed Chaudhury	Surma Valley (Central)
Maulvi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury	Surma Valley (North West)
Maulvi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury	Surma Valley (South West)

III — EUROPEAN.

Mr H P Gray	Assam Valley.
Mr W E D Cooper, C I E	Surma Valley

Baluchistan.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879, (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers, and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868,617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839, it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorapur, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrigh, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 11½ inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average

rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in 107 public schools of all kinds with 4,121 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres, but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1935-36 was 6,747 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. Lime stone is quarried in small quantities. The output of chromite during 1935-36 amounted to 21,090 tons.

Administration

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner. Next in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province: the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagal Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds.

Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, The Honble Lt Col A E B Parsons, CBE DSO

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, R L L Wingate Esq, CIE, ICS

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Major J W Galbraith MC

Under Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Lt D H Biscoe IA

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier E F S Dawson MC

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Major J B Luderth, MBE (on leave)

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Major C J U Brimmer MC

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner Quetta, Captain A S B Shih IA

Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District Major L H Gastrell, IA

Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat and of Chagai, Captain G A Cole IA

Assistant Political Agent Mekran, Panjgur, Captain M O A Baig, IA

Political Agent, Sibi, Major R G L W Alban, IA

Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, K B Mohd Murtaza Khan

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer Nasirabad Sub Division, District Sibi, B M Bacon, Esq ICS

Political Agent Loralai, Lt Colonel R G Hinde Assistant Political Agent, Loralai Lt I S Chopra, IA

Political Agent, Zhob, Fort Sandeman, Major D G H de la Hargue, IA

Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Capt V W D Willoughby

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Lt Col B H Kamalaka, MC, IMS

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras, and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamer.

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 635 square miles.

The total area under cultivation in March 1936 was 10,296 acres and the remaining area being dense forest.

The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,463 of whom 7,552 were convicts. The number of convicts on 1st April 1936 was 5,918.

PORTS—Port Blair and Boningto in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was established at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest and most important in India.

Chief Commissioner, W A Cosgrave, CBE, ICS

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 square miles and its population (163,327 according to the census of 1921). Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tippu of Seringapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg the chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to over production and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to Europe.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon Lt Col C I C Plowden CIE

AJMER-MERWARA

Ajmer Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Keki and the Tehsils of Beawar and Lodgathi, the two latter forming the Merwara Sub-division with a total area of 2,711 square miles and a population of 560,292. At the close of the Pindariwar Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Sixty-two per cent of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oil seeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner The Hon Lt Col Sir G D Ogilvie, KCI, ICS

Aden

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 10th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano five miles long and three broad jutting out so much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shukh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kuria Muria islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854 were attached to the Aden Residency until 1931, when they were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The whole extent of the Aden Settlement, including Aden, Little Aden, Shukh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden with Little Aden, Shukh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,308.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are pomegranate, sesame, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and a little indigo. In the hills, wheat, madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has been solved. An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Sheikh Othman. Early in 1924 a start was made with a deep bore and sweet water was found at a depth of 1,545 feet. The artesian flow of water now rises from this bore at 750 gallons per hour. A second bore was started in 1928-29 and proved more productive than the first. Five more bores have since been sunk, but two bores only are in operation at present and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public and shipping. Bore water has practically replaced condensed water supply mains for distributing water by pipe connection to houses have been laid at Crater

and Tawahl and several of the private houses have been connected to the mains. Drainage systems at Liwih and Crater have been completed.

Climate—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

Aden Protectorate—The principal Chiefs of the Aden hinterland are in protection treaty relations with the British Government and their territories and dependencies comprise the Aden Protectorate. In April 1905 an Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission signed a convention specifying a demarcated frontier between the Aden Protectorate and the (then) Turkish Yemen, stretching from Shaikh Murad opposite Perim, to the river Bana some 29 miles north east of Dhali, and thence north east to the Great Desert (Rub al Khali). With certain modifications this frontier has been accepted by the Treaty of San' signed on 11th February 1934 as the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and the territories of the King of the Yemen, who became ruler of the former Turkish possessions in S.W. Arabia after the conclusion of the Great War. The Aden Protectorate stretches eastwards as far as Ras Dhurrah Ah to include the Hadhramaut and the territories of the Sultan of Qishn, bordering upon Oman, and comprises in all about 42,000 square miles.

The Sultan of Qishn is also Sultan of Sokotra an island about 1,382 square miles in extent lying off Cape Guardafui on the African coast. Sokotra is included in the Aden Protectorate by virtue of a treaty between the Sultan and the British Government in 1886. Its population is said to be about 12,000, mainly pastoral inland, and fishing on the coast. The Aden Protectorate which is under the control of the Governor and Commander in Chief, Aden, is not directly administered and since the withdrawal of a small British Garrison from Dhala in 1906 no military posts have been maintained in tribal territory.

Administration—Aden was transferred from the administrative control of the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April 1937 from which date it assumed the status of a Crown Colony.

The Administration is vested in His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council.

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of continuity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government. This will involve the retention of the spirit and in most cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations, the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay, the continued use of Indian postage rates and currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port.

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide.

The Police Force, consists of land, harbour and armed Police.

The Aden Settlement performs all the municipal functions in Aden.

Names and Designations of Officers

His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, KCMG, CIE, OBE.

Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden, Air Commodore W. A. McClughlin, DSO, MC, DFC.

His Honour the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Aden, The Hon. Mr. J. Taylor Lawrence.

Political Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Lake, CMC.

Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement, J. V. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E.

Civil Secretary, Major M. C. Sinclair.

Finance Officer, A. Muchmore.

Senior Medical Officer of the Colony of Aden, Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Phipson, CIE, DSO, IMS.

Commandant of Police, D. F. P. Reid, IP.

KAMARAN—The Island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Government of the Colony of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain D. Thompson.

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the final precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had, and exercised the fullest powers of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation. The Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised.

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers, while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of the Central Legislature at Delhi. In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired. No statutory change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was

a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature. The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

The Council of India

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India which was associated with the Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and, in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. Members of the Council originally appointed for life, now hold office for five years and receive a statutory salary of £1,200 with an additional subsistence allowance of £800 per annum for those domiciled in India. The Act of 1919 established their members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12 one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians and since 1917 the usual number of Indian Members has been three.

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office. Its staff appointed by the Secretary of State in Council are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London. Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115,000 was made to the total cost, which now stands at about £230,000. The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office, Agency functions being still an Indian charge.

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above result from the Government of India Act, 1935. The Secretary of State will be no longer the final Authority upon whose superintendence, direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India will run in the name of the Governor General and the Governor, to whom they will flow direct from the Crown, and there will be no delegation powers through the Secretary of State. In so far as the Executive Governments in India will function on the advice of Ministers responsible

to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control will be at an end. Where, however, the Governor General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they will be subject to direction by the Secretary of State who will remain in these matters the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937, and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary of State will have power to issue directions to the Governor General in Council and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor General in Council, will require the concurrence of his Advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April 1937. Some of its functions particularly in relation to Service matters will pass however to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India Office as the Department serving the Secretary of State will remain, but the change brought about by the Act is to be marked by the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues, based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India. There will be no constitutional change in the position of the High Commissioner.

To some extent the working of the Home Government will be affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than three Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma whose status and functions will be analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision is also made for payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance on behalf of the Government of Burma of such functions as the Secretary of State may agree that his Department is to perform.

INDIA OFFICE

Secretary of State

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., C.B.I., LL.D.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

Lord Stanley, M.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C.I.E., C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State

Sir Cecil H. Kisch, K.C.I.E., C.B.

S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.

J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.

Council

Sir Henry Wheeler KCSI, KCIE
 Sir Denys de S. Bray KCSI, KCIE, CBE
 Sir Henry Strakosch GBE
 Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, KCSI, KCIE
 Sir A. A. L. Parsons, KCIL
 Sir Abdul Qadir
 Sardar Bihadur Mohan Singh
 Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
 Sir Horace Williamson CBE, MBE
 Clerk of the Council S. K. Brown, CBE CVO
 Deputy Clerk of the Council G. C. Dixon
 Private Secretary to the Secretary of State
 W. D. Croft, CBE
 Assistant Private Secretary Viscount Hood
 Political A-D-C to the Secretary of State
 Lieut.-Col W. G. Neale, CBE
 Private Secretary to Permanent Under Secretary
 of State D. M. Clavin
 Private Secretary to Parly Under Secretary
 G. L. Crompton

Heads of Departments

SECRETARIES

Financial F. E. Grist
 G. H. Baxter, (Acting)
 Public and Judicial R. L. Peel, M.C., (Acting)
 Military Major General R. C. Wilson CBE
 DSO, MC
 Personal Assistant Lt Col A. F. R. Iumby,
 CBE
 Joint Secretary J. A. Simpson (Acting)
 Staff Officer attached Col A. E. Bastow MC
 Political J. C. Walton, CBE, MC, P. J.
 Patrick, CBE
 Economic and Overseas E. J. Turner, CBE, CBE
 Services and General and Establishment Officer
 F. W. H. Smith, CBE
 Reforms (India)
 Sir Vernon Dawson, KCSI
 Reforms (Burma)
 D. T. Monteth, CVO, OBE
 Accountant General Sidney Turner, CBE, FIA
 Also Director of Funds and Official Agent to
 Administrators-General in India
 RECORD DEPARTMENT—Superintendent of Re-
 cords W. T. Ottehill, OBE
 Auditor E. L. Ball

Miscellaneous Appointments

Government Director of Indian Railway Com-
 panies R. Mowbray
 Asst to ditto A. T. Williams
 Librarian H. N. Randle, M.A., D. Phil
 Asst Librarian A. J. Arberry, MA, Litt D
 Sub Librarian S. C. Sutton BSc (Hcon)
 President of Medical Board for the Examination
 of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser
 to the Secretary of State on Medical matters
 Maj-Gen Sir J. W. D. Megaw, KCIF
 Members of the Medical Board Lt Col H. R.
 Dutton, CBE Lt Col H. B. Steen MS
 Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State
 Sir Herbert G. Pearson
 Asst Solicitor C. A. Norman
 Information Officer H. MacGregor
 Ordnance Consulting Officer Lt Col R. Croft
 MC
 Mechanical Transport Adviser Lt Col C. B.
 Evans MIAE

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House, Aldwych, W C 2

The High Commissioner Malik Sir Feroz Khan
 Noon
 Personal Assistant V. J. G. Fayres
 Private Secretary W. M. Mather MBE
 Deputy High Commissioner B. Rama Rau,
 CBE
 Chief Accounting Officer A. J. C. Edwards FIA
 Secretary, General Department R. E.
 Montgomery
 Indian Trade Commissioner Dr D. V. Meek,
 CBE, OBE
 Deputy ditto Y. N. Sukthankar
 Secretary, Education Department T. Quayle,
 MA, D. Litt (Lond)

Store Department Depot at Belvedere
Rond Lambeth, S E 1

Director General Lieut. Col. Sir Stanley Paddon
 CBE, CIME
 Director of Purchase J. P. Forsyth
 Director of Inspection F. E. Bunst, MIEE

Secretaries of State for India

	Assumed charge
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood, Bart (Viscount Halifax)	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury)	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart (Earl of Iddesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
Viscount Cranbrook	1878
Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devon- shire)	1880
Earl of Kimberley	1882
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885
Earl of Kimberley	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley	1892
H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton)	1894
Lord George F. Hamilton	1895
St. John Brodrieck (Viscount Middleton)	1903
John Morley (Viscount Morley)	1905
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	1911
Austen Chamberlain	1915
E. S. Montagu	1917
Viscount Peel	1922
Lord Olivier	1924
Lord Birkenhead	1924
Viscount Peel	1928
W. Wedgwood Benn	1929
Sir Samuel Hoare	1931
Lord Zetland	1935

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,679 square miles, with a population of 32,837,778 of people—nearly one fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa in Rajputana, with an area of 13 square miles, and the Simla Hill States which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth and Kashmir one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government. Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the

administration during a long minority, but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities; they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co-operation with the Imperial Government, their military forces, their equipment and armament are prescribed by the Paramount Power. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's dependents or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturb

ance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Governor-General in Council is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where can tonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Government is represented

by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor General, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted. Political Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial Governments but in the petty states scattered over British India the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie. All questions relating to the Indian States are under the special supervision of the Supreme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor General.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Indian Princes as Hon Aides de Camp to the King —

Hon Major Gen the Maharaja of Ratlam
Hon Col the Maharaja of Jodhpur
Hon Lt Col the Nawab of Palanpur
Hon Lt Col the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar

The following have been appointed Hon Aides de Camp to the King (extra) —

Hon Lt Gen the Maharaja of Bikaner
Hon Lt Gen the Maharaja of Patiala
Hon Major Gen Sir Umar Hayat Khan
Hon Major Gen the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir

These were all A D C s to King Edward VIII and have been reappointed collectively

HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam with Assistant Minister but an Executive Council was established which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, 6 non official, and 2 extraordinary, is responsible for making laws. The administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. The State is divided into two divisions—Telangana and Mahratwara—15 districts and 153 Talukas. Local Boards are constituted in each District and Talukas. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sica, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116 10 8 to 100. There is a State postal Service and stamps for internal purposes. The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 18,418 troops of all ranks of which 11,211 are Irregular and 7,207 are Regular troops, which includes 2 battalions for Imperial Service 1,052 strong.

Finance—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 8½ crores which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Behar and Orissa and double that of any other State. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous

condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 9½ crores has been built up. This is being used partly as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of debt and partly for the development of the resources of the State. The Budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 873 90 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 857 44 lakhs inclusive of large sums set aside for development, famine insurance and debt redemption. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 72 43 lakhs which includes 12 78 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 43 08 lakhs for open line works and road motor transport. The year opened with a cash balance of 292 07 lakhs which is expected to be 267 12 lakhs by the end of the year. The Government loans stand at about 115 for long term issues.

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 67 per cent of the population. The common system of land tenure is ryotwari. About 55 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, which comprise about one tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Faigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice, the staple money-crops are cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oilseeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the

finest indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezawada junction on the Calcutta Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are 4 large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one third of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand looms. There are about 391 ginning pressing decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills (the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 419). The Shahabad Cement Co. which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of Southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 109,450 tons.

Taxation—Apart from the land revenue which as stated above, brings in about $\text{₹} 25$ crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 180 lakhs and 95 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (27 lakhs), railways (108 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs). The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent on all imports and exports.

Communications—One hundred and thirty two miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State, also 30 miles of metre gauge line from Masulipatam to Marmagao. At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta Madras line at Bezawada, a total length of 352 miles. From Karpipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north thus providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre-gauge Godavari Valley railway runs north west for 386 miles to Mannad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre-gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachellam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to

Hingoli, Parbhani to Puri Vajjnath, Karipalli to Kothagudem and Vikharabad to Bidar which last was extended to Puri-Vajjnath. Thus with branch lines there are now 799 miles of broad-gauge and 621 of the metre-gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension from Kurdwadi on the Bombay Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government. The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well-considered programme.

From June 1932 the Railway is running motor bus services in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads. At first the fleet consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 234 miles. New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 1,274 miles with 92 passenger vehicles.

Education—The Osmania University Hyderabad which marks a new departure in Indian education, imparts instruction in all the faculties through the medium of Urdu, English being taught as a compulsory language. It has three first grade Colleges, a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Training College for teachers. The Nizam's College at Hyderabad (First Grade), is however, affiliated to the Madras University. In 1932-33 the total number of educational institutions were 4,542, the number of Primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

Executive Council

President His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P. C., Kt., B. A., LL. D., (with Railway Mines and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios).

Army and Medical Member Nawab Aqueel Jung Bahadur.

Public Works Member Raja Shamraj Rajwant Bahadur.

Political and Education Member Nawab Mithi Yar Jung Bahadur, M. A. (Oxon).

Finance Member Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur.

Revenue and Police Member Mr. T. J. Tasker, C. I. E., O. B. F. I. C. S.

Judicial Member Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur.

British Resident—The Hon'ble Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, C. I. E.

MYSORE

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or maldan) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maldan) on the east. The State has an area of 129,483 square miles including that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 6,557,302 of whom over 92 per cent are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historic times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B. C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A. D., Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of

Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoyasalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoyasala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tipu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at the early age of 31, and was succeeded by the present ruler His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, K.C.S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs.

Administration—The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State, but Bangalore is the Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two Members of Council. The High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1923, the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex from exercising the right to vote and standing as candidates for election has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and

of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for a special session of the Assembly to be summoned only for Government business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving of resolutions on all matters of public administration is under the reformed constitution, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the ex officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

Standing Committees—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non official representatives of the people to influence the everyday Administration of the State, three Standing Committees consisting of members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed, one in connection with Railway, Electric and P. W. Departments, the second in connection with Local Self Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

State Troops—The combatant strength of the Military force at the end of 1934-35 was 1,481 of which 182 were in the Mysore Lancers, 126 in the Mysore Horse, and the remaining 873 in the Infantry. Besides, there is a Mechanical Transport Corps which consists of two lorries (six wheeler lorries) and 4 commercial lorries with the necessary staff. The total annual cost is about 16 lakhs of rupees. The cost of the Police Administration during 1934-35 was about 19 lakhs.

Agriculture—Nearly three fourths of the population are employed in agriculture and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are rice, paddy, millets, gram and sugarcane and the chief fibres are cotton and sun hemp. The Sericulture industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. As elsewhere in India the industry is passing through one of the gravest crises in the course of its history owing to the competition of cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry during 1934-35 had shrunk to 39,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental Station at Bale honnur. A live stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live stock. A cattle breeding

station has been established at Parvatharayana, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a substation at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 64 Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Industries and Commerce—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The department has under its control the following demonstration factories—the Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Government Silk Weaving Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations. The Well Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering Department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of

Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrate and impart instructions in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal pig iron distilling wood alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries. A new Pipe Foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India. The installation of a steel plant is nearing completion and power lines have been already laid for supplying electric energy to Bhadravathi from Mysore. The Works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Fall estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Finances—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1934-35 and budget for 1935-36 were as below—

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus	Deficits
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1930-31	3 32 3, 293	3 94,29 342		61 94 049
1931-32	3 37 47,182	3 56 03 763		18 56 581
1932-33	3 38 27 524	3 56 15 671		17 88 148
1933-34	3 42 87 244	3 70 92 917		22 21 631
1934-35 (Revised)	3 65 81 000	3 79 05 000		5 62 000
1935-36 (Budget)	3 77,14 000	3 81 92 000	82 000	

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works—The river Cauvery in its course through the State possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasa mudram and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H. P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the genera-

tion of additional power to meet the growing demands the Krishnaraja-sagara Reservoir called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H. P. will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927 and the main canal is named the 'Irwin Canal' after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 9 thousand acres under this Canal

has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 1 400 tons of cane per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up to date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

Education—A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore and three Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

There are 38 High Schools of which 6 are for girls, 325 Middle Schools of which 33 are for girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general schools with a view to giving a bias towards the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 12 Training Institutions for training teachers

in Middle and Primary Schools, 3 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Educational Regulation of 1930, and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 7,692 schools on 31st March 1934 with a strength of 3,11,957 pupils. This gives one school to every 3·8 square miles of the area, and to every 835 persons of the population. The total expenditure on Education was Rs 69,24,529 yielding an average of Rs 1·13 per head of population.

Dewan—Amin-ul Mulk Sir Mirza M Ismail
K O I E, O B E

Members of the Executive Council—Raja mantrapravina S P Rajagopalachari, B A, B L, First Member of Council, and Rajamantrapravina N Madhava Rao, B A, B L, Second Member of Council.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg—The Hon Lieut Col C T C Plowden,
O I E

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapi river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana, and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; the population is 2,443,007 of whom over four fifths are Hindus.

History—The history of the Baroda State as such dates from the break up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gaekwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till d. 766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujarat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Gaikwars, but Mughal authority in Gujarat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattessing Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda it was arranged

inter alia that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Bajji Rao Peshwa the Pandari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856 introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for notorious misconduct and 'gross misgovernment, but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Maharaja. He was invested with full powers in 1881.

Administration—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into *Prants* each of which is sub divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals* of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self government. There is a Legislative De-

partment, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases, to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

Finance—In 1935-36, the total receipts of the State were Rs 2,80,46,000 and the disbursements Rs 2,17,39,000. The principal Revenue heads were—Land Revenue, Rs 1,38,39,000, Abkari, Rs 24,78,000, Opium Rs 3,08,000, Railways, Rs 17,79,000, Interest, Rs 17,36,000, Tribute from other States, Rs 5,23,000. British Currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, san hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals except sand and stone which is quarried at Songr, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 118 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,111 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

Communications—The B B & C I Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the Mehsana *prant*. A system of branch lines has

been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda Godhra Chord line (B & C I) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 706.70 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 532 and 932 respectively.

Education—The Education Department controls 2,534 institutions of different kinds in 109 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is 'in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education'. It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs 37.48 lakhs.

Capital City—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,860. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Ruler—His Highness Farzandi I Khasi Dowlat I Englishia, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, LLD, Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident—Lieut Col J I R Weir, CIE

Dewan—Sir V T Krishnamachari, KCSI

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chaghal district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Mekran and Kharan. The inhabitants are, for the most part Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and the population 3,42,101 (1931).

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir Azam at present an Officer of the Imperial service. The Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue of the State is about Rs 14.5 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs 3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Lieut. Sir Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, GCSI, was born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Puruli river. Area 7,132 square miles, population 63,008 (1931) chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs 3.7 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela known as the Jam is Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, CIE, who was born in 1895. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon.ble Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 1,35,091 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north east by the Punjab on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States, Chiefship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Jonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Resident for Rajputana for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Crown Department and has his headquarters at Mount Abu. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups—Bikaner and Sirohi in direct relations with the Resident for Rajputana; Eastern Rajputana States Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah); Jaipur Residency 5 States (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Jonk, Shahpura and Lawa) State; Mewar Residency and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States (Mewar, Dargapur, Banswara and Pratapgargh and the Kishalgargh Chiefship); Western Rajputana States Residency 4 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur and Danta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north west of the hills is as a whole sandy, ill watered and unproductive but improves gradually from being a more desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north east. To the south east on the Aravalli Hills are higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

Communications—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Mirwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

Inhabitants—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture, about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances, personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 2½ per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmins, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balaus. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent

as a landed nobility and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India, and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer Merwara are as follows:—

Name	Area in square miles	Population in 1931
<i>In direct political relations with the Resident in Rajputana—</i>		
Bikaner	23,317	936,218
Sirohi	2,000	221,060
<i>Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency—</i>		
Udaipur	12,923	1,569,910
Banswara	1,599	225,106
Dungarpur	1,460	227,544
Partabgarh	889	76,539
Kishalgargh (Chiefship)	3'8	35,564
<i>Jaipur Residency—</i>		
Alwar	3,158	749,751
Jaipur	15,590	2,631,775
Kishangarh	849	85,744
Jonk	2,540	317,360
Shahpura	405	54,233
Lawa (1 State)	20	2,790
<i>Western Rajputana States Residency—</i>		
Jodhpur	36,021	2,125,982
Jaisalmer	16,007	76,255
Palanpur	1,769	264,179
Danta	347	26,172
<i>Eastern States Agency—</i>		
Bundi	2,200	216,722
Bharatpur	1,978	486,954
Dholpur	1,173	251,986
Jhalawar	813	107,890
Karauli	1,227	140,525
Kotah	5,725	685,804
<i>British District—</i>		
Ajmer Merwara	2,713	560,292

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palace, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur (Chittorgarh) Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. His Highness Maharajahiraj

Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, GCSI, KCI, who succeeded his father the late Maharaja. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, GCSI, GIC, GICo, in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and expenditure of the State are now about 80 lakhs. Its archaeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,940 square miles and the population 2,60,670 souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529 held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maha Rajwaj Udal Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar about 1529, his territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhupal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain named Wasni, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasniwa, or the country of Wasni. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboo (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Biju Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mughals, offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Ummed Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana; it looks at its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahan, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Huran.

The present Ruler is His Highness Rajwaj Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Su. Prithi Singhji Bahadur, KCI, who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister and the Judicial and the Legislative Councils of which the Diwan is the President and the Hon. Apparent Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandra Ver Singhji Sahib is Senior Member. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

Diwan—Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B.A. LL.B.

Home Minister—Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee

Dungarpur State with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Marathas in 1818.

As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the *Gad* of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chakravarti His Highness Rajwaj Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, KCI, born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and laded on Ahmedabad side being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about 8 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rama Mokul of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Salun Shahs* Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 1,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804, but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkars paid through the British Government and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,150 British currency. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singhji Bahadur who was born in 1903 and succeeded in 1929. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan, and in judicial matters of a Committee of members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council. Revenue about 5½ lakhs, expenditure nearly 5½ lakhs. The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,021 square miles and a population of 2.4 millions, of which 83 per cent are Hindus, 8 per cent Muslims and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is arid and region. It improves gradually from a more desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the West to the East. The rainfall is scanty and uncertain. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is Jami.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu lived in the fifth century from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He abolished the tax

levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of his time having an army of 80,000 Rajputs, the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A D had sought refuge with him. Raja Sur Singh son of Raja Udal Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a Sawai Raja with a mansab of 5,000 Zat and 3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar.

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President, Lt Colonel Sir Donald M Field, C I E, I A, Chief Minister, Thakur Madho Singhji, Home Minister, The Honble Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhri Muhammad Din Ravnuc Minister, Mr L S Edgar I S F, P W Minister and Rai Bahadur Lal Kanwar Sun, M A, Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister. There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five-sixths of the total area, to aid the administration with opinion on matters affecting general customs and usage in the country.

The revenue of the State during the year 1933-34 was Rs 1,49,14,005 and the expenditure Rs 1,10,60,990. The Jodhpur Railway extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state is the principal railway while the B B & C I Railway runs across a portion of the south eastern border. The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State. The population according to the census of 1931 is 67,652. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharawalji Sir Jawahir Singhji Sahab Bahadur, Yadukul, Chandrabhal Rukan ud Dowla, Muzaffer Jang Bijalmand, K C S I. Revenue about four Lakhs.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Barait in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A D. Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers, Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gaddi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Shri Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932, from whom he has two sons, the first born in England on the 5th May 1933 and the second born on the 10th December 1935.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935 sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of G C I E which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June 1935. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty five lakhs.

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,775. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Kishanghar State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishanghar belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udal Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishanghar in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhaji.

Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Bahadur He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Maksudangarh in May, 1915 He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His late Highness in 1921 On the demise of His late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926 He administers the State with the help of a Council Revenue about 7 5 lakhs and expenditure 6 5 lakhs

Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chieftship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk In 1807, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs The present Thakur, Bansardeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chieftship on 31st December 1929 The chieftship is under minority Administration

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south east of Rajputana The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1815 The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharaja Raja Shri Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927 His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns His apparent Maharaja Kumar Shri Bagadur Singhji Revenue about 13 lakhs Hali and 34 lakhs Kaldar

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in central India consists of six Parganas separated from one another The ruling family belongs to the Balaraj clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806 Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Saad ul Daula, Wazir ul Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saad ul Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat ul Jung, C.I.E. who succeeded the Mahomed in 1930 The administration is conducted by the Nawab in consultation with the Council of four members, viz. (1) Lt Col G.W. Anderson (1) Vice President State Council and Finance Member, (2) Khan Bahadur Saad Muhammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member (3) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh, C.B.E., Judicial Member (4) Sheikh M. Mohd. Ghulam Bahu uddin Revenue Member

Revenue Rs 21,68,108 Expenditure 20 34 175

Secretary —M Hamid Husain, B.A.

Shahpura State—The ruling family belongs to the Seesodia clan of Rajputs The State came into existence about 1829 when the Parganah of Phulla was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-I Jehan to Maharaj Surjan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the parganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Sri Umair Singhji Bahadur The State enjoys permanent honour of nine guns salute

Bharatpur State—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, about 2,000 Sq miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803 It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war Peace was established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sahib Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir to the Throne came into his own Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbars gave valuable help to the Imperial Government The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mulk Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawal Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died on the 27th of March 1929

Revenue Rs 34,03,000

Dholpur State—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors The family took the name of Bamroli about the year 1367 They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers Eventually the Bamroli Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost

It six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Marhattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781 between the British Government and Scindia it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia and that of Dholpur, Bari Basri, Sepru and Rajakhara to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grand-son, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi. Major His Highness Rana Dulai Singhdarul Mulk Sir Umar Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Tokindri Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo KCSI, KCVO the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1891. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911.

Karauli State—A State in Rajputana under the political control of the Resident for Rajputana lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State dividing it from Gwalior (Scindia's Territory) on the south-west it is bounded by Jajpur and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jajpur and Dholpur. The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chaudhri Bhal KCSI. His apparent Maharaj Kumar Ganesha Pal Dewin—Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chiturvedi B A M R A S.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the early history of their house is up to the 17th century identical with that of the Bundi family of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. The present Ruler is H. H. Lieut. Colonel Maharaj Sri Umid Singhji Bahadur GCSI GCIE GBE I.D. who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members Major General Ap Onkar Singh CIE and Rai Bahadur Sardar Khan Chaudhri a retired officer of the Punjab Civil Service. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration in the year 1899 of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1828 to form the principality of Thilwar State.

The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles and its average annual income in round figures amounts to 50 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 6,85,804 souls.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieut. His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singh Ji succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April 1929. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and Oxford University. The heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Harishchandra Singh Ji was born in London on 27th September 1921. Rai Bahadur Sirdarvaker Bhaya Shadi Lal Ji B A J L B, is the Dewan of the State.

Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent are Hindus, 15 per cent Mahomedans, 4 per cent Sikhs and 3 per cent Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level low land whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The Ruling Family of Bikaner is of the Rathor clan of Rajputs and the State was founded in 1463 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji. Ruler of Mirwar (Jodhpur) and after him both the Capital and the State are named Rai Singhji the first to receive the title of Rajah was one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajji was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajji Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to cooperate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub Tehsil of Tib consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler Lieutenant General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Rai Rajeshwar Narendra Shromim Maharajah Sri Ganzi Singhji Bahadur GCSI, GCIE, GBE, KCVO GBE, KCVO, ADC, LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 13th October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900 and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and CIE. The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, known as Ganga Risala, whose sanctioned strength is 460 strong, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 619 strong a Regiment of Cavalry known

as Dungar Lancers 342 strong, including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns, 275⁶) 236 strong, two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong and State Band 35 strong. The total strength of the Bikaner Army thus, excluding the Camel Battery 20 strong armed with Machine Loading Guns and a Militia regiment 600 strong the raising of which is under consideration, totals 1798. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and the Ganga Rival reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, viz. Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930. His Highness also attended the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 and 1931.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chairman of the Chamber of Princes, in office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1935.

His Highness Mahararajji Sir Bhitarajji received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1935.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Mr V. N. Mehta, B.A., B.L., J.L., I.C.S. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913 and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members. It meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are over a crore of rupees and the State owns a large railway system the total mileage being 79.83. The Government have also under contemplation in extension of the Bikaner State Railway from Sadulpur to Bawari and from Bikaner to Sind *via* Jaisalmer which will have the effect of connecting Delhi with Sind.

Hitherto there was practically no irrigation in the State the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall, but the construction and open-

ing in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 62,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 334,977 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a lully tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Nurukh clan who are descendants of Kush, the eldest son of Shri Ram in the Solar dynasty. Raja Udai Karnaji is the common ancestor of both the Alwar and Jaipur Houses. Bar Singh the eldest son of Udai Karnaji of Amber renounced his right of succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singh. Nar Singh's line founded Jaipur while in Bar Singh's line Mahaji Pratap Singh established the Alwar State. Before his death in 1791 Mahaji Pratap Singh secured possession of large territories. His success or sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the War of 1803. An alliance of mutual friendship was concluded with the British Government in that year. Normal revenues about 38 lakhs. Alwar State stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War. Owing to agrarian trouble in the State, His Highness was asked by the Government of India to reside outside the State for an indefinite period in 1933, and the State is now being governed by his Prime Minister. The capital Alwar is on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. 95 miles west of Delhi.

Palampur—Palampur is a first class State with an area of 1,763,89 square miles and a population of 2,64,179. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about Rs. 11,25,000.

Tenant Colonel His Highness Zubeidul Mulik Dewan Mirakhani Nawab Shri Jai Lal Muhomed Khan Pithapur (C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.), Nawab Sahib of Palampur rules the State. The Ruhn Family is of Afghan origin belonging to the Iohani Stock and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century. The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A.D. when Dewan Fitch Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapeseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palampur is situated on the P. B. & C. I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palampur State Railway. Palampur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

RAJPUTANA

The Honble the Resident in Rajputana—The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. D. Ogilvie K.C.I.F., C.S.I.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Resident—Major G. V. B. Gullan, C.I.E.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,651 11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,635,737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirasur and Lalgarh the Estates are divided into following groups for administrative purposes—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (Principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch), Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (Principal States Orchha and Datia), Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (Principal States Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former low lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhya and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above—

Name	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue
			Lakhs Rs
Indore	9,902	13,25,089	124½
Bhopal	6,924	7,29,955	80
Rewa	13,000	15,87,445	60
Orchha	2,080	3,14,661	10
Datia	912	1,58,834	13½
Dhar	1,800	2,43,430	17½
Dewas, Senior Branch	449	83,321	6½
Dewas, Junior Branch	419	70,513	6½
Samthar	178	33,307	¾
Jaora	602	1,00,166	13

Gwalior—The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of *patel* in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzebe. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth and Sardesमुखी and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain which for the time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite the partial reverse which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer—De Bolgne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao, in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown, played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's Army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asargarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpore and Pannihar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jijaji Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empire. Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G. C. V. O., G. C. S. I., G. B. E., A. D. C., to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war, he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL.D., Cambridge, and D.C.L., Oxon. He was also a Donat of the Order of St. John.

of Jerusalem in England. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son H. H. Jiwaji Rao Scindia. During His Highness's minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency.

The Ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

The State has an area of 26,367 Sq. miles and population 35,23,070 according to the Census of 1931. Its average rainfall is from 25 to 36 inches. The average revenue is Rs. 2,41,79,000 and average expenditure Rs. 2,06,50,000.

The State has a Police force of 13,154 and Indian State Forces Cavalry 1,560 Infantry and Artillery, besides Regular and Irregular troops.

There is a well equipped State workshop in Lashkar, the capital of the State, there are electric Press, electric Power House, Leather factory, Lannery and Pottery Works. There are some good cotton mills in Lashkar and Ujjain. The State has its own Light Railway and its own Postal system according to Postal Convention. The G. I. P. Railway traverses through a major portion of the State territories.

On November 2, 1936 His Highness was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness is a keen sportsman and within the short period of his administration has given evidence of his qualities as a ruler.

Indore—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles. Tukoji was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Yeshwant Rao, his step brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined arms of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution of its territories and rights. Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that malady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Mulhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders.

On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. Holkar had to come to terms and to cede extensive territories and rights over the Rajput Princes to the British, but the Internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty of 1818 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the British Government and the State.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844 Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education in general, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the Indore people amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son, the present Maharaja, Yeshwant Rao Holkar, was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior

Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. His educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929 and received administrative training with Mr C U Wills CIE, ICS. He assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty eight lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,325,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent. over the Census figures of 1921.

There are two first grade Colleges in the City one is maintained by the State and teaches up to M.A. and B.A., the other is established by the Canadian Mission and teaches up to M.A. in Philosophy. The State has six High Schools 1 Sanskrit College and 520 other educational and 76 medical institutions. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is about 3,000. The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway the principal station of which is Indore. The B & C I Railway and the U B Section of the G I P Railway. Besides the trunk roads there are 691 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance of State officials, establishment of the Indore Legislative Council (formerly known as the Indore Legislative Committee) consisting of 30 members excluding the President and the Vice President of whom 15 shall be elected and 15 nominated. Introduction of a scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainage in the Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 15 years and 14 years respectively and the passing of the Indore Nuptial Act and the Marriage Expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages.

The chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil. The total imports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 1,84,24,171.

The chief exports are cotton cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total exports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 64,74,400 exclusive of the exported produce of the Canning and Pressing factories.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

His Highness Government have sanctioned the construction of an Aerodrome.

Bhopal—The principal Mahomedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mahomedan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sudar Bost Mohammad Khan Durrani a Persian Afghan, who, after having served with distinc-

tion in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb obtained the pargana of Berar in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the invasions of Sindia and Bhonsla and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818, a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present Ruler of the State, His Highness Sikander Sultan Niswah Itakhani Mulk, Mohamud Humdullah Khan Bihadar G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., succeeded his mother, Her Highness Niswah Sultan Jahan Begum on her abdication in May 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council consisting of the following five Members and 1 Secretary—

Ali Mirtabat, Motamadul Sultan, Rai Bihadur Raju Oudh Narain Basu, B.A., President and Member State Council.

Members State Council—Ali Mirtabat, Ratanul Qadir, Azim Uloom, Mufti Mohammad Anwarul Haq M.A., M.F., Ali Mirtabat Niswah Sir Masood Jung Bahadur Kt. D.D., D.Litt., B.A., B.L., A.L.W., Ali Mirtabat, Mushinul Mulk, Ali Qadir Kazi, Ali Haidar Abbasi, Ali Mirtabat, Ali Qadir, Mohammad Shauib Qureshi M.A., I.I.B., B.A., B.L., A.L.W.

Secretary—Mir Dabir, Dabirul Inshi, Kazi Wali Mohammad (Offg.).

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The riyatwari system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable and the arable area which comprises more than two thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil producing cotton, wheat, other cereals, sugar cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archaeological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes which date from the 2nd Century B.C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G. I. P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital Bhopal City is beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, is the junction for the Bhopal Ujain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Rewa—Is the largest State in Central India. Agency with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of 1,587,445 (1931). The Rulers are Rajput Rājputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Gujarat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were restored to the Maharaja. The present ruler is His Highness

Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, who was born in 1903. His Highness was married in 1919 to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father, Lt Col Sir Venkat Raman Singhji Bahadur G C S I on 30th October 1918, His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. During the period of minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency with His Highness Maharaja Col Sujan Singh Bahadur K C S I K C V O, A D C of Rutlam as Regent. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maharaja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highness himself is president. His Highness is very much interested in all round progress of the State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mineral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges throughout the State. A State Bank—Bank of Baghelkhand has recently been instituted which has its branches all over the State. His Highness is a keen sportsman and the number of tigers bagged by him totals about 500. His Highness is got a son and heir named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji born on 15th March 1923.

His Highness second marriage with the daughter of H H the Maharaja of Kishenganih was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar—This State, in the Agency for Southern States in Central India takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Pannar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from ninth to the thirteenth century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar—Puar Marathas—claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao was one of the leading chiefs of Central India sharing with Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt Colonel H H the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur K C S I, K C V O K B E, died on 30th July 1926. There are 13 feudatories and 9 Bhumas of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest Census figure is 243,521 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The present Ruler His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur being minor, the Government of State is carried on by a Council. Dewan Bahadur K Nadda is Dewan and President of the Council of Administration.

The famous and the ancient hill fort of Mandu the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

Jaora State—This State is the only treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 1,00,204, and has its head-

quarters at Jaora town. The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Turuk Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafur Khan who obtained the State about the year 1808. The present Chief is Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Fakhud Daulah Nawab Sahib Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur Sanulat Jung G C B E, K C I I, who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the Indian Army.

In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a Council is under—

President—His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur.

Vice President and Chief Minister—Khan Sahib Mumtazuddin Ahmed B A.

MEMBERS—

Finance Member—Birjis Qaidi Niwabziddi Mohammad Nasir Ali Khan Sahib, Muzappint.

Military Secretary—Barrack Sayer Major Niwabziddi Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan Sahib.

Private Secretary—Muntazim Bahadur Sahibzadi Mir Nisauddin Ahmed Sahib.

Secretary and Member—Mir Nisat Mohammad Khan M A L I B (Aly.).

Judicial Secretary and Judge (Chief Court)—Mir Azim Beg Chughtai B A LL B.

Senior Member Revenue Board—Viceint A Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average annual revenue is Rs. 12,00,000.

Rutlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagn of Khich in the Kushalgarh Cheshmah which pays an annual tribute to the Rutlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratan Singhji great grandson of Raja Uday Singh of Jodhpur in 1632. The Ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa and important estate questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Rutlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh G C I E, K C S I K C V O A D C to His Majesty the King Emperor who was born in 1880 and educated at Daly College Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918 was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur Salute 13 guns local 15 guns.

Dewan—Rai Bahadur Chotulal Verma, I S O.

Datia State—The rulers of this State in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundla Rajputs of the Orchha house. The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler, Lieut Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ji Deo Bahadur, G C B E (1932), K O S I, 1918 who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal

services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Darjeeling. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice President of St. John Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, the late Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and to advance female education he has built a girls school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has shot more than 183 tigers.

Orchha State—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It is the premier Treaty State of Bundelkhand—the other Bundela Princes being the scions of Orchha House. It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh GCSI, GCIE died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grand-on His Highness Sir Sai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virendra Bahadur, KCSI, the present Ruler.

The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad I Rajah of Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur and enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns. The State has a population of 3,15,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh 36 miles from Lalitpur station on the G. I. P. Ry. Orcha, the old capital has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627). The present ruler has introduced many reforms in the state and has brought the administration to an up to date standard.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following—

- 1 His Highness the Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Bahadur *President*
- 2 Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Pandit Shyam Bahari Misra M.A., *Vice President*
- 3 Major Sajjan Singh *Chief Secretary*
- 4 Captain Chandra Sen *Finance Secretary*
- 5 Mr M. N. Zutshi B.A. *Home Secretary*
- 6 Pandit R. S. Shukla M.A. L.B., *Political & Judicial Secretary*

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north east by Tibet, on the south east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas which runs east and west forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814 the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British

and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. The State was previously under the Government of Bengal but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. The State is thinly populated the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The title of a C.I.E. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim—F. Williamson

BHUTAN

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called 'Lek-pa', but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhutias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of

raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon. A. B. D. N.) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865 by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutia

nese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K C I E and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H H the Maharaja of

Bhutan, Sir Uggan Wangchuk, K C I E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shaping Benipoché, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan. Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

Amb—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

Chitral—Runs from Lowara top to the south of the Hindu Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889 on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler Amen ul Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam ul Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra Khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Capt Mohd Nisr ul Mulk the Muhtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand.

Swat—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K B E, is a descendant of the famous Akhund Salub of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 4,800 square miles and population 300,000. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 34 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral
Major E. H. Cobb, C I E, I A.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman. Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab. He in the centre of two British districts.

Name	Area sq miles	Population	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore	7,625	5,095,973	241.36
Cochin	1,417	1,205,016	88.37
Pudukottai	1,179	400,694	23.11
Banganapalle	275	39,230	4.58
Sandur	167	19,583	2.21

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923.

Travancore—This State which has an area of 7,624.84 square miles and a population of 5,095,973 with a revenue of Rs 232.93 lakhs occupies the south west portion of the Indian Peninsula forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional, but there is little doubt that H H the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued and the whole country, included within its present boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English

first settled at Anjengo a few miles to the north of Irivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevely, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

His Highness the Maharaja (b. 7th November 1912) ascended the throne on the 1st September 1932. During the minority the State was ruled by His Highness Maharaja Sethu Lakshmi Bayi, a aunt of the Maharaja as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. The work of legislation was entrusted to a Legislative Council established as early as 1885. The Legislature was first re-constituted in January 1933 when a bicameral body was instituted, the new Chambers, viz. the Sri Mahan Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers will be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

Local Self Government on a small scale exists in the more important towns. The State supports a military force of 1,471 men. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. The principal food grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the coconut. Other crops are pepper, areca nut, jack fruit, sugarcane and tobacco. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries within recent years a filip has been given to the development of industries as well as the arts and crafts of the State. The Pillyasid Hydro electric works, the Rubber factory in Irivandrum, the contemplated Chintal and Porcelain factory and the addition of an Art Gallery named Chithirayam at Irivandrum are the results of the new policy initiated by His Highness the Maharaja. The State is well provided with roads and with a natural system of back waters besides canals and rivers, navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and

then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More Railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Agent to the Governor-General—C. P. Skrine
O B F I C S

Deewan—Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer K C I E

Cochin—This State on the south west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal who governed the whole country of Kerala including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502 the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1661 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776 the State was conquered by Hyder Ali to whom it remained tributary and subordinate and subsequently to his son Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Sri Sri Rama Varma, G C I E, who ascended the throne in January 1915 having demitted on 25th March 1932. His Highness Sri Sri Rama Varma K C I E who was born on 30th December 1861 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Maharaja on 1st June 1932. The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Deewan, Sir K. K. Shrinimukham Chetty K C I E. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak, ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Coconuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and by rail are good and the State owns a line of railways from Shornore to Pankulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Station Railway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 113 officers and 573 men.

Resident for Madras States—C. P. Skrine
O B F I C S

Pudukkottai—This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichmopoly, on the south by Ramanad and on the east by Tanjore. In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the

English began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Srirangapatna by the French in 1752, the Tondanin of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions although his own country was on at last on occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammed Yusuf the Company's sepoy commander, in settling the Madurai and Ponnai countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haider Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Irudumbi Das Raja Rajagopala Tondimur Bahadur the present ruler, is a minor. He was installed as Rajaw 1911-28. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The principal food crop is rice. The forests which cover about one seventh of the State contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State.

Agent to the Governor General—Lt Col W A M Gustin C B E

Banganapalle—This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present ruler is Nawab Meer Fazeel Ali Khan Bahadur. The chief food grain is cholam. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawab enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Agent to the Governor General—Lt Col W A M Gustin C B E

Sandur—Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and in political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General at Trivandrum. The State was conquered in early eighteenth century by Siddoji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor Morar Rao the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British. The State came into political relations with the British in 1818. The Ruler exercises powers of life and death. In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India. This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862. The Ruler also has vested interests in Ganjam and a jaghir in Bombay Presidency held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family. The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority—judicial, legislative and executive. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the senior most member of the Madras judicial service whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government. There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Executive Council in charge of the administration.

The State has mineral deposits of the first quality, especially manganese. The forests abound in sandalwood which is rich in oil content as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindimrao Ghorpade Mumukshu Maharaj Sahasraji.

President of the Executive Council—Shrimant Sridhar B. Y. Raja Ghorpade.

State Officer—R. M. Deshmukh B.A. LL.B., Bar at Law (S. Minister C. P. Govt.)

Agent to the Governor General—C. P. Skrine, O.B.E., I.C.S.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

Western India States Agency—Kathiwars in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles while the total area is about 23,440 sq. miles. It is for the most part flat except for the Gir forest where there exist the only lions still surviving in India.

The political organisation of the Agency is unusual in that besides the normal system of Sultan States in political relations with the Resident and non-Sultan States in political relations with the Political Agents of the subordinate agencies there are administered areas which include the Civil Stations of Rajkot, Wadhwan and Sidra and groups of numerous petty estates known as Thanas. The latter are under the direct supervision of the Political Agents. These Thanas were originally offshoots of larger States but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs a custom prevalent amongst the Khatias, who give their name to the

province, they have become so subdivided as to render impracticable the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by each individual holder. The Agency has, therefore, assumed their powers and carries out the administration on their behalf.

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863 the States were divided into seven classes and although these have since been abolished the jurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded.

Formerly the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay. The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India a change which was advocated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms was not carried out until 1924. The first stage in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Government of India known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency which for the time being remained in political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. This transfer necessitated the regrouping not only of the remaining Bombay States but also of some of the States of the Western India States Agency. The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency, the former having being part of the old Mithi Kantha Agency and the latter part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the present Sabar Kantha Agency, the third subordinate Agency of the Western India States Agency.

The headquarters of the Western India States Agency are situated at Rajkot which has been the seat of the Representative of the Government for over 100 years in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows—

Resident for the States of Western India The Hon.ble Sir Courtenay Latimer, K C I E, C S I

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India D R Norman, I C S

Secretary to the Hon.ble the Resident Major C W L Hurvy, M C

The Salute States in this Agency are 17 in number, namely—

1. Cutch State 2. Idar State 3. Junagadh State 4. Nawangur State 5. Bhavnagar State 6. Porbander State 7. Dhrangadhra State 8. Radhanpur State 9. Morvi State 10. Gondal State 11. Jirbhud State 12. Wankaner State 13. Paitana State 14. Dhol State 15. Limbdi State 16. Rajkot State, and 17. Wadhwan State

The subordinate agencies are three in number, namely—

Western Kathiawar Agency,
Eastern Kathiawar Agency, and
Sabar Kantha Agency

Western Kathiawar Agency—The Western Kathiawar Agency with Headquarters at Rajkot Civil Station was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four Prants or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided. The combined district which was at first named The Western Kathiawar States was given its present designation in 1927.

The Agency contains 41 non salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and four Thana circles. Among jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, the following are prominent—

Jasdan, Manavadar, Thana Devli, Vidhi, Jipur, Mula, Kotda Sangani, Jetpur, Pithidia, Vetspur, Bilkha and Khirsara

Political Agent T B Crough, C O C, I C S

Eastern Kathiawar Agency—The Eastern Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station was constituted in 1923

by combining the two Prants of Thaliwad and Gohelwad. The combined District was first styled The Eastern Kathiawar States and was given its present designation in 1927. The administration and constitution are similar to those prevailing in the Western Kathiawar Agency.

The Agency contains 15 non salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles.

Among jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, the following are prominent—

Lakhtar Sayla, Chuda, Yala, Lathi, Muli, Bajana and Patdi

Political Agent Major H M Poulton

Sabar Kantha Agency—The Sabar Kantha Agency with Headquarters at Sadri Civil Station was constituted by the amalgamation of the Mithi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies. Previous to 1933 the administration of these two agencies was on the usual lines with a Political Agent in charge of each while after that date the organisation was assimilated to that of the other two agencies.

The Agency contains 46 jurisdictional non salute States and nine Thana Circles.

Among Chiefs in direct relations with the Political Agent, the States of Ihard and Wiro are prominent.

Political Agent E B Wakfield, I C S

Bhavnagar—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260 under Sajakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Paitana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar, but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs 3,581 8 0 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs 22,858 as Zortalbi to Junagadh. His Highness Maharaja Krishna Kumar-sinhji succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K C S I, on 17th July 1919, and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The State Council consists of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K C I E, as President. The other members of the Council are Dewan Bahadur T K Trivedi, Khan Bahadur S A Goghawala, M A, LL B, Bar at Law and Mr A P Pattani, M A (Cantab). One noteworthy feature of the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others, being directly responsible to the Council.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent were Hindus and 8 per cent Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs 1,58,07,052 and the average expenditure Rs 1,17,60,182.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra. His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Sahab, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by a Council consisting of a Viceroy, President and two members, Political and Military. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other by-products of salt are also manufactured in the State. Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as bye products of salt. The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Maliya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadva stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Sahab, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagwat Singh,

G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State." The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa Dhoraji line. It owns the Dhasa Jim Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavay Bagasra Extension and manages it along with the Porbandar State Railway and the Jetalpur Rajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import duties, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education, female education in the State being compulsory. Rs 32.25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalpur.

Junagadh State—A first class State under the Western Indian States Agency and lies in the South Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°-44' and 21° 53' North latitude 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval Mangrol and Nawabandar. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, yields in antiquity and historical interest to none. The Upperkot or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honey combed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivalites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 guntas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs 90,00,000. The total population

according to the census of 1931 is 545 152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahmud Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chhida Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler expelled the Moghal governor and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, jawar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar cane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, coconuts, bamboos, etc. while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar, candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs 28 394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs 37 210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. On the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zorabli amounting to Rs 92 421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the days of Mahmud in supremacy. The State maintains State forces consisting of Janagers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219 inclusive of Bag pipe Band.

The present Nawab is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G C I E K C S I who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A D. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was born on 22nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911.

Ruler—His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji G C I E K C S I.

Her Apparent—Shahzada Mahomed Dilwarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

President of the Council—J. Monteth, Esq. C I I I C S.

Nawanagar State on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 1 791 square miles. The Maharaja of Nawanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Sahib is Lieut. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Sahib, K C S I who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil seeds shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs 1 20 093 per annum jointly to the British Government the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zorabli to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Janagers and 1½ company of the State Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place nearly 4 miles in circuit situated 5 miles east of the port of Bodi a modern

port affording all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland. Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs 94 lakhs.

Deewan—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B A I I I.

Revenue Secretary—Gokulbhai B. Desai, Bar at-Law.

Military Secretary and Home Member—Lt Col R. K. Himmatsinhji.

Cutch—The State is bounded on the north and north west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south west by the Indian Ocean. Its area exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch is 8 249 square miles. The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Kheunzarji Savai Bahadur G C S I, G C I F, resides. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people their peculiar dialect and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryot. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayats. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137 and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16 000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj the State now pays Rs 82 257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Porbandar—The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 1 15,741 souls according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java,

Burma Persian Gulf, Africa and the Important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well known Porbandar stone is quarried in the Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) has also a reputation of its own and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory of Messrs Tata & Sons was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganaputi Brand Portland cement which has stood keen competition. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Sult Works and the Maharani Spinning and Weaving Mill. The State maintains a Military Force.

His Highness Maharaja Rana Sahib Shri Sitawatsinghji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., is the present Ruler of the State. Born on the 30th June 1901, His Highness ascended the *gadi* on the 26th January 1920 and married Princess Rupahiba Sahib, M.B.I., of Limbdi.

Radhanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,150 square miles which is held by a branch of the illustrious Lohi family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Murtuzakhanji Joravarkhanji Nawab Sahib of Radhanpur. The State maintains a Police force of 209. The principal products are cotton wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat, and Cutch Sami has a cotton press and 3 ginning factories. There is one ginning factory at Munjpur and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage. All the year round Gotarka Dev and Irakod Jodi are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mohammedans, Vaishnavas and Brahmins respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State viz., Pithkot at Radhanpur, Jhalore Saba at Subapur, Lotshvara Mahadev at Loti Sankheshvara temple at Sankheshvara, Waghlunk at Waghl Varanatha place at Waghl Lotshvara Mahadev at Jatehpur Rajayapura Bhotava Old Masjid at Munjpur Place of Ashan at Gotarka Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nikuntia Mahadev at Kunwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as The Hussambakht Sahiba Mohobat Vilas.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur has established a Bank named Vadhmar Bank to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms and thus save them from the clutches of the money lenders.

Idar—Idar is a First Class State with an area of 1,669 square miles and an average revenue of about 20 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar is His Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the *gadi* in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt Col. Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation. Darbhah held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pittawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate feudatories who were in possession of their Pittas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The Pittas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs 52,427 annually on account of Khudhi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs 30,340 as Ghadana to Gackwar of Laroia through the British Government.

Vijaynagar—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 8,491 and an annual revenue of about Rs 93,859. The Ruler is Rathod Rajput. His ancestors were the Rulers of Idar but on being driven from that place established their rule in Lolo. The present Chief is Rao Shri Hamir Singhji Hindusinhji. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1916. The Ruler has no salute but on account of the historic importance of the family he enjoyed rank above the Ruler of the salute State of Danta in the old Malu Kantha Agency.

BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April 1933 many States and Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government have now been included in a newly formed Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Narsik Agency and the Thana Agency.

The following are the full powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States—

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Bilasmar | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| (2) Brnsda | (Old Surat Agency) |
| (3) Bara | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| (4) Baroda | |
| (5) Cambay | (Old Kaira Agency) |
| (6) Chhotota | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| Udepur | (Old Surat Agency) |
| (7) Dhuranpur | (Old Surat Agency) |
| (8) Jawhar | (Old Thana Agency) |

- (9) Lunawada (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
 (10) Rajpipla (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
 (11) Sachin (Old Surat Agency)
 (12) Sant (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda and consist of—

Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States—Lieutenant Colonel J. L. R. Weir, C.I.E.

Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States—A. P. Low Esq. I.C.S.

Under Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States—Lt. R. A. McConaghey

Assistant Secretary to the Agent for Baroda and Gujarat States—Mr. A. W. McCruz

Balasinoor—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,766 9 8 to the British Government and Rs. 3,077 11 1 to the Baroda Government. The name of the present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamlatkhanji Manvar Khanji, Nawab of Balasinoor. He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Bansda—This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 48,807 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Ruler of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar Race and descendants of the Great Sidhraj Jaysinh. The present Ruler Maharaja Shri Indrasinhji was born on 16th February 1888, and succeeded to the *gadi* in September 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Baria—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 159,429 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals District. The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piprod Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway at a distance of 10 miles. The average revenue of the State is about 12 lakhs. The Ruler, Lieut. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, enjoying the proud title of *Yuvraj*. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

Cambay—This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 87,761 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 1½ lakhs. The founder of the Ruling family was Najm uddin Munkhanji, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is Najm ud Daulat Muntaz ul Mulk Munkhanji Bahadur Dabir Jung Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar

Khan Sahib Bahadur. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur—This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,44,040 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 14½ lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patal Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The name of the present Ruler is Maharaja Shri Natwarisinhji. He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th August 1923 on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Dharampur—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,12,051 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraj of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty. The present Raja, His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijaydevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th March 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar—This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 310 square miles, a population of 57,288 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. Up to the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli Chief. The first Koli Chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. The Koli Chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State. The present Chief, Raja Patangshri alias Yeshwantrao Vikramsha is a minor and the State is at present under minority administration. The Raja is entitled to become a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Lunawada—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 95,162 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The present Ruler, Lieut. Maharaja Shri Virbhadrasinghji, was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rajpipla—This important State lies to the south of the Narmada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles, a population of 2,06,085 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 24½ lakhs. The lands are rich and very fertile and except for a few forest clad hills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in

the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajppla, Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji K. C. S. I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajppla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns.

Sachin—Sachin is the senior of the only two Abyssinian States in India. The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan. In 1784, on the death of his father Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan became Nawab of Janjira but the Throne was seized by Sidi Jahwir in favour of Nawab Sidi Mohammed Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan's younger brother. This led to several complications which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother. Nawab Sidi Mohammed Abdul Karim Yakut Khan intended to go to Tippu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic the Honorable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr. Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nizam Feroz became Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwa. A Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791 by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin. Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi. His Imperial Majesty Shah Alam II and was also granted a *Hafiz Haziri* and the *Mihri Miratib*. The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Sidi Mohammed Haidar Mohammed Yakut Khan who was born on the 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to the Throne on 19th November 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Sant—This State has an area of 394 square miles a population of 83,538 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 54 lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the Mahapatra branch of the Puvur or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used to pay a tribute of 5,384.910 to Scindia. This tribute is now paid by the State to the British

Government. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji was born on 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rewa Kantha Agency—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency. It is comprised of all the non salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency, the State of Surgana, previously in the Nasik Agency, and the petty states known as the Dangs, previously in the Surat Agency.

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa or Narmada or Nariada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus especially in the Bombay Presidency.

All the States comprised in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Nariada, for some of the Northern States, i.e., Kadana and the States in Pandu Mewar are on the banks of the Mahi river. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers.

The population consists of the following main classes: Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Animistic Bhils, Dhinkas, Kolis and Naikdas.

Surgana—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District.

The **Dangs** consist of a tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

The headquarters of the Agency which is situated at the Baroda Residency in view of the fact that the Secretary to the Resident at Baroda and the Gujarat States is also *officio* Political Agent of this Agency, consist of—

Political Agent—A. P. Low Esq. I.C.S.

Deputy Political Agent—Rao Saheb M. B. Mehta.

Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs—Mr. L. G. Sampson, M.B.E.

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The four Chiefs of Kadana, Bhaderwa, Surgana and Jambughoda are however larger and more important, the first three named being included in the list of electorates for representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY

This Residency which was formed in consequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States—

Kolhapur	Miraj (Senior)
Janjira	Miraj (Junior)
Savantvadi	Kurandwad (Senior)
Mudhol	Kurandwad (Junior)
Sangli	Ramdurg
Bhor	Aundh
Jamkhadi	Akalot
Phaltan	Savanur
Jath	Wadi Estate

These States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Lieutenant Colonel K. A. C. Evans Gordon.

Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Major R. I. Bazalgette.

Under Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—(in office) Major J. W. Rundall.

Kolhapur—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217 square miles and population of 9,57,137. Subordinate to Kolhapur are nine feudatories, of which the following four are important: Vishalgirh Bavda, Kagal (senior), and Ichalkaranji. The ruling house traces its descent from a younger son of Shivaji founder of the Maratha power. The prevalence of piracy from the Kolhapur port of Malvan compelled the Bombay Government to send expeditions against Kolhapur in 1765 and again in 1792, when the Raja agreed to give compensation for the losses which British merchants had sustained since 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malvan and Kolhapur. Internal dissensions and wars with neighbouring States gradually weakened the power of Kolhapur. In 1812 a treaty was concluded with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain ports, the Kolhapur Raja was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers, while on his part he engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government. The principal articles of production are rice, jowar and sugarcane and the manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hard ware. The State pays no tribute and supports a military force of 692. The nine feudatory estates are administered by their holders except in the case of two whose holders are minors. Kolhapur proper is divided into seven *petas* or taluks and three *mahals* and is managed by the Maharaja who has full powers of life and death. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway passes through the State and is connected with Kolhapur City by a line which is the property of the State. The present Ruler is Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Shri Rajaram Shahu (Chhatrapati) GCSI, GCIE. He has a dynastic salute of 19 guns.

Janjira—This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency. The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone of all the States of Western India made against the determined attacks of the Marathas. The British on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkani coast and dominating in the administration of the State, the Chief is a Sunni Mohammedan with a title of Nawab. He has a Sind guaranteeing succession according to Mohammedan law and pays no tribute. The last ruler, Jilal Nawab Sidi Saif Ahmad Khan GCSI, died on 2nd May 1922 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Sidi Mohammed Khan born on the 7th March 1914. The State was under a minority administration until 9th November 1933 when His Highness the present Nawab was invested with ruling powers. The area of the State is 379 square miles and the population 110,666. The average revenue is about 11 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jambud in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The Capital is Mund on the mainland the name of Janjira being retained by the island

fort opposite. The Nawab is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War the last ruler's salute was raised on the 1st January 1918 to 13 guns personal and 13 guns local on the 1st January 1921.

Sawantwadi—This State has an area of 930 square miles and population of 2,30,589. The average revenue is Rs. 6,33,000. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. So late as the nineteenth century the ports on this coast swarmed with pirates and the country was very much disturbed. The present Ruler is Major His Highness Raja Badur Shrimant Sir Khem Sawant Bhonsle, KCSI Raja of Sawantwadi. He was invested with the powers of his State on 29th October 1924. This is the principal port of the State and it is rich in valuable work. The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi also called Sundar Wadi or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol—The State has an area of 368 square miles, a population of 62,860 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 3,80,000. The present Ruler is Lieutenant Raja Shrimant Sir Mulojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpude *alias* Nana Sahib (Ghorpude), KCIFF. He was born in 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1900 when he was a minor. He was invested with Ruling powers in 1904. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes. He is Appointed and only surviving on Prince Jinnay-mah 6 15th Oct 1923.

Sangli—The State has an area of 1,136 square miles, a population of 2,58,442 and an annual revenue of Rs. 15,41,000. The founder of the family was Harbhat who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Lieutenant (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrimant Sa Chintamunrav Patwardhan *alias* Appasheb Patwardhan GCSI, was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1901 on the death of his adoptive father Dhundraj Chintamunrav Patwardhan. He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. His Highness exercises full judicial jurisdiction.

Bhor—The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 1,41,546 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 6½ lakhs. The present Ruler Raja Shrimant Rajkumhar Rao Shankarrao *alias* Babasheb Pant Sahib, was born on 20th September 1878. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1922. The honour of receiving a dynastic salute of 9 guns was conferred on him in 1927.

The following are the particulars of the remaining States grouped in this Residency —

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue	Tribute to British Government
Akalkot	Raja Shrimant Vajaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle Raja of	498	92,605	Rs 6,40,000	Rs 14,592
Aundh	Raja Shrimant Phavanrao Shrivastava <i>alias</i> Bilasaheb Punt Pratindhi Raja of	501	76,507	4,03,000	No tribute
Jamkhadi	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan Raja of	524	1,14,282	9,16,000	20,841
Jath	Sub-It Raja Shrimant Vajaysinhrao Ramrao <i>alias</i> Bilasaheb Punt Raja of	980.8	91,102	3,49,000	11,247
Kurundwad (Senior)	Shrimant Chhitumirrao Bilasahab Patwardhan <i>alias</i>	182.5	44,254	2,60,000	9,619
Kurundwad (Junior)	(1) Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bapusaheb Patwardhan (2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Jimbakrao <i>alias</i> Jitasaheb Patwardhan	116.02	39,583	1,97,000	No tribute
Miraj (Senior)	Raja Shrimant Sir Gangaadharrao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.F. Raja of	342	93,957	6,25,000	12,558
Miraj (Junior)	Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harhar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan K.C.I.F.	196.1	40,686	2,86,000	7,319
Phultin	Major Raja Shrimant Major Mudhopiro Naik Nimbalkar, Raja of	397	58,761	5,17,000	9,600
Rundurg	Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao <i>alias</i> Raoasahab Bhive	169	35,401	1,82,000	No tribute
Savanur	Major Nawab Abdul Mujid Khan Sahab Dilur Jung Bahadur Nawab of	73	20,320	2,15,000	Do
Wadi Estate	Major Ganpatrao Gangaadharrao <i>alias</i> Dajasaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar	12	1,704	12,807	Do

EASTERN STATES AGENCY

On April 1st, 1933 the Eastern States Agency was created and an Agent to the Governor General was appointed at Ranchi. The Agency embraced 26 Orissa States formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa and 14 Central Provinces States. Subsequently on December 1st, 1936 the two Bengal States of Cooch Bihar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency, and there are now three Political Agencies under the Agent to the Governor General, viz—

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its headquarters at Sambalpur and with which the following States are in Political relations —

Athgarh Athmullik Bamra Baramba, Boudh, Bonu Daspalla, Dhankul Gangpur Hindol, Keonjhar Khandpara Kharawan, Narsinghpur Nayagarh, Nilgiri Pal Lahara Rairakhol, Ranpur Sakaikola Sonapur, Ialcherand Iigiria.

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur and with which the following States are in Political relations —

Bastar Changuikhat Chikhaludin Jashpur, Kulahandi Kanker Kawardha Khairagarh Koraput Nandgaon Patna Raigarh Sakti Saran Surguja and Udupur.

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its headquarters at Ranchi and with which the following States are in Political relations —

Cooch Bihar Mayurbhanj and Tripura.

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of a salute viz Cooch Bihar and Tripura of 13 guns, and Mayurbhanj Patna Kulshundhi and Sonpur of 9 guns.

The total area is 65,114 square miles and the total population 80,82,052. Real income 2,18,93,724. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 4,03,250.

Cooch Behar—This State is situated in North Bengal bounded by the districts of Jalpaiguri Goalpara and Rangpur. It has an area of 1,316 square miles and a population of 590,866, the revenue being Rs. 25,84,897.

The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway system. The late Ruler Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur attended His late Majesty King George V's Coronation in England as an Honorary A.D.C. to his father Maharaja Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur and was made a K.C.S.I. in the year 1917. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur who was born on the 15th December 1915 and succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on the 20th December 1922.

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 382,450. The revenue from the State is about 20 lakhs and from the zamindaris in British India about 10 lakhs. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur who was born on 19th August 1908 and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August 1923. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet.

Mayurbhanj.—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. Archaeological finds and copper plate grants that have come to light within the State area is also outside go to show that the ancient Bhunga Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa. Though the origin of the kingdom is lost in hoary antiquity tradition records by Hindu records more than two thousand years ago. Bhunga Kings ruled over an extensive territory from Khinniga Kotta modern Khiching whose ancient remains bear testimony to the customs and culture of the Rulers which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order. The Mayurbhanj School by R. N. Grouse and its critics of a acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality and in the days of Marhatta supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj were often at war with the Marhattas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761 the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj State in 1829.

Koijhar is an offshoot of Mayurbhanj being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State.

Kharsawan and Serakela.—The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Rajas of Pothohar whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793 when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jung Bahadur the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Serakela were compelled

to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chiefs were bound when called upon to render service to the British Government, but not required to pay tribute. Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State.

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonas, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Patna, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sonapur, Talcher, Tigmra.—These States have no connection or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the forests on the other. In course of time their hill forts were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these during interlopers most of whom were Rajputs from the north came to Push on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms. It was thus that Jal Singh is said to have become ruler of Mayurbhanj over 1,800 years ago he being succeeded by his eldest son while his second son called Keonjhar. The Chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock, and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal Lahara, Talcher and Tigmra. Nayagarh, its alleged founder was a Rajput from Rewari and a son of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which and many vicissitudes the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors the Moghuls and Marhattas ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have records of the dynasties that have ruled over them but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Marhattas which took place in 1803 was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

Bastar, Chhambhakar, Chhambhakaran, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Koresa, Nandgaon, Raigarh Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur.—These States are scattered round the Chhatargarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

Bastar.—This State is situated in the south-east corner of the Central Provinces. In area (13,602 square miles) it is the twelfth largest State in India. The late Chief of Bastar was Hindu Raju. He was the last direct descendant on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs which ruled over Warangal until the

Mahomedan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A D when the brother of the last Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the **Mahrattas** the State was virtually independent its invincibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mahomedan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government. Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest of which about 3,000 square miles are reserved and cultivation is sparse. The capital Jagdalpur on the **Indravati River** is 184 miles by motorable road from Raipur in the Central Provinces.

Surguja—Until 1905 this was included in the **Chota Nagpur States of Bengal**. The early history of Surguja is obscure but according to local tradition the present Ruling family is said to be descended from an **Arksel Raja** of Palamu.

In 1758 a **Mahratta** army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the **Bhonsla Raja**.

Agent to the Governor General—Lt Colonel A S Meek, C M G, I A

Secretary (Ranchi)—Mr G H Emerson, I O S
Under Secretary (Ranchi)—Captain A A M Baskin, I A

Political Agent Orissa States, Sambalpur—Lt Colonel G P Murphy, I A

Political Agent Chhattisgarh States, Raipur—Lieut Colonel R G Hinde, I A

Forest

Forest Adviser Eastern States Sambalpur—Mr H F Mooney, I F S

Education

Educational Adviser—Mr S D Bahugunar, M A, I L B, Dip Ed (Lacds), M R S T (England)

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

Manipur—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census) of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 35 per cent animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamhe bar Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retreating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H H Sir Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him. He was made a CBE in

Dec 1917, and KCSI in Jan 1934. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H H the Maharaja assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi States—These petty chieftships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,600 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are included under the Governor of Assam. Most of the State have treaties or engagement with the British Government. The two largest are Khyrim and Myllem and the smallest is Nongliwal, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, a Siem exercising but little control over his people.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Three States Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government—

State	Area Sq Miles	Population	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees approximate
Rampur	893	4,64,919	49
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,500	4,70,109	19
Benares	875	3,91,16	18

Rampur State—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayid clan of Barha in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghul Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the **Mah Maratib** i.e., the insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Syed Fazullah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Syed Fazullah Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government to whom he always looked for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1778 and received the following message of thank from the then Governor General—

That in his own name as well as that of the Board he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayid Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in these days. From the very start of the Mutiny full peace was re-established in the country. He spared neither men nor money in the help of the British Government. He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort. He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed in charge of the administration of Moradabad and the other neighbouring districts on behalf of the British Government. These signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an Illaq besides other marks of distinction.

During the reign of Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur who was an Oriental scholar of repute the Court of Rampur came to be surrounded by artists, poets, and musicians, who were left without any patronage on the break up of the Moghul and Oudh Courts. This Prince collected all those rare and most precious Persian manuscripts and Mughal Miniatures now preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library. Indeed the years of his rule meant for Rampur the splendour of a rich renaissance. In 1887, Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur died and was succeeded by his invalid son Nawab Mushtak Ali Khan Bahadur who after a brief reign passed away in 1889.

During the reign of His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Humid Ali Khan Bahadur Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. He maintained the traditions of his House for devotion to the British Crown. The Great War of 1914 found him for most in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years service and won favourable remarks from high British officers. He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost and upkeep of the hospitalship. Royalty. At the time of the Afghan War of 1919 the 1st Tankers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Razi Ali Khan Bahadur KCSI, succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November 1906 and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

During the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands the administration of the State has been overhauled and reorganised. A State Council consisting of six members is responsible for the administration of the State on the principle of the joint and several responsibility of every member.

Since 1935 His Highness has completely separated his Civil List from the State Budget.

The Rampur Municipality has a representative character and has a non-official and elected Chairman. Two third of its members are elected and the remainder nominated. Town Areas in two mofussil towns of the State have also been established.

The Legislative Committee consisting of experts who drafted enactments for the State has recently been remodelled and a representative element has been introduced into it to afford opportunities to the subjects to ventilate their views and take part in the framing of laws for the State as well as to discuss and offer their advice on matters in which their opinion may be invited.

The State employees have recently been given the benefit of pension rules and time scale rates have been fixed for them.

A Development Board has been instituted to encourage and foster the growth of industries and improve agriculture in the State. Two Sugar factories have been established in the State under the management of Messrs Govin Brothers of Delhi.

His Highness has two sons and four daughters. The eldest son Sirghazi Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Ba is the Heir Apparent.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income about 50 lakhs of rupees.

Tehri State (or Tehri Garhwal).—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history of the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty. Since 688 A.D. Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas, but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815 his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Raja is Major H. H. Sh. Narendra Shah Bahadur, KCSI, who is 50th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Raja has full

powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 330. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Narendranagar for the greater part of the year. The summer capital being Pratapnagar 8 000 feet above the sea level.

Agent to the Governor General The Governor of the U. P. of Agra and Oudh

Benares—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghul Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district) founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Sirdar Jang and after him by Shuja ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Post of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chhet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gaddi*. His letter proved an imbroglio and there was misadministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which

the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a collector in a British district. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Lexise.

The present ruler is Captain H. H. Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., who was born in 1874 and succeeded to the State in 1931 and the heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Bibhut Narain Singh born on November 5, 1921, adopted by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur as his son and successor on the 24th June 1934.

PUNJAB STATES

There are 14 States of the Punjab which since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon. ble

the Agent to the Governor General Punjab. States who reside at Lahore. The following are details—

Name	Permanent salute in guns	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1931)	Approximate revenue in lakhs of rupees
Patiala	17	5 942	1 625 520	145.0
Jalandhar	17	16 434	944 612	45.5
Khairpur	15	6 050	227 143	15.0
Jind	13	1 299	321 676	21.0
Nabha*	13	947	247 574	25.5
Kapurthala	13	599	316 757	25.0
Mandi	11	1 139	207 465	12.2
Sirmur, (Nahan)†	11	1 016	148 568	5.9
Bilaspur (Kahlur)*	11	453	100 944	3.0
Ferozkotla	11	165	83 072	8.5
Ferozkot	11	638	164 364	17.3
Chamba	11	3 127	146 870	8.8
Suket	11	192	54 408	2.7
Loharu	9	226	23 338	1.1

* Under administration

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns

‡ Brought under the Political control of the A. G. G. Punjab States in April 1903

Bahawalpur—Bounded on the North East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer, on the South West by Sind, on the North West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15 000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab, has however been partly rendered cap-

able of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently, and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Major Dr His Highness Rukmdaula Nusratji Jang Saifuddaula Hafizul Mulk Mukhlisudaula Munnuddaula Nawab Sir Saadiq Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V, I.L.D., G.O.I.F., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imam ul Mulk Rai Rais ul Woza, Khan Bahadur, Mr Nabi Bukh Mahomed Husain, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., K.C.A.O., P.O.C.S., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr C. A. H. Townsend, C.I.E., a Minister for Law and Justice, Raft ul Shan, Iftikhar ul Mulk, Lt Col Maqbool Hasan Kureishy, M.A., LL.B., C.A.O., C.H.O., a Home Minister, Amin ul Mulk, Umdat ul Umra, Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan, C.H.O., an Army Minister, Major General Sahibzada Haji Mohammad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, M.B.F., C.H.O., C.A.O., and a Minister for Commerce, Mchti Udho Dusbai, LL.B.

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources over 90 lakhs. Languages spoken: Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States—The Hon. Lt Col H. Wilberforce Bell, C.I.E., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Chamba—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur and it is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicle have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura the modern Burmaur. Chamba was founded by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present Chief is H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 and succeeded in 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council, consisting of a President (Colonel H. S. Strong, C.I.E.), Vice President and Chief Secretary (Diwan Bahadur L. Madho Ram) and a Judicial Member (Lala Ratu Ram). The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Naryan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

Faridkot—The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs having a common ancestor in Brar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present ruler Farzand, Saadat Nishan Hazrat, K. A. I. S. A. R. I. Hind, Lt. His Highness Raja Harindar Singh Brar Bahadur was born on the 29th January 1915, succeeded to the Gaddi in 1918 and was invested with full Ruling Powers in October 1934. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Bahadur, Military Secretary, and an efficient Cabinet of three other Secretaries headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A., Chief Secretary. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,09,364 souls and has an annual income of 18 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit to and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of the State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry). Faridkot the Capital town, lies on the main Delhi Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North Western Railway.

Jind—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of 26 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763 when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great grandson of the famous Phul, established his

principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghubir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,873 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution mounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler—Colonel His Highness Farzand I Dillband Rasikh ul Tilak, Daulat I-Inghishia Raja I Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahendra Bahadur, GCSI GCIE.

Kapurthala—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col H. H. Farzand I Dillband Rasikhul-Tilak Daulat I Inghishia Raja I Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, GCSI (1911) GCIE (1918), GBE (1927) who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father His Highness the late Raja I Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattays Sikhs. The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the

Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order Menelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand printed cloths. Phagwar is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been reorganized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

Political Officer The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Malerkotla—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of Kurd descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at Maler, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created

adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Maharrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, KCSI, KCIE, who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hon'y Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt Col in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwain, mothi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malerkotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency, lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31° 23' North Lat and 76° 22' East Long, and is bounded on the east by Kulu, on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Raja Sir Jogindra Sen Bahadur, KCSI, assumed full powers in February, 1925. His Highness married for the first time the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. His Highness married again in 1920 the younger daughter of K. Jit Singh of Rajpura. A son and heir was born on 7th December 1923.

The Mandi Hydro Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three fifths of the State is occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi founded in 15-7 which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

Nabha—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Hind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts: the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamat of Phul and Amloh, the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme south east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana; this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State maintains one battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal

Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme consisting of 496 men. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N.W. Railway and the B.B. & C.I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawal. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils and cotton carpets, lace and gots etc. There are some ginning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar. As a result, the Maharaja Jipudaman Singh, who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India. In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title of Maharaja. His Highness and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State and his eldest son Partap Singh was recognized as Maharaja in his stead. His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh is a minor and during his minority the State is being administered by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and three Members. His Highness is at present receiving his education in Badingham College, Leathhead.

Patiala—This is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jampur and Alwar States. Area of 5,932 square miles. Population 1,62,520. Gross income Rs. one crore and forty lakhs. Its history as separate State begins in 1762. The present Ruler, Lieutenant General His Highness Harzandji Khas Daulati, English name Mansur ul Zaman Amir ul Umra, Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja i Rajji Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatsi Bhatti Kul Bhushan, GCSI, GCIE, GCMG, GBE, ADC, I.D., was born in 1891 succeeded in 1900 and assumed the reins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests

The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul etc. One hundred and thirty eight miles of broad gauge railway line comprising two Sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to state subjects. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A. D. it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Feroz and N. W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier His Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal Princes in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments—(a) Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold, (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France, (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, (d) Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, (e) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania and (f) Grand Cross of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926, he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). He was re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber in 1927-28-29-30. In 1930, His Highness led the Princes' delegation to the Round Table Conference. He was again elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1933.

Sirmur (Nahan)—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Political Agent Punjab Hill States, Lahore. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North West Frontier. The present Prince is H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugar cane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut al Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

Khairpur—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10' and 27°-46' North latitude and 68°-20' and 70°-14' East longitude. It is bounded on the East by Lodhran and Jessolmere territories and on the North West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30°. The nearest hill station is Quetta 5,500 feet above sea level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years average being 32-59. The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 2,27,183 souls. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. By religion they are mainly Sunni Muslims, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. Hindus form the minority community. The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 18,12,118. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief product of the State is grain which is cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Cotton, oil seeds, ghee, indies, tobacco, bullock's earth (met.), carbonate of soda (Khara chaniho) and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silk and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shiekh clan. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subse-

quently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khaipur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of the Khaipur State was recognized by the British Government. The ruler is a first class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

The last ruler, His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, died on 25th December, 1935.

His only son Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur is the Walaiah.

Present Mir His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khaipur State. Born on 4th January 1913. Ascended the Gadi on 30th April 1936.

He is identical for Punjab States Lt Col H Wilberforce Bull (C.I.F.)

Minister S. Ijaz Ali Esquire, M.B.E., Khan Bahadur.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British India though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly administered area of the Province and the Karenn States which are not part of British India and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawngshup and Singkaling Hkamti in the Upper Chindwin District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, the eight petty village communities under separate hereditary chiefs known as Hkamti Long in the Myitkyna District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and thirty States respectively which are under the Commissioner Federated Shan States.

Hsawngshup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,289 lies between the 24th and 26th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singkaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the 96th and 98th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 5,349 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the Nmai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan State (area 20,156 square miles and population 636,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 870,230), form with the unadministered Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenn States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Mekong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shan who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family, the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa palauing and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro Asiatic branch of the Austric family, or to the Karen family which Sir George Grierson now proposes to separate from the Tai Chinese family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto Burman family. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to

95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sesamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern State Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myohauing Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a cart road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow gauge private railway track 44.49 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Nanyao.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has been extended to Shwenyaung, 98 miles from Thazi.

Launggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States is connected with Thazi by a well graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 225,894.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs 10,62,418.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yawnghwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns while the Mong Mit Sawbwa has a personal salute of the same number.

Administration

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898 the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanction of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British India. The

customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Provincial Government surrenders to the Federation all provincial revenue previously derived from the States to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Provincial Treasury in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub entity of the Burma Government, is self contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and

general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are *ex-officio* members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler G C I F, K C S I, I C S, in March 1923.

Karenni

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 58,761. It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 30,677 and a revenue of nearly 14 lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Loikaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas, the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries, the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishtenganga Rivers, and the lower area consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,258 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains. Where three Empires Meet.

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India viz the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 36,45,000 souls.

History—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Pamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jahangir did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth

century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a son of the old Ruling Family of Jammu who rose to prominence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was in recognition of his distinguished services made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobran (1846) when the British made over to him the Valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, who died on 23rd December 1925 and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Henry Lawrence and revised from time to time.

Administration—For some years after the accession to the rule of the late Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until the 24th January 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sukkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 8,600 troops. Besides these thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue including Jagers is about 2,70,00,000. The chief sources being land forests, customs and excise and Agriculture. There is a reserve and no debt.

Production and Industry—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive

and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Illaqs. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and tile. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk culture in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain ul Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, carpets, paper machine and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. The Kashmir Court was styled The Gem of The Smaller Courts and attracted many visitors. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous are displayed. His Highness Government are maintaining a Visitors Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty spots of Kashmir.

Communications—Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (190 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu Tawi and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu Srinagar Railway, a section of the Wazirabad Sukkot branch line of the North Western Railway system is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

Public Works—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum. A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir. The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India. An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Srinagar and it is hoped that in a few years a service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established. Good progress has been made with irrigation but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River and Mahora which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Aknur which was completed in 1935 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India.

Education—According to the last census of the State, there were 1,23,800 persons able to read and write of whom 9,000 only were females. In other words, four per cent of all persons aged 5 or more could read and write. Among males 60 in every 1,000 persons could read and write. The number of educational institutions including two Arts colleges is 1,336. The number of scholars in 1933-34 was 85,616. Nearly 28 per cent boys and 6 per cent girls of the school going age were at school. In Municipal areas education for boys has been made compulsory since 1929.

Reforms—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign

has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British High Courts. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness's Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys and the Agricultural Labour Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As sign of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press and the introduction of the State Assembly. Over 30 newspapers are in existence in the State and the Assembly which has a non-official majority has already held three sessions during a year and a half of its existence.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr Montague, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor General of India, in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in Imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings. At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which all meetings were ordinarily made open to the public. The Chamber contains very restricted accommodation and admission has to be regulated according to the number of seats available.

The most important question which the Chamber has ever discussed is Federation. This subject came before it on various occasions after the Princes' representatives at the first Round Table Conference, in connection with the latest Constitutional Reforms scheme made a pronouncement in favour of Federation which

led to the incorporation in the new Reforms Legislation of provisions for its establishment. The consideration of this great issue though sometimes taking place in open debate has for the most part been conducted at meetings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber which always meets in private at informal meetings of the Princes with or without their Ministers and in an important Committee of Ministers. This latter body has been representative of all the States including those whose Rulers have never exercised the privilege of sitting in the Chamber.

Federation caused sharp divisions of opinion among the Princes. Meanwhile as the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the reorganization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Indian Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left inactive participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur, who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936. His Excellency the Viceroy in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting commencing on 2nd February, 1937.

This meeting was preceded by intensive discussions in the Informal Conferences of Princes. Then His Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitution Committee under the Chairmanship of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States' entry into Federation.

This Committee produced its report in the first week of February, 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met and that certain further recommendations now newly made by themselves would, if adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations, the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They comprised, therefore, four proposed changes in the States Draft Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their Informal Conference. At the same time as His Highness the Chancellor brought it before that body, he also laid before it an Opinion upon the same subject by Counsel whom the Standing Committee of the Chamber had recently engaged from London. This Opinion was a lengthy document and in effect amounted to a warning to the Princes against the risks in which entry into Federation would involve them. Its receipt led to its urgent examination by other expert advisers to the general body of Princes. Their criticisms of it were destructive. A

further Opinion in favour of Federation was at the same time independently given to the Princes, at the request of His Highness of Patiala, by the Right Hon. ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The upshot of all this was that under the leadership of the Maharaja of Patiala the Informal Conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act 1935 and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 24th February by the re-election of His Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

This brought the Princes of the Chamber into line with the recommendations already made by the Committee. States Ministers and left final negotiations on the Accession issue to be completed in London during the summer of 1937.

Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India:—

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India

	£		£
Tribute from Jaipur	26,667	Assam	
" " Kotah	15,648	Tribute from Manipur	30
" " Udaipur	13,333	" " Rambrai	7
" " Jodhpur	6,533	" " Benqal	
" " Bundi	8,000	Tribute from Cooch Behar	4,514
" " Other States	15,170	United Provinces	
Contribution of Jodhpur toward cost of Erinpora Irregular Force	7,667	Tribute from Benares	14,600
" of Kotah towards cost of Deohi Irregular Force	13,333	Punjab	
" of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy	10,753	Tribute from Mandi	6,667
" of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingents	9,142	" " other States	3,086
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps	2,280	Madras	
		Tribute from Travancore	53,333
		Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore	235,333
		" " " " Cochin	13,333
		" " " " Travancore	888
		Bombay	
Central Provinces and Berar		Tribute from Kathiawar	31,126
Tribute from various States	15,096	" " various petty States	2,825
Burma		Contribution from Baroda States	25,000
Tributes from Shan States	28,524	" " Jagirdars, South	
" " other States	1,367	ern Mahratta Country	5,765
		Tribute from Cutch	5,484

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana Nagar

Avely on the Gujarat Coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, and the little island of Diu with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

GOA

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquistas comprising the island of Goa acquired by the Portuguese in 1510 and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez and Mormugao acquired in 1543, and of the *Novas Conquistas* or New Conquistas, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanguelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats which bounds the country along the north-east and south-east just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats and the principal light, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half way between these extremities lies the *cabo* or cape which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory.

The People

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at the census of 1921. This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the popula-

tion showed an increase of 9 per cent since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chudros and low castes which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay. All classes of the people with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the title of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania) with missions in foreign countries and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1923 to Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country

A little over one third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality of situation and water supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of coconut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior

oils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Statly forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory, but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

Commerce

In the days of its glory Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of coconuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter however had an office at Nova Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Taxes and Tariffs

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor General Jaime de Morais who is popularly known as the Governor of Taxes. Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been earmarked for promoting the indus-

trial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 8.8 per capita. There is no income tax, except for government servants but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, excise, and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000. The country being economically backward the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price.

The Capital

Nova Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar. Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo da Cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

History

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries however could not understand his far seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to day, had a hundred churches many of them of magnificent proportions and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Safari in the Novas Conquistas revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912 troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Portugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high

and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Brito who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bittencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona's dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Azes, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Caetano Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance.

Administration

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3260, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (*Carta Organica*) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030 dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor General, residing in the Capital of the State at Panjim *alias* Nova Goa and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor General.

Subordinate to the Governor General the following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works. There are also three special and autonomous Departments which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the V. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted in addition to the Governor General *ex officio* President of four officials (Attorney General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works) five elected members (three representing *Vilhas Conquistas* one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova Goa Civil Court, the Deputy Chief Health Officer, the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works, the Deputy Director of Finances, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands, one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district, one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa, one member elected by the Associations of Land owners and Farmers of the District, and one

member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney General, and

Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quepem e Damão, and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Pondi, Diu and Nagar Aveli

PORT OF MORMUGAO

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuari River in Lat. 15° 25' N and Long 73° 47' E, about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M & S M Ry (metre gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render

such assistance.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Mharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the 'Mormugao Improvement Trust' with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugao Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour.

DAMAN

The settlement of Damam lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Damam proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B B & C I Railway. Damam proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,043, of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Damam was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile, especially in Nagar Aveli but despite the ease of cultivation only one twentieth part of the

territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are strictly forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Damam carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land tax, forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 26th Feb 1931 of 286,410. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Compagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Compagnie, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment, he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee, and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast in 1672, seized St. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693 and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta, Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688 by grant from the Delhi Emperor, Mahé, on the Malabar Coast was obtained in 1725, under the government of M. Lenoir, Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration in chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is of present held by

Monsieur Solomiac (Léoz). He is assisted by a Chief Justice, and by several Chefs de Service in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were created in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupan, Modchareth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Irourbouane Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry, Karikal, Neravy, Nidoundadon, Tirunalar Grande Aldée, Cotchery for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahé and Karikal together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop with a body of priests for all French India, and of the Missions Étrangères, the successors of the Mission de Carnatic founded by the Juits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karika is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. Lemoigne. The Deputy is Mons. Pierre Dupuy. There were in 1932 59 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 308 teachers and 9,263 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1934) Rs. 3,284,873. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have, in all 1,661 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,450 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds

At the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal in 1934 the imports amounted to frs 104 282,000 and the exports to frs 119 331 000. At these two ports in 1934 11,290 vessels entered and cleared, tonnage 144,100 T. Pondicherry is

visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December 1934.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the head quarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the 26th Feb 1931 was 183 555. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch, but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent. At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw pile pier which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the 26th Feb 1931) 27,262. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's Institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 93,055, in 1891, 75,529, in 1901, 54,003, in 1923, 57,023. In 1924, 56,922, and in 1931, 57,914, but the density is still very high, being 1,063 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Allee, Nedungadu, Cokeri, Neravy and Tirunelveli—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralar on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession in the settlement after 1815.

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a two fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers, rendered the fiercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Nell Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwalis, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublesome vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the frontier, the position was complicated by the

expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to foot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies — The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the tribesmen, and made them fearful of their prized independence without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or *Mulliks*, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief but the *jirga* or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the *Tochi* Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the *Alcoran* of Lord Lytton, though no other

Viceroy had been able to carry it through, in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the *Tochi*, the *Kurram* and the *Khyber*, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (*q v* Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success — Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the *Zakka Khel* and *Mohmand* expeditions, and the *Waziris*, and in particular the truculent *Mahsud Waziris*, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the *Waziris* built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir *Habibullah Khan* was assassinated in his sleep near *Jelalabad*. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father *Abdurrahman Khan*, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to *Abdurrahman Khan* could hold in the least of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this *Habibullah* did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called *lashkars* were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the *Zakka Khel* and *Mohmand* expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards, the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult, he received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed

his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overthrow a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this question. The Militia numbered only some 3,000 men. They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi isolated posts. There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force. They were not intended for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, been supported by regular troops their loyalty might have remained sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was at the outset decided in high military quarters that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mohsud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy. Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned. The British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and reassurance of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were thereupon ordered to withdraw and their commencement to do so, accompanied by the burning of such stores as they could not carry, quite naturally produced the instant uprising of the tribes-

men, who began to attack and loot the retreating convoys and to loot the abandoned posts. To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

Russia and the Frontier—The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three quarters of a century a valed warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardest spirits on both sides accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward which induced the ceding, after the Russian occupation of Merv of the garric term *Mervousness*. This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retreating Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bab-i-Hisar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, it once ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Peshawar and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Burjat monk, Dorjief, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secre-

tary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desired by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow, uneasiness has returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands are the greatest obstacles in their path.

German Influence—As nature abhors a vacuum so in the case of States bordered by other civilisations no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His historical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haider Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bander Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee

of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourghaz, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samarra. They sent a mission to explore the possibilities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubiyan Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras al Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B B B"—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Through the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway—The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India, and the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haider Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in

comparison with the sea route. Then as for the commercial aspect of the line, the natural port of the Middle East is Basra. The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra was often less than half the freight from Basra to Baghdad. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haidar Pasha, was again a chimera.

As a through route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinople—and that Power the Teutons were resolved should be Germany—complete master of Asia Minor and The Middle East, and the route selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres. As a commercial line the Railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg America corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Woukhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg, that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of rebuilding their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived, as it must be.

Turkey and the Frontier—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid

its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one's interest even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her 'B B B' policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al Katrin in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al Katrin was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *debacle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue the frontier between Turkey and Irak. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement. The Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot. This commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of the League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayet to Irak. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier,

which was known as The Brussels Line. After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterwards assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the past. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far other wise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Pendjeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since

the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical he has always been a first class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now the tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier, their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand,

there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable, that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions, and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan as far north as Ladhia, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922 when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the half-forward policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Bandman policy adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Ramrak, not at Ladhia. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward; its elaboration continues. In South Waziristan,

Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given on 23 and following pages. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afghans for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afghans was demonstrated in 1930 when, incited by Congress party agents from India, the young Afghans invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by arising of the Loni Khel Wazirs in 1936. A trouble which has not yet been flattened out.

The main Indian rail head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the super-session of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior, the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out by the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave

trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to 'show the flag' in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrain by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katir, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily subsidized ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wunkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous vice-royalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that 'Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia. The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import—'We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal. The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the Introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of policy. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm island off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf, to Bahrain, on the Western, Arabian, coast of the Gulf. This move is calculated to remove causes of friction.

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance

to the Gulf, but its natural strength and its torical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent.

The Pirate Coast

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debal. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debal. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debal, Abu Thabeeb, Sharqab, Ajman, Um al Gawnal and Ras el Kheyma.

Bahrain.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrain. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrain and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be handed on the donkeys for which Bahrain is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrain is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archaeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water to Bahrein. The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia.

Koweit

In the north west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Muhammerah

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt el Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khazzal of Muhammerah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo Iran Oil Company—established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful.

Basra

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt-el Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness

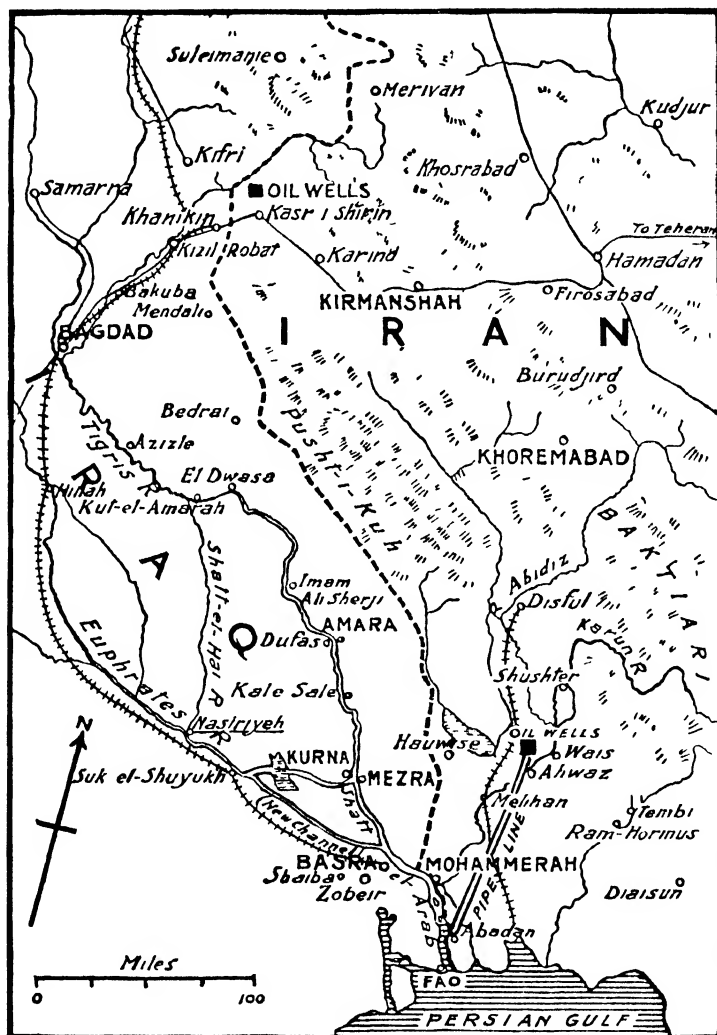
of the date groves on either side of the Shatt el Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route via Kerman-shah and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which set up in Mesopotamia under King Faisal and is now under the sovereignty of his son. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad, then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut al Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary and west to the confines of Trans Jordan. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Faisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Faisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Faisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows —

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Faisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature



and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminative upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period.

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Faisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council

of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq. If Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the report of a distinguished Estonian General, General Laidoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that 'Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932. It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also under

Railway Position in the Middle East



took not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraqis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter with the approval of the League of Nations in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made subject to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government. If we are correct in the supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of

administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

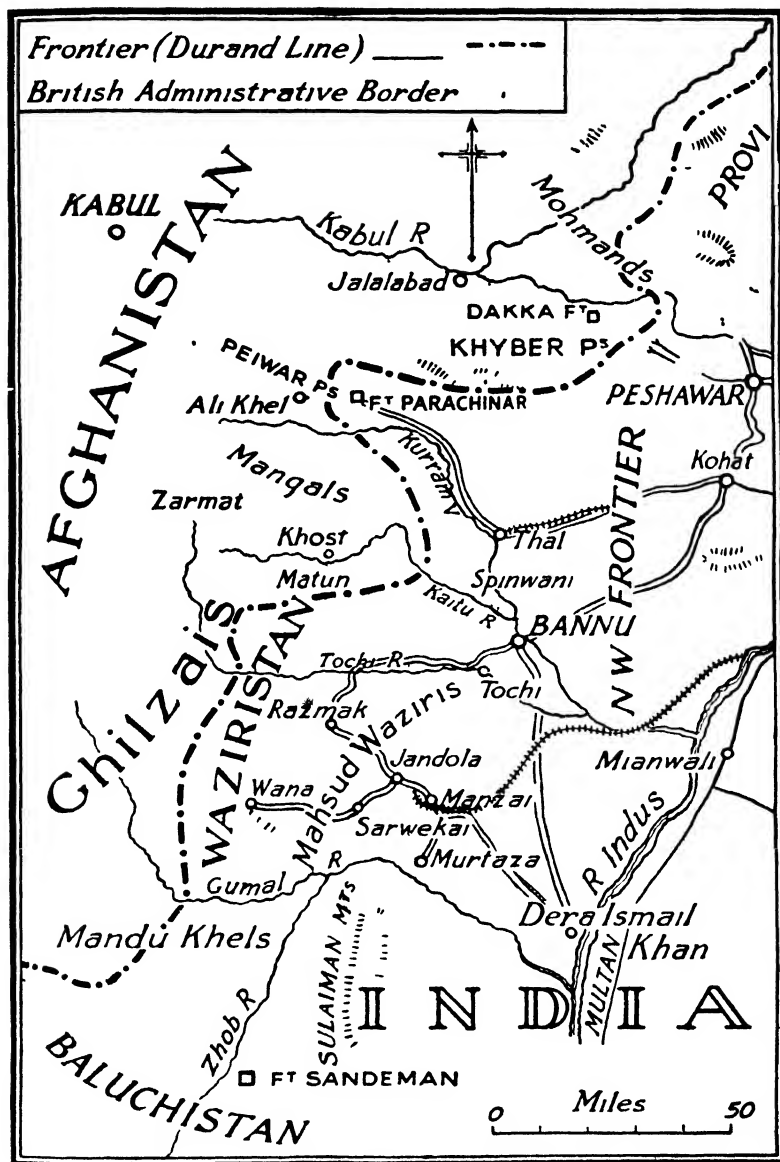
The Persian Shore

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Isfahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened, the commercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance. Further south lies Lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debal on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yazd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town, between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Hengam, a small island close to Kishm, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrain was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Makran coast there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chahbar. An interesting development, in the Gulf in the past two or three years has been the institution of a Persian Navy.

II—SEISTAN

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfiqar and that where the frontiers of Persia and of our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattar. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and

its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations, it is also midway athwart the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar



to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Selistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Selistan in the early years of the century. Having Russia fled Khorassan, her agents moved into Selistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Selistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Selistan this strategic importance persist. For a time British influence increased in substance through the Selistan trade route. The distance from

Quetta to the Selistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezzand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdab, 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier during the war as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier. Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mons. B. Kazimi, paid a visit to New Delhi in November 1915, and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was interested, as his Government's representative, in the development of railways in Selistan and in securing British Indian assistance in that enterprise. Only informal conversations on the subject took place.

III—IRAN

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut al Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were—

- To respect Persian integrity,
- To supply experts for Persian administration,
- To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order,
- To provide a loan for these purposes,
- To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 *et seq*. It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of Iran were her own concern, if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander in chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly veiled military dictatorship which made

the Government feared and respected through out the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasir ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millsapaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post war world. Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construc-

tion. The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millsapaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country and have been replaced by other foreign advisers. The general situation was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo Iran Oil Co's concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

Mr. Kirtchbull Hugson is British Minister at Tcheran.

IV—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north, this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is—or was until comparatively recently—the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful

population of the Plains. The internal peace enforced amongst them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their numbers and this has aggravated their economic problem.

Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for

the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance

New Province

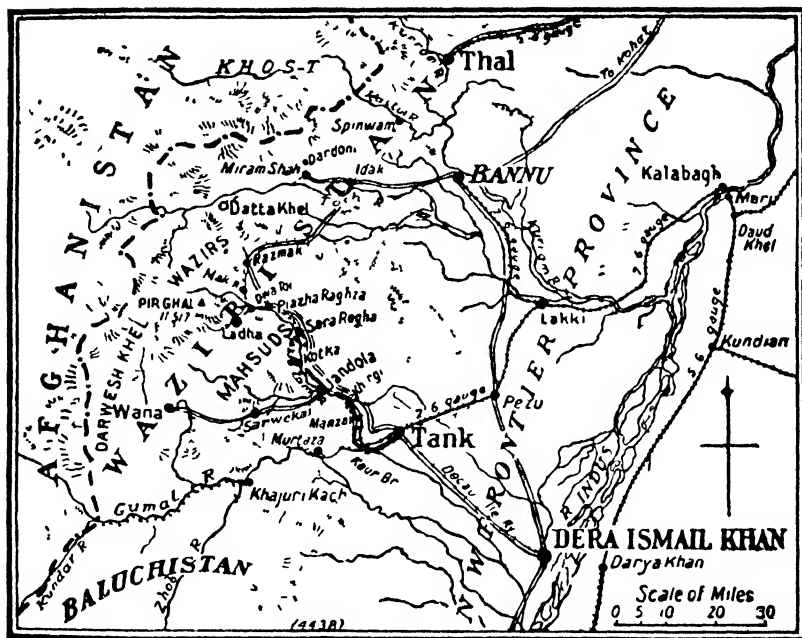
As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies offered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargal, and a narrow gauge line, since converted to the broad gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tank and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q v Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jihad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with

the tribesmen. The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. The Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good, their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army, and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing, their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focused on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs, or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops



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to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border policies." It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away, the Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan, to open up the country by roads, to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

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We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the watershed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Ladha some 15 and 20 miles respect-

ively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhai, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage

is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to malks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy—The policy of the British was at first one of non interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3 000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required, also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Compromise—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India. "It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan, it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory, and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these tribes are trans frontier tribes. From the

point of view of India, from the international point of view that is they are cis frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget.

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years. Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribes men more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism. A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation and nothing more. We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants.

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat and the maintenance of some 4,600 khassadars and of some 5 000 irregulars while at Razmak 7 000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. Come what may civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse.

The policy thus initiated proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads now policed by the Khassadars who in the main until the Fort Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Waziri tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals

and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor bus traffic. The roads as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribes people who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

A remarkable illustration of the acceptance by the people of the new conditions was provided a year or two ago by the Wana Wazirs when they partitioned the Political Authorities for the occupation of south Waziristan corresponding with that already established in northern Waziristan. A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Langi to Sarwekal. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Tak Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Deraajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it remains.

The reoccupation of Wana and the circumstances in which it took place illustrate that a policy is a live thing. In other words, it is not a programme which can reach fulfilment or completion. It lives and always waits upon some new action to give it further expression. In this respect the new policy, though it has only demonstrably been applied in Waziristan, must be regarded as that which governs the actions of the authorities in regard, at least to the whole Frontier region lying between Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, except, possibly, the Kurram Valley.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their

firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built commencing at Fort Sandeman via Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanal, on the Sarwekal Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram in the heart of the Mahsud country to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who some times fought one another to secure road making contracts.

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out 'to make Government impossible. Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a standstill commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W.F.P. were the scene of this in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them because its provisions in no way over rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930 — This Muslim apprehension after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on, it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of

Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsuds Wazirs, about Jadha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aero planes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Scharogha, in the valley of the Tak-i-Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being there by deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed.

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and

that its successful operation in the emergency was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective, that the political and military ground organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, tends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two deserts of the Afridis upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity for mischief which lies in the hands of the Tirah tribes, and must remain there so long as the policy is not extended over their highlands.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories, namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign

in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshwar Shahkadr road northwards through Ghilzai into the Halimzai country, and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops with other details were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur which had given shelter to the Pretender; further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghilzai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to be upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace, and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The net result of it was the construction of the road through Ghilzai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and

in the Ghilzai road being carried forward over the Nahrakki Pass and down beyond it on to the Main which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

Tori Khel Rebellion—The Wazirs and Mishkis in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afghids. Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so. They were at the outset fairly dealt with and peace was thus resumed almost without its having been broken. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the figure of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name. A Mashhad was held in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Pinnah. Apparently she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court on the ground that he was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the high started in agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was in interference with Islam. There was also in 1936 a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The figure of Ipi hurried together the Tori Khel Case and the Lahore (Shahjading) Mosque Case and upon them based among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan "Islam in Danger". His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan. These elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out. Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section who won it. It was with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly. Some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts. At the time of writing this chapter the Tori Khel have by extensive military operations been beaten into asking for peace but the figure has not been caught and the general clearing up of the turmoil throughout Waziristan has yet to be done.

VI—AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan

War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at All Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that

we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression

Gates to India

A knowledge of the trans frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans Persian railway to Simar kand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans Siberian railway with the trans Caucasian system, by the Orenburg Tashkent line thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapparr Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khowja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly loses the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1921 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commencement was made with the Lori Shikhar Railway which starting from Peshawar was designed to penetrate the Mullagori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this was the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar Ghazni Kabul line.

Relations with India

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has

early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained. When the late Abdurrahman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter, he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Pendik episode in 1885—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders and those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well armed regular and irregular troops, to gather with two hundred thousand tribal levies and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St James.

Afghanistan and the War—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and ac-

quired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts but that they must trust him, certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German missions at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a Jihad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified, he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side, his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained, but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come, they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced, he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan, he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with, the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah, and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken

place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book 1923 pp 196-197.

Post War Relations—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Muzoonie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no

changes are popular, especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later apparently abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country, roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out. Friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darakand, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico*. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian

good faith under the Anglo Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg Tashkent railway to Termez. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened.

Russo Afghan Treaty—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows—

Clause 1—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object it is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition or other war material meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanullah, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanullah, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal—King Amanullah returned to his realm as full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustafa Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of reform, or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. A diet after edict was issued changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed. It was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil, the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed. In September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy, in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time the pay of the regular troops fell into arrears.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the Lame Mullahs raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilezai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly at variance against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey after centuries of close contact with the West and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A change of Kings—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *badmash*, Bacha I Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanullah and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanullah on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation where he remained. Bacha I Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha I Saqqao was executed with other rebels and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohistan. Bacha I Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest-free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were reopened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah—This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the after

noon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize giving, when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this young servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nidru Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by him and his son, Muhammad Zahir. The

latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new king started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since passed and during them the new young king, by his staid and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne.

British Representative—Lt Col. Sir FRASER LATHKESLEY CBE.

VII - TIBET

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long drawn out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse

with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorjjeff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the councils of the Dalai Lama. After a few years residence at Lhasa Dorjjeff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khoinba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjjeff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjjeff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Lhuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890, to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung, to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy five lakhs of

rupees), the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy five lakhs of rupees to twenty five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890 and the Trade Regulation of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade routes and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her well respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, irksome, had taken refuge in Sining. Thence he proceeded to Peking where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisurely stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas

of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased up the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh feng. Cut off from all support from China surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case, they surrendered and sought escape not through China but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913 in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration, and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr Ivan Chen representing China and Mr Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, thrashed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject it is understood that a Convention was initiated in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet.

proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Peking was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in

Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.G., I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese have lately tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without persuading the Tibetans to accept closer association.

There followed in 1936 the death of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans have ever since been trying to discover the babe in whose body, they believe, his re-incarnation must simultaneously have occurred. They have so far not succeeded. Meanwhile the Tashi Lama who occupies the spiritual chieftainship in Tibet is the Dalai Lama does the chieftainship in temporal affairs is living in China, having left Tibet during the lifetime of the late Dalai Lama, as a result it is sad of disagreement with him. To all outward appearances events proceed from day to day in Tibet as before. A British Goodwill Mission visited Tibet in the winter of 1950. It spent several months in Lhasa and there established or renewed highly friendly relations with the Tibet Government officials and the Tibetan people. The Mission was led by Mr. P. J. Gould, I.C.S., of the Political Department, who has many personal friends among the leading men of Tibet, and one of his colleagues was left behind in Lhasa where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Tibet and the headquarters of the Government of India.

Political Officer in Sikkim. Mr. T. G. Gould, I.C.S.

VIII—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit, now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (q.v.), it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of Infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladakh. Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British

resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaj, Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsheer, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of Bhutan and Sikkim, whose rulers are Mongolian by ex-

traction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government, a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bilehkhahori to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

Assam and Burma

We then come to the Assam border tribes—the Dadas the Miris the Abors and the Mishmis. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given trouble. The murder of Mr Williamson and Dr Gregorson by the Mityong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N.E. frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries. Close contact with these forest clad and leech infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasares a Tibeto Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously prosecuted by the Independent tribes. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of India from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Mitykina and Bhamo districts of Burma. Over the greater part of this area, a labyrinth of hills in the north, no direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins. Civilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent encroachments from the Chinese side. Negotiations between Britain and China on this subject were long in progress, particularly

with a view to the frontier between Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan where the absence of a defined boundary makes the maintenance of the peace difficult. A Delimitation Commission (consisting of British and Chinese Commissioners with a Neutral President) proceeded to the frontier region in November 1935, to spend the winter settling the line between the two countries. The Neutral President is the distinguished Swiss engineer officer, Colonel F. Iselin. It became obvious in April 1936, that the Commission would be unable to complete its work before the end of the current dry season and the Chairman therefore decided that it should disperse and reassemble in November, 1936, to complete its task.

On re-assembling according to this plan, the Commission spent several more months completing its inquiries and eventually in the Spring of 1937 presented a unanimous report. This document of which full details have not yet been published, definitely laid down upon the map the frontier line between Burma and Yunnan as prescribed by the latest Anglo-Chinese agreement on the subject. It therefore provides both Governments with exact data for the pursuit of negotiations concerning frontier questions still unsettled between them.

There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,300,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Northern Shan Railway to Lashio, opened in 1903, was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure. The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection. The five Karenni States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karenni the frontier runs between Siam and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the measures to abolish slavery in the Hukawng Valley. In this remote place in the north east of Burma a mild system of slavery existed, but in response to the initiative and pressure of British officers they were all freed by April 1926.

NEPAL

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-capped peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhaktapur, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a representative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same treaty the Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's laudatory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having bravely fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a

dignified figure head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunats. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander in Chief who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister.

The present Minister is the head of affairs of Nepal is Maharaja Bhum, Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana GCSI GCMG, KCSI, VC, YD. Yit Jung Protting Shum Chum Luh Chum Shang Ching (Chinese), Honorary Lieutenant General British Army, and Hon. Colonel, 4th Gurkhas, who succeeded the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana as Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief in November 1929. Soon after this accession to power with the consummate skill and political acumen of a born diplomat he averted a threatened breach of relations with Tibet. A man of proved ability as the Commander in Chief of Nepal he has inaugurated several urgent and important works of public utility. Already he has abolished certain uneconomical impost such as those on salt, cotton, etc. has tentatively suspended capital punishment in the kingdom with a view to its final abolition, constructed a second water works, improved mintage and expanded general education. The reclamation on a large scale of forest areas both in the hills and the Terai is now going on, to provide a hearth and home for Gurkhas retiring from British Service and put to the overflow population now migrating outside the country. In all his public utterances he has expressed an earnest desire to uphold and augment the traditional friendship with the British Government.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the lowlands. Mineral wealth is supposed to be great, but, like other sources of revenue, has not been developed. Communications in the State are primitive, but since 1920 the Government has already undertaken the construction of a good and prominent road for vehicular traffic from Amlekhgunj to Blumphedi—the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—and also has installed a ropeway to connect this base with the capital proper covering a distance of 14 miles. A light railway from Amlekhgunj covering a distance of 25 miles in the route and connecting with the B & N W Ry at Raxaul also has been constructed and opened for traffic since March 1927. It has also put up a telephone over this route connecting the capital with the frontier township of Birgunje near Raxaul. The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000, the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The State is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains of inscribed pillars.

British Envoy—Lieut Col F M Bailey, CIE.

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Calat and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in involving Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samarra.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra the port at the mouth of the Shat el Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra via Nasareh, on the Euphrates thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-el-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kirkir in the direction of Mosul. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates. A link

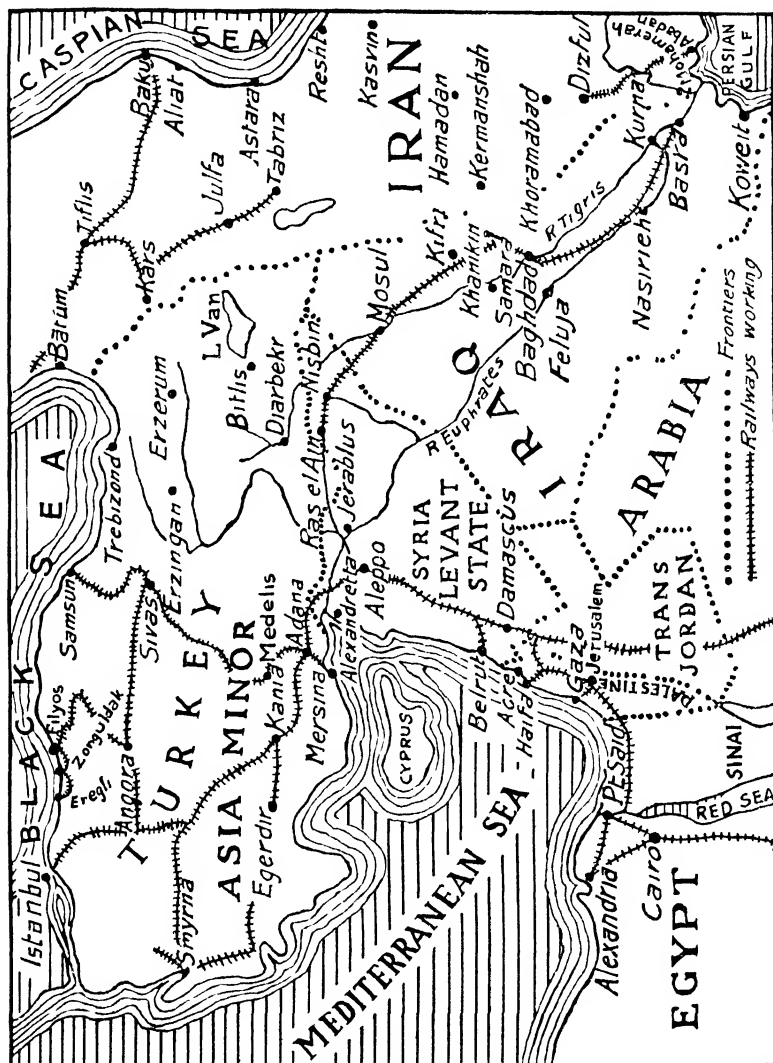
between the Iraq system and the railways of Asia Minor has not yet materialised.

The Trans Persian line to join the Russian (Caucasian system) and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the termini of a Trans Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

The Foreign Minister of Persia, or Iran as it is now called, visited New Delhi in November, 1915, for informal discussions with the Government of India with a view to enlisting British help in the development of rail communications in Eastern Persia. The development thus envisaged was of a new Persian railway system linked with the British line running from Quetta, through Nushki, towards the Baluchistan-Sistan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was extended across the Sistan border into Persia during the Great War. Its terminus was then at Duzdap (or Zaidabad), in Persia. It has long ceased to be used further towards Persia than Nokkundi, in Baluchistan. The informal discussions did not crystallize into an agreement of formal undertaking on either side.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the current situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Iranian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a railway from Mohammerah at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat el Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia, where the valuable West Persian oilwells also lie. Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and has a large trade there.



The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company, but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Duplex were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander in Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Duplex had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal, and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Muslim adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and

the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against the prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French, Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabadi, and Mehildpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan, and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the hostilities which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Muddki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Alwal and Sohraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War, when after an indecisive action at Chillianwala, our brave armies were finally overcome at Gujerat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops. In the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops, and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn, interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances, and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the

introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skillful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangai Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime, mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860 the Amoyea Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, *viz* Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor reorganizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, *viz* Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's reorganization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q. therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1915. With the alteration of the designation Army to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, new principles or war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Present System of Administration

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and Its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. This post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience.

The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government. In the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

The Commander in Chief—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Indian Army who succeeded Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of Defence, the formulation and execution of the Defence policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander in Chief and Defence Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander in Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, *viz*, the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Master General of Ordnance.

The Defence Department—The Department is administered by a Secretary who like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1918. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary, two Under Secretaries, a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, a Director of Regulations and Forms, and one Assistant Secretary.

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration

of the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administrative matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice President, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Master General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department, and the Financial Adviser Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. An Under Secretary in the Defence Department, acts as its Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander in Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander in Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding in Chief and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organization are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that commands comprise 13 districts, 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 30 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana, the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency, the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Assam, the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Karachi, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding in Chief of each command is responsible for the command administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burma district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four command areas. The Aden Independent brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was transferred to the administrative control of His

Majesty's Government from the 1st April 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

- (1) Covering Troops,
- (2) The Field Army,
- (3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander in Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

- (a) The General Staff Branch,
- (b) The Adjutant General's Branch,
- (c) The Quartermaster General's Branch,
- (d) The Master General of Ordnance Branch.

General Staff Branch

C G S—Lieut. General Sir Ivo I. B. Vesev, KCB, KBE, CMG, DSO, Brit. Ser.
D C G S—Maj. Genl. C. J. E. Auchinleck, CB, CSI, DSO, OBE, IA.
M G, Cav—Maj. Genl. G. E. H. Brooke, DSO, MC, Brit. Ser.
M G, R A—Maj. Genl. R. H. Carrington, DSO, Brit. Ser.
S O in C—Brig. C. J. S. McCornu, OBE, MC, Brit. Ser.

This Branch deals with military policy with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India, the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India, the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

Adjutant General's Branch

A G—Major General R. C. Wilson, CB, DSO, MC.
D A G—Maj. Genl. M. S. Sunders, CB, DSO, IA.
D M S—Maj. Genl. L. A. Walker, CB, IMS, KES.

This Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate-General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General's Branch.

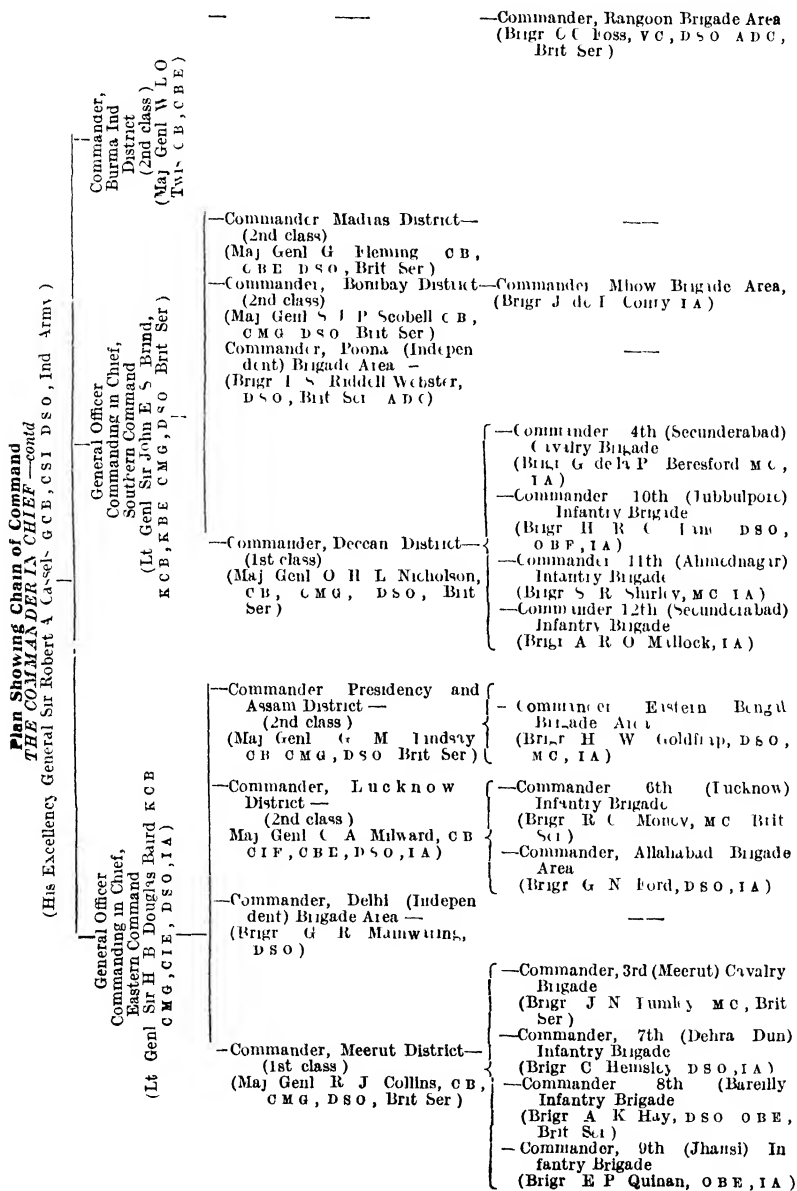
**Plan Showing Chain of Command
THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF**

(His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassel, GCB, CSI, DSO Ind Army)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Northern Command
(Lt Genl Sir John F. D. Coleridge
KCB (N.C. DSO, IA, ADC)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Western Command
(Lt Genl Sir Walter W. Pitt Taylor,
KCB, C MG DSO Brit Ser)

- Commander, Baluchistan District — (1st class)
(Maj) Genl J J Huddleston
C B C MG, DSO, MC, Brit Ser
- Commander, Zhob (Independent) Brigade Area
(Brigr) J J Ross, OBI, MC IA)
- Commander Sind (Independent) Brigade Area
(Lt Col) A J H Chope DSO, IA)
- Commander, Waziristan District — (2nd class)
(Maj) Genl D F Robertson
C B DSO, IA)
- Commander, Lahore District — (1st class)
(Maj) Genl B R Moberly C B DSO, IA)
- Commander, Rawalpindi District — (1st class)
(Maj) Genl L de Burgh, C B, DSO, OBE, IA)
- Commander Kohat District — (2nd class)
(Maj) Genl H J Houghton, C B, OBE, CBE, IA)
- Commander, Peshawar District — (1st class)
(Maj) Genl C P D Strettell, C B IA)
- Commander, 4th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr) B C T Paget, DSO, MC, Brit Ser
- Commander, 5th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr) F J Fontm, MC, IA)
- Commander, Razmik Brigade
(Brigr) J S Marsahll, C B, DSO OBE, IA)
- Commander, Bannu Brigade
(Brigr) E H Maynard MC IA)
- Commander, Wana Brigade
(Brigr) L M Heath, CBE DSO MC IA)
- Commander, 2nd (Sialkot) Cavalry Brigade
(Brigr) F Gwiltin, DSO MC, IA)
- Commander, Perozpore Brigade Area
(Brigr) H M Purrows IA)
- Commander, Jullunder Brigade Area
(Brigr) G C B Buckland DSO, MC IA)
- Commander, Lahore Brigade Area
(Brigr) E I Wilson DSO Brit Ser
- Commander, Ambala Brigade Area
(Brigr) E G Hall, CBE, IA)
- Commander, 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr) R D Inskip, DSO, MC)
- Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr) C D Noyes MC, IA)
- Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade
(Brigr) A N Joyner Ackland DSO MC Brit Ser)
- Commander Kohat Brigade
(Brigr) R S Abbott, MC, IA)
- Commander, 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade
(Brigr) H Macdonald, DSO, IA)
- Commander, Landikotai Brigade
(Brigr) A L M Molesworth, IA)
- Commander Peshawar Brigade
(Brigr) R N O Connol, DSO, MC, Brit Ser)
- Commander Nowshera Brigade
(Brigr) Hon H R L G Alexander, CSI, DSO, MC Brit Ser ADC)



Quarter Master General's Branch

Q M G—Lt Genl Sir Aithui W H M
Mons KCB, CMG, DSO, IA

D Q M G—Maj Genl H F Salt, CB,
CMG, DSO, Brit Ser

D S & T—Maj Genl L M Steward, CB,
CBE, IA

This Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, *i.e.* foodstuffs, forage, fuel etc. and is responsible for the following Services—Transportation Movements, Quartermaster Supply and Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

Master General of the Ordnance Branch

M G O—Genl Sir Henry E ap Rhys
Pryce, KCB, CMG, DSO, IA, ADC

D M G O—Maj Genl R H Hazlet CB,
CBE, DSO, Brit Ser

This Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories and is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food stuffs &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master General is also responsible for the design, inspection and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, small arms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are

(1) MILITARY SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Mil Secy—Maj Genl N C Bannatyne,
CBE, CIE, IA

The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, of officers of the Indian Land Forces, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

(2) ENGINEER IN CHIEF'S BRANCH

E in C—Maj Genl H S Gaskell, CB,
DSO, Brit Ser

The Engineer in Chief is the head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, *viz.* the Major General, Cavalry, the Major General, Royal Artillery, and the Adviser and Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The duties of the Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, India and the Inspector of Physical Training are carried out by the Commandants of Army School of Education, India, Belgaum and Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, respectively.

Regular British Forces in India

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in peace time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 567 other ranks.

British Infantry—The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 45, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 865 other ranks.

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion. This number was increased to twelve in 1927. In 1929, a change of organisation was introduced, and the battalion now comprises—*Headquarters Wing*—1 Support Company and 3 Rifle Companies. Each Rifle Company has 4 Lewis guns. The Support Company is organised into—Headquarters and 3 Platoons (all on pack) each of 2 Sections of 2 Vickers guns each. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 42 Indian other ranks. The Support Company platoon, as it is called is transferred *en bloc* to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows.

Royal Horse Artillery—Comprises four independent batteries. Each battery is armed with six 18 pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades—Four brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Four brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. A brigade on the higher establishment consists of 2 batteries of six 18 prs each and 2 batteries of six 4.5" Howitzers. A brigade on the lower establishment consists of 2 batteries of four 18 prs each and 2 batteries of four 4.5" Howitzers.

Field (Mechanised) Brigade—Two mechanised brigades each consisting of two batteries with armed four 18 pounder guns, and two batteries armed with four 4.5" howitzers.

Indian Mountain Brigades—Six brigades each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries. One unbrigaded mountain battery also one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral and one Survey Section. All batteries are armed, with four 3.7 howitzers. The armaments of the Frontier posts at Fort Milward, Fort Salop, Fort Jhansi, Wana Mir Ali, Wana Ihal, Chaman, Hindubagh Landi Kotai Shagari Chikdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades, R A.

Mountain Brigades—There are two such brigades. Three batteries in each brigade, two of which are armed with six 6" howitzers and one battery with four 60 pounder guns.

Heavy Brigade—One battery at Bombay and one at Karachi.

Anti Aircraft—Headquarters One battery, located at Bombay. The battery is armed with eight 3 inch 20 cwt guns.

Indian Regiment of Artillery—The first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade and is designated A Field Brigade Indian Artillery. The establishment of this brigade consists of brigade headquarters, 2 batteries each of 18 prs guns and 2 batteries each of four 4.5" howitzers.

Artillery Training Centres—One centre at Muttra, for Indian ranks of R H A and of field medium and anti air craft batteries and another centre at Ambala for Indian ranks of Light Mountain and Heavy Artillery. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel. A training battery to recruit and train Indian ranks for the Indian Artillery has been formed from 1st April 1936 by expanding the Royal Artillery Training Centre at Muttra. There is also a R A Boys Depot at Bangalore.

Engineer Services

The Engineer in Chief—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The Engineer in Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander in Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for

(1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace

(2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace

(4) The execution and maintenance of all military works

(5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him

The Organisation—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, viz., the Sappers and Miners and the Military Engineer Services.

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore. King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Roorkee. Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian Army Officers from the late Pioneer Corps, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non commissioned officers. Indian non commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. Each Corps is commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Instruction, an Officer in Charge Works shops, an Adjutant, three Quartermasters, three Subadar Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster.

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany Infantry Divisional Headquarters. Companies are small units containing highly qualified tradesmen and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies; they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, e.g. heavy bridging work, large water supplies, electrical and mechanical installation.

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, and Burma except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders in each of these two areas, of the Governor and Agent to the Governor General, respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer in Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer in Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer in Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer, while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N W F P and is Secretary, P W D, to the Govt of N W F Province. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the

Secretary, P W D., to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R E., and Technical Officers. At the headquarters of each district there is a Commander, Royal Engineers assisted in certain districts by A C S R L Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into sub divisions under Sub divisional Officers. The sub divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores. There are sub overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by store keepers.

Royal Air Force in India

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander in Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The air force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieutenant General in the Army. The appointment is now held by Air Marshal Sir Edgar R. Tullow Hewitt KCB CMC DSO MC.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely air staff personnel, technical stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters.

Subordinate formations—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are—

- (i) GROUP COMMAND, comprising 2 Wing Stations of two squadrons each, on a station basis
- (ii) Wing Command comprising 2 squadrons not on a station basis
- (iii) Station Commands
- (iv) The Aircraft Depot
- (v) The Aircraft Park
- (vi) The Transport Flight
- (vii) R A F Hill Depot Lower Topa

Group Command—The Group Command is known as No 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters, and is located at Peshawar. The Group Commander is a Group Captain, corresponding in rank to a Colonel in the Army. His staff is organised on the same system as that of the Headquarters of the R A F in India. The

establishment of the Group consists of 7 officers and 21 airmen.

The subordinate units to No 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters are as follows—

- No 1 Wing Station, R A F, Kohat
- No 2 Wing Station, R A F, Risalpur

Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar

Wing Command—There is one Wing Command only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R A F, located at Quetta. The Wing Commander is an officer with Air Force rank corresponding to a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

He is equipped with a staff organised on approximately the same system as the Headquarters of a Group. The Wing Establishment consists of 5 officers and 13 airmen.

Wing Station Commands—There are 2 Wing station commands in India, one located at Peshawar and the other at Risalpur. Each station consists of two squadrons on a reduced squadron basis with one administrative head, i.e., Station Headquarters under the command of a Wing Commander. The strength of the Station Headquarters is 8 officers and 112 airmen, while that of the two squadrons totals 24 officers and 106 airmen. The wing Station at Risalpur also administers the Parachute Section.

The Squadrons—Of the 8 squadrons 7 are extended along the North West frontier from Quetta to Risalpur and one is stationed at Ambala.

The squadron is the primary air force unit, and it consists normally, of a Headquarters and three flights of aeroplanes. A flight can be detached temporarily but not permanently from its squadron as repair facilities, workshops and stores cannot economically be organised on anything less than a squadron basis. The squadrons headquarters comprises the officers and other ranks required for the command and administration of the squadron as a whole, it includes the workshops and repair units, the armouries and equipment stores of the squadrons.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type of aeroplane with which the squadron is equipped, but speaking generally squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aeroplanes, i.e., four in each of three flights. This does not however apply to the twin engined bombing squadrons.

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with Bristol fighters and four with Wapitis and they are allotted for distant reconnaissance and bombing duties, of the other four, which are allotted for Army Co-operation duties, two squadrons are equipped with Bristol fighters and two with Wapitis aircraft.

Squadron Establishment—The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of seven officers in the Headquarters, and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties. This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The establishment of other ranks is 123 airmen.

The Aircraft Depot—The Aircraft Depot may be conveniently described as the wholesale store and provision department of the Royal Air Force. Technical stores are received from the United Kingdom, and in the first instance, held by this unit. It is the main workshop and repair shop of the Force, where all engine repairs, and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. New aeroplanes received from the United Kingdom are also erected here. The Depot is located at Drigh Road Karachi.

The Aircraft Park—Relatively to the Aircraft Depot, the Aircraft Park may be described as a central retail establishment intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The Stocks held in the Park are, however, usually limited to items necessary at short notice for operations and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local conditions will admit. In war, an Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation though the aircraft Park in India cannot be made mobile under ordinary conditions. In peace, the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. In addition to the above functions, practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for R A F vehicles and all other mechanical transport vehicles in the command are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Transport Unit is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishment—The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R A F of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps R A F in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years after which period, they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers non commissioned officers and airmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non commissioned officers and airmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Technical Section | Aircraft Depot [*] |
| (artificers) | Aircraft Park |
| (b) M T Drivers Section | All Units |
| (c) Followers Section | All Units |

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows—

Officers	262
Airmen	1,828
Indian Officers, other ranks and followers	1,010
Civilians	509

The Royal Air Force Medical Services—In India, as in the United Kingdom the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronautics therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 10 officers and 2 airmen. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the R A F in India.

Indian Air Force—This force came into existence on 8th October 1932 the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers. These officers will form the first unit of the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

Regular Indian Forces

Indian Cavalry—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21.

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises

- | |
|--|
| 14 British officers |
| 10 Indian officers |
| 492 Indian non commissioned officers and men |
| 192 Followers |

Indian Infantry—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows

	Battalions
19 Infantry Regiments consisting of	98
3 Regiments of Sappers and Miners	7
10 Gurkha regiments consisting of	20
32	125

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
Infantry	12	20	703
Gurkhas	13	22	898

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows —

British Officers 10 Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed *e.g.* road making etc. were now generally performed by labour. The whole organization has therefore been disbanded and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

Reserves for the various units of the Indian Army have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

Reserve—The conditions of the reserve areas follows —

The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class C reservists for Indian Cavalry, Artillery Sappers and Miners, Signals and Infantry and class I for Gurkha Rifles. The new class C reserve was introduced for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Signals with effect from 1st October 1932 and for Indian Infantry with effect from 1st May 1932. There still remain a number of classes A and B reservists which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve but those will be gradually eliminated.

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially.

Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment in, the reserve. When called up for service or training reservists receive pay and allowances in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows —

Cavalry	2,940
Artillery	2,044
Engineers	2,340
Indian Signal Corps	625
Infantry	22,120
Gurkhas	2,000
Railway Nucleus Reserve	652
Supplementary Reserve	255
Total	32,986

The Indian Signal Corps—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer in Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with

signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jubbulpore, and is commanded by a Lieut. Colonel, assisted by a staff. British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The various types of field units and the number maintained are —

Corps Signals Headquarters including Line and Wireless Company	2
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops	4
Divisional Signals	4
District Signals	3
Experimental Wireless Section	1
Job Signal Section	

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of Communications on the North West Frontier to the Post and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the A and C troops of Cavalry Brigades. Signals to include a Wireless Section each the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters, 1 the District Signals are located at Peshawar, Waziristan and Kohat.

Royal Tank Corps—Six armoured car companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more companies arrived in 1925. Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They were located as follows—the Northern Group at Rawalpindi this Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at Poona. This Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Southern and Western Commands.

These have been abolished and their duties are carried out by the Commander R. Tank Corps Northern Command, so far as that command is concerned and by the Commandant R. T. C. School Ahmednagar in respect of the other three commands. There is a school at Ahmednagar for the training of R. T. C. personnel and the conduct of experiments.

Organisations—3 Light Tank Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 25 Carden Lloyd Light Tanks, 4 for Company Headquarters and 7 per section.

5 Armoured Car Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 16 armoured cars. 1 for Company Headquarters and 5 per section. The armoured cars at present in India are of various types.

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below —

	British Officers	British other ranks	Followers	Motor cars	Motor cycles	Armoured cars	Lorries
Tank Corps School	5	41	15	1	2	9	9
Armoured Car Company	12	145	2	2	6	16	10

Medical Services—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations —

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India

(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment

(c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub assistant surgeons

(d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

(e) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India

(f) The Army Dental Corps

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service

(h) The Indian Hospital Corps

Of these categories the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster General, is constituted in three main branches, namely (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The

latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is generically, a sub division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table —

SUPPLY

Officers with King's commissions	132
Indian officers	83
British other ranks	250
Civilians	734
Followers	1,881
Total	3,080

ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	52
Indian officers	125
British other ranks	37
Civilians	97
Indian other ranks	9,809
Followers	1,475
Total	11,595

There are also 1,576 driver reservists.

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 13,258 and 3,916 respectively. There are also 401 ponies and 12 bullocks. Wheeled and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower establishment represent the pre-war 'cadre', other companies being maintained in peace time at full war establishment.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	73
Indian officers	54
British other ranks	155
Indian other ranks	3,087
Civilians	180
Followers	990
Total	4,539

There are also 3,270 reservists.

The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following —

(a) Field units—

- 6 M T Companies consisting of 6 head quarters and 24 sections
- 5 Motor ambulance units
- 2 M T F Companies (Mobile Repair Units) consisting of 2 head quarters and 4 sections
- Headquarters Chaklala

(b) Maintenance units—

- Headquarters Maintenance Group (M T)
- 4 Heavy Repair shops
- Central M T Stores Depot
- Vehicle Reserve Depot
- Experimental Section

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2,068 vehicles with 109 motor cycles.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps.

The Ordnance Services which are under the M G O may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores. A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State.

Army Remount Department—The following are among the most important duties for the remount service.—The provision of animals for the Army in India. The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. The animal mobilization of all units, services and departments of the Army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the Army both in peace and war. The administration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilization. Breeding operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows

The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and an Assistant Director. 4 Remount officers, on attached to each Command Headquarters, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 5 District Remount officers of horse breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud, 10 Assistant Remount officers and 8 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops Indian cavalry and artillery, I A S C units, the remount department (excluding horse breeding operations) etc. The veterinary services include The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The organisation consists of 20 veterinary hospitals. Class I, 25 veterinary hospitals, Class II, 25 branch veterinary hospitals, 9 sick lines and 12 Indian Army Veterinary Corps Sections of personnel posted to veterinary hospitals during peace and forming a cadre for expansion on mobilisation to provide technical personnel for all veterinary units.

Military Farms Department—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster General consists of two branches.

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools —

British officers	Indian officers	B O	I O	Civilians
65	52	164	90	490

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows —

Cavalry, 7 years service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse), drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve, and 4 years service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.

S & M Corps, 7 years service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry (except Gurkhas and trans frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais), 7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, 4 years' service in army.

Indian combatant personnel of British Infantry 6 years in army.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordinance (corps 4 years service in the army)

Annual transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and 9 in the reserve

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years service in army

Bandsmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in army

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all schoolmasters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, furriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers 10 years' service in army

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps—These forces are civil troops i.e., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are however officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following—Kurrum Militia, Lochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts (Militia Scouts), Zhob militia and the Mekran Levy Corps

The Auxiliary Force

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency, and in the result an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service—cavalry, artillery, engineer infantry—in which are included railway battalions, machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force

are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Section at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are performed by the Light Companies R 1 to R 4 (A to D) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial battalions, urban units and the university training corps units. The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drills during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units.

The members of the provincial battalions accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number is now eighteen and, though the unit establish-

ment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I I F Medical Branch the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training. Members of *urban units* have only a provincial liability. 4 such units were constituted in 1928 in Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces, one of which has since been dis-banded. Members enrolled for a period of 6 years and train all the year round. During his first year every man does 32 days preliminary training and in every subsequent year 16 days periodical training.

The Indian State Forces

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated Imperial Service Troops, consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops namely

Class A—Troops in this class are organised on the present day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army.

Class B—These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A, but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops.

Class C—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorized and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st October 1936 amounted to—

	Authorized strength	Actual strength
Artillery	1 616	1,409
Cavalry	9 294	8 574
Infantry	38 158	32,547
Camel Corps	466	430
Motor Machine (Gun Section)	150	93
Sappers	1 301	1,054
Transport Corps	1 535	1 443
Grand total	52 550	45 649

Officers

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Within recent years several Indians have received King's Commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time scale up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College Sandhurst or the Royal

Military Academy, Woolwich Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non commissioned officers of Indian Regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer who, as a general rule also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Until 1931 ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were 7th Light Cavalry, 16th Light Cavalry, 2nd Madras Pioneers, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 5th Royal Buffs, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q V O I I), 1/15th Punjab Regiment, 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

In 1932 a considerable advance in the Indianization of the Army was made by the announcement that it was intended to Indianize a Division of all Arms and a Cavalry Brigade. In order to implement this decision the following units have been marked for Indianization: 3rd Cavalry, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, 5/6th Rajputana Rifles, 5/8th Punjab Regiment, 5/10th Baluch Regiment, 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment and 6th Royal Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles, in addition to units of Indian Artillery, Engineers, etc., together with the usual complement of an artillery services, to make up a complete Division. The Indian Regiment of Artillery has been formed on the 15th January 1935 and the first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade. This brigade is designated A Field Brigade, Indian Artillery.

In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It will provide officers for all arms: cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

Indian Military Academy—How to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun has recently

been under consideration. A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October, 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail. It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature and of a circular reply to this memorandum by the Commander in Chief, Sir Robert Ross. The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed.

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianization of the Army since they thought that the process could be speeded up. They then made observations and suggestions on various points—such as for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training, young officers was too extensive, that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments, that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced, that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities, that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded, that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favourably dealt with.

The Commander in Chief in reply, expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations. Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that officers would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadships must inevitably be gradual and depend largely on public opinion.

Training Institutions

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units—

Staff College, Quetta

Senior Officers School, Belgium

School of Artillery, Karkul

Equitation School, Saugar

Small Arms Schools (India), at Pichuruthi and Ahmednagar

Army School of Physical Training, Ambala

Army Signal School, Poona

Royal Tank Corps School Ahmednagar

Army School of Education, Belgium

Army School of Cookery, Poona

Army Veterinary Schools Ambala and Poona

Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi

Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kurkee

The object of these Schools is to ensure to all the units throughout the Army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arms and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927. Instruction in the rifle, light gun, etc., is carried out at Pachmarhi and in the machine gun at Ahmednagar.

The King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at the Lum, Jullundur and Ajmere, and the Kitchener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army. The latter at present assists in the training of Indian NCOs for promotion to Viceroy's Commission. The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through the Indian Military Academy.

Army in India Reserve of Officers—Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of truned officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A I R O published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve—

(1) Ex-Officers who having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered.

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.

The strength of the Reserve on the 1st January 1937 was 779.

The Fighting Races—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India. But the experiences of the great war have caused some modifica-

tions in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the Frontier. They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East being good horsemen and expert men at arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battalions, which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwals and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwals are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Maharrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived their reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Maharratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged.

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers 4 non commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations

Summary of India's Effort in the War — In a despatch by the Commander in Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed His Excellency gives in it the following

figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non combatants, the pre war strength was 45,000, an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000 *

Effectives, 1936

	Officers with King's Commissions	Indian Commissioned Officers	British other ranks	Indian Officers with Victoria Commissions	Indian other ranks	Clerks and other civilians	Followers	Indian reservists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps)	3,997	66	3,922	3,130	1,21,608	177	18,988	32,984
II Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services)	589		459	23	135	1,380	518	
III Military Training Establishments (exclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps)	107		133	11	84	62	492	
IV Educational Establishments	65		164	52	90	490	246	
V Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	398		671	279	13,669	1,439	5,801	4,846
VI Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	115		569	6	1,082	876	190	85
VII Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	863		8,037	622	4,265		4,697	3,570
VIII Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	44	15	4	118	54	48	92	77
IX Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II)	26		15	8	150	273	2,612	
X Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department)	329	60	114	144	587	5,240	2,010	169
XI Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments)	121		251	28	6			
Total	6,650	141	57,103	4,421	1,42,221	9,985	35,641	41,743

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War see "The Indian Year Book" 1920 on p 152, et seq

Budget Expenditure on National Defence

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Navy and Military Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India from the 1st April, 1920 to the 31st March, 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2s per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transaction into rupees. From the 1st April 1927 the accounts

are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s 6d per rupee.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the receipts side of the budget. This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments, which amount to considerable sums.

The Provincial Governments incur no expenditure for Military purposes.

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross)

Table 1

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget estimates as passed
	Rupees (000 s omitted)		
Defence Services—Effective	40 28 45	41 59 17	42,83,05
Defence Services—Non effective	8 60 99	8,72 06	8 37,54
Transfer to Defence Reserve Fund from	68,92	24,89	82,40
Total	49 64,27	50 06 34	50,38,19

NOTES—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non effective services, but does not include debt service.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

1 The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately —

Table 2

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
	Rupees (000 s omitted)		
INDIA			
A Standing Army			
(1) Effective Services			
Fighting Services			14 20 17
Administrative Services			6,57,58
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			2,46 58
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc			1 95 08
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			3 10 50
Special Services			
Transportation, Conservancy, anti malarial measures hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			1,88 76
Total Effective Services			30,18 67
(2) Non effective Services			
Non-effective charges			3,67,26
B Auxiliary and Territorial Forces			
Effective			63 21
C Royal Air Force			
Effective			99,92
Non-effective			32
Total India			
Effective	36,40,49	37,32,07	31,81,80
Non effective	3,56,88	3,56,58	3,67,58
Total	39 97,37	40,88,65	35,49,38

Table 2—contd

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
ENGLAND			
	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
1 <i>Standing Army</i>			
(1) Effective Services			
Fighting Services			2 93,52
Administrative Services			40,50
Manufacturing establishments (Including stores)			28,18
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc			10,32
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			47 20
Special Services			
Transportation, Conservancy, anti malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			92 48
Total Effective Services			4 19,72
(2) Non effective Services			4,55,80
B <i>Royal Air Force</i>			
Effective			94,74
Non effective			5 20
Total England			9,75,46
Total Defence Services Expenditure			
Effective	40 28 35	41 59 17	42,83 00
Non effective	8,66,19	8,72 06	8 37 54
Grand Total	48 94 54	50,31 23	51 20 59

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, educational establishments in England for Indian Services leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments purchase of imported stores etc. The expenditure on non effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service and of various gratuities.

Although a sum of Rs 454.5 millions only has been allotted in the Budget for 1936-37 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services Rs 503.8 millions (including receipts) will be available for expenditure under the heading "Military Services" made up of Rs 392.8 millions for expenditure in India and Rs 109.9 millions in England.

The gross working expenses of military establishments such as bakeries, pasture and dairy farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is as shown below —

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
	(Rupees	000 s omitted)	
India	3 12 52	3,62 09	3 65 61
England	3,80	4 23	4.05
Total	3,16 32	3,66,32	3,69,66

Cost of the Army—A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's contribution towards the recruiting and training expenses in England of the British troops and airmen who serve for a part of their time in India. The Tribunal has also examined India's counter claim to a contribution towards the cost of her defence expenditure.

The Tribunal was an advisory body which met in November with instructions to report to the Prime Minister. The Chairman was Sir Robert Garran, until recently Solicitor General in the Commonwealth of Australia. Lord Tomlin and Lord Dunedin were nominated by His Majesty's Government, and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Sir Muhammad Sulaiman, the Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, by the Government of India.

The matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent of the total expenditure, and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

Capitation payments—When, after the Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company were amalgamated with those of the Crown

a capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average annual sum of roughly, £631,000.

In 1870 objections were raised by both sides to the £10 rate, and until 1878 India made payments on account averaging £440,000 per annum. An Act of Parliament confirmed these amounts as full payment with the effect of writing off outstanding War Office claims. In 1890 the capitation rate was fixed at £7 10s. Meanwhile the British forces in India had been substantially increased and the altered rate represented an annual expenditure of about £734,000. A committee presided over by Lord Justice Romer was appointed in 1907. It held that the capitation charge was justified in principle. In the following year the Secretaries of State for India and War (Lord Morley and Lord Haldane) agreed to a compromise whereby the rate was raised to £11 8s, the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1926-28 to approximately £4,500,000 and would still exceed the provisional payments by about £300,000 annually. The Government of India has disputed the bill.

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids sent home	Average constantly sick
1910 14 average	69,440	39,389	303	488	2,094 57
1915 19 "	66,199	58,367	583	1,980	3,277 53
1920	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3 488 08
1921	58 681	60,515	408	749	3,070 04
1922	60,166	37 836	284	714	1 902 32
1923	63,139	37,595	237	979	1,793 31
1924	58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857 95
1925	57,378	36 069	166	997	1,750 19
1926	56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758 60
1927	55,632	34,666	149	829	1,654 22
1928	56 327	33 034	166	556	1,635 99
1929	59,827	38,742	203	671	1,746 84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,190

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick	Ratio per 1,000 of strength			
						Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick
1910 14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544 6	4 39	5 4	20 7
1915-19 (average)	204,298	161,028	3,435	4,829	7,792	788 2	16 81	23 6	38 1
1920	216,445	164,987	2,124	4,564	9,265	762 3	9 81	21 1	42 8
1921	175,384	119,215	1,782	3 638	6,031	679 7	10 16	20 7	34 4
1922	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,659	3,839	524 0	6 86	18 0	24 6
1923	143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466 7	5 98	16 3	20 63
1924	134,742	57 014	772	1,731	2,432	423 1	5 73	12 8	18 05
1925	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,055	356 8	4 01	12 5	15 04
1926	135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,082	388 6	3 75	11 6	15 41
1927	133,200	47,054	442	1,842	1,972	358 6	3 37	12 8	15 03
1928	131,190	48,739	372	1,251	2,034	371 5	2 84	9 54	15 51
1929	154,580	45,654	639	1,431	1,864	361 5	3 42		16 8

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following —

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 139th Garhwal Rifles—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd/24th November 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Maquilsart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety, returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Havildar (then Lance Naick) Lala, 41st Dogras—killing a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naick Lala insisted

on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line with in 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter attacks and worked his gun single handed after all his men, except two belt fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance Dafedar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day, and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers—For most conspicuous bravery and self sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh es Samarivah Village. On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single handed, but all the

machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabls—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun restoring it to action. He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood.

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters. It has naturally varied in strength from time to time. In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910 when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies

squadron had considerably improved. The battleship Swiftsure had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been a flagship, and another second class cruiser replaced the Perseus.

The present composition of the East Indies Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows—

"Norfolk" (Flag), Cruiser, 9,850 tons.
"Emerald", Cruiser, 7,550 tons. "Enterprise" Cruiser, 7,580 tons (temporarily replaced by "Colombo" Cruiser, 4,200 tons), Sloops "Shorcham", "Bidford", "Fowey," and "Lupin."

India contributes £100,000 a year towards naval expenditure and approximately £3,000 a year on account of Indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty, and also maintains the Royal Indian Navy.

India's Naval Expenditure

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1896 7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is well under half a million pounds.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval Defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Sloops, 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey vessel. A fifth sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the Patrol vessels.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service under the Government of India) traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settle ments from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Oslander), were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service

The periods and titles have been as follows —

Hon E I Co's Marine	1612—1686
Bombay "	1686—1830
Indian Navy "	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	1863—1877
H M Indian Marine	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	1892
Royal Indian Navy	1934

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E India Co took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHBROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean, North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

Reorganisation Schemes—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service. His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R I M was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R I M should be reorganised

as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear Admiral Mawby as Director, R I M, to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R I M then fell upon hard times, money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R I M ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further, the Inchcape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all troopship carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of 4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine sweeping trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1934, the Bill was reintroduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circumspection, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was reintroduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. Its work in addition to training its personnel for war, *e.g.*, minesweeping, gunnery, communications, etc., includes fishery protection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval duties. A close liaison is maintained between the Royal Indian Navy and the East Indies Squadron.

Personnel, 1936

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy and P S T O, East Indies	Vice Admiral A E F Bedford, C B
Naval Secretary	Paymaster Commander M H Elliott, M B E, R N
Flag Lieutenant	Lieut Comdr St J A D Garniss, R N
Chief of the Staff	Captain A G Maundrell C I E, R N
Captain Superintendent	Commander T M S Milne Henderson, O B E, R N
Staff Officer (Operations)	Commander P A Mare, R N
Commander of the Dockyard	Commander H P Hughes Hallett, M B E, D S C R N
Squadron Signal Officer	Lieut H C Bird, R N
Squadron Gunnery Officer	Lieut K Durston, R N
Engineer Captain	Engineer Captain G L Annett, R N
Engineer Manager	Engineer Commander F Clark, R N
1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager	Engineer Lieut Comdr A B Collins
2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager	Engineer Lieut G W A Burgess, R N
Naval Store Officer	J A B Hawes, Esq (Temp)
Financial Adviser	R Jagannathan, Esq, M A, B L
Chief Superintendent	V G Rose, Esq

MARINE TRANSPORT STAFF

Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay	Commander H C Beuchamp, R N
Asst Sea Transport Officer	Lieut Comdr A H Watt, R N
Sea Transport Officer, Karachi	Lieut Comdr F F W Harvey, R N

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS

Constructor	E J Underhay, Esq
Assistant Constructor	Shavik H Aderbad, Esqr
Electrical Engineer	N T Patterson, Esq
Assistant Naval Store Officer	F Hearn, Esq (Temp)

OFFICERS

Captains	9	WARRANT OFFICERS	
Commanders	17	Gunners and Boatswains	17
Lieutenant Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub Lieutenants	47	Warrant Telegraphists	8
Engineer Captain	1	Warrant Mechanics	2
Engineer Commanders	13	Schoolmaster (Warrant Rank)	2
Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants	35	Warrant Writers	10

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions

SHIPS

		Standard Displacement			
Escort Vessel	H M I S	Clive	1,737 36 tons	1,700	Horse Power
" "	"	Cornwallis	1,405 "	2,500	"
" "	"	Hindustan	1,190 "	2,000	S H P
" "	"	Lawrence	1,134 20 "	1,900	Horse Power
" "	"	Indus	1 190 "	2,000	S H P
Surveying Vessel	"	Investigator	1,626 25 "	1,137 6	Horse Power
" "	"	Dalhousie	----- "	-----	
Patrol Vessel	"	Pathan	665 "	3,200	S H P

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi

Dockyards

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dock yards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important. The one at Calcutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with factories

Medical Staff

Medical Officer, G D Gripper R A M O

Officer in Medical Charge of Dispensary,
Assistant Surgeon P F D Mellow, I M D

R I N Warrant Officers

Officer in charge, Dockyard Police Force,
Gunner P O Hara, R I N

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Boatswain A V
Green, M B E, R I N

Appointments

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and in H M I N Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Navy —

BOMBAY

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District Nautical Surveyor,

Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District,
Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd,
3rd and 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyors

CALCUTTA

Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Nautical Surveyor
Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District
Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd,
4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors

MADRAS

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

KARACHI

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District

ADEN

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Aden District

CHITTAGONG

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

PORT BLAIR

Engineer and Harbour Master

Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant, food and moisture in the soil, so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the establishing of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions.

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country. The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till June. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons, the *Kharif* of Monsoon and the *Rabi* of winter season, each bearing its own distinctive crops. Between early June and October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North Western India benefits from showers in December and January. The south of the Peninsula, and especially the Madras Presidency, however, is more truly tropical especially in the south and depends mainly on the N. E. monsoon, here the two crop seasons can hardly be said to exist. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented. The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, viz. mid summer and when it is most needed. It should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. Heavy rainfall concentrated in a limited period though it has its drawbacks and demands a special system of agriculture has many advantages in hot countries.

Soils—Four main soil types can be recognised in India viz (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archaean system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irriga-

tion and manuring. broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable.

Agricultural Capital and Equipment—India is a country of small holdings and the commonest type is that which can be cultivated with one pair of bullocks under local conditions. Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries. Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital, there being practically no outlay on fencing, and very little on buildings or implements. Many causes militate against the accumulation of capital and agricultural indebtedness is heavy and the interest on loans high. Great progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement during the last twenty years. There are now 105,083 Co-operative Societies in India with 4,304,309 members and a working capital of nearly 96 crores of rupees. Some 90 per cent of these Societies are concerned with the financing of agriculture. Not only have these societies brought cheaper credit to the cultivator but they have striven to inculcate the lesson that cheap credit is only valuable if applied to productive purposes and have encouraged thrift.

Equipment—Practically all cultivation is done by bullocks and the capacity of these as draught animals varies from district to district as well as depending on the cultivator's individual circumstances. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single horse implements in Europe. In those tracts where irrigation is from wells bullocks are also used for drawing water, they also drive the sugarcane crusher and tread out the grain at harvest, and they are still almost the sole means of transport in rural areas. His implements being few, a cultivator's bullocks form by far the most important item of his movable property.

Implements are made of wood although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design. Iron ploughs were being introduced in large numbers in the decade following the war, but the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities in recent years has lessened the demand for these implements. The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator.

On black cotton soils the commonest implement is the *bakhar* a simple stirring implement with a broad blade. Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces, but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in. Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes, the best known of which are the *kodali* or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does

not use his feet in digging and the *khurpi* or small hand hoe. Of harvesting machinery there is none, grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand and winnowing by the agency of the wind, cultivators have come to recognize the efficiency of winnowers and simple reapers and these, like iron ploughs, are likely to become popular when conditions improve. Even motor tractor ploughs are now estimated to number hundreds and a few steam ploughing sets are at work reclaiming land from deep rooted grasses.

Cultivation—Cultivation at its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country there is plenty of room for improvement. As in any other country success in agriculture varies greatly with the character of the people depending largely as it does on thrift and industry. In most places, considering the large population, cultivation is none too good. Agriculture suffers through lack of organization and equipment. Two economic factors tend to keep down the standard of cultivation. Holdings are not only small but fragmented and the Indian laws of inheritance both perpetuate and intensify this evil. Very definite attempts are now being made in several provinces and states to amend matters and consolidate holdings but the process is necessarily slow. Secondly, cultivators rarely live on or near to their holdings but congregate in villages. The need for mutual protection is less than formerly and though tradition dies hard sub villages are now springing up in many places.

For *rabi* crops which demand a fine seed-bed preparatory tillage consists mainly of repeated treatments with the indigenous plough (or on black soils the *bakhar*) which serves the purpose of plough harrow and cultivator, combined with applications of the levelling beam. Crude as these implements are, they produce in Northern India a surface mulch and moist sub soil which is the aim of all dry farming operations. For *kharif* crops the preparation is much less thorough as it is essential to sow without delay. Manure is generally applied to more valuable crops like sugarcane cotton tobacco, etc. Seeding is either done broadcast or by drilling behind a wooden plough or drill thinning and spacing are not nearly so well done as they might be and intercultivation is generally too superficial. Harvesting is done by sickle where the crops are cut whole and there is little waste involved. At their best the ryots methods are not ineffective but being uneconomical of both cattle and manpower, they are seldom carried out fully. The use of simple improved implements and of machines which lessen the strain on the bullocks, which the agricultural department is steadily fostering, is an important factor in raising the general standard of agriculture.

Irrigation—The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, e.g., sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is

doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system is by far the largest in the world. In 1932-33 the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 75 000 miles irrigating an area of 33 million acres, and the value of crops irrigated from Government works was estimated at about 87 crores. It has been calculated that when works under construction are completed and when the various new canals are developed fully, the irrigated area will probably reach 50 million acres. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow fed rivers, the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India. Rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras and Bombay Presidencies possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world with a storage capacity of 93 500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kannambadi project in Mysore is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandara impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

Irrigation from Wells—About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old fashioned *mholas*

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures—Although the number of cattle maintained in India is very high and indeed excessive there is everywhere a shortage of farmyard manure. This is partly due to the small use of bedding, for which straw can ill be spared and to the keeping of cattle in the open but mainly to the use of dung as the principal source of village fuel. Hence the supply of organic matter to Indian soils is deficient. Unfortunately the Indian cultivator does not possess the skill of the Chinaman in the making of composts and much valuable manurial material is wasted in every Indian village and to the detriment of sanitation. Green manure crops are spreading slowly and the use of oil cakes, especially castor cake, for the more valuable crops like sugarcane and tobacco is increasing.

The general trend of the results of experiments carried on by the various agricultural departments is to show that a better supply of organic manures is everywhere important, nitrogen is the most common limiting factor for India as a whole, phosphatic manures are definitely advantageous in certain more limited tracts. Manuring for higher production is gradually spreading as the result of village demonstrations at present prices of certain artificial fertilisers, notably ammonium sulphate and the newer types of soluble phosphatic manure are definitely profitable not only for tobacco, sugarcane and market garden crops but for some staple crops, but generally speaking the fall in the prices of agricultural produce has arrested progress in the use of fertilisers.

Rice—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India although it predominates in the wetter parts of the country, viz. in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bham and Madras. The area fluctuates slightly around 80 million acres and the yield is about 30 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcast rice is grown generally in low lying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rice grows quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding

to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation the details varying with locality, the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now well over 2 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board is in progress.

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces; the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. The year 1934-35 was marked by a phenomenal increase in the amount imported (591 lakhs of tons as compared with 0.88 of a lakh in the preceding year) and also by the fact that nearly the whole of the imports came from Siam and French Indo-China mainly in the form of broken rice. These imports had such a depressing effect on prices in the Madras Presidency that it became necessary to impose an import duty of 12 annas a munda.

Wheat—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two thirds of the total area, and probably three quarters of the total output in India. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Macaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely 36 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 10½ million tons. Recent crops have averaged 9½ million tons per annum which is only slightly in anything above normal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in 1930-31 but have since been nominal. Indian wheat having been well above world parity and the home market protected by an import duty on foreign wheat. With the development of irrigation from the Flood Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population there is likely to be an exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under

improved varieties of wheat is now 7 million acres. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat.

The Millets—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*), the great millet, and Bajra, the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*). Generally speaking the Jowars require better land than the Bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for Jowar nor Bajra is manure usually applied though Jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces *rabi* Juar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*.

Cotton—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and despite the sharp fall both in quantity and value due to the trade depression raw cotton was first in the list of exports for 1931-32. The area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1929-30 was 26.2 million acres and the average yield 5.5 million bales. In the year following, as a result of low prices the area contracted to less than 22 million acres but has again risen to over 25 millions in 1931-32. Indian mills now consume annually about 2,300,000 bales of Indian cotton and at present some 100,000 bales per annum of imported cotton (Egyptian, Sudan and African) of a staple longer than is produced in India. The principal export is of short staple cotton of $\frac{1}{8}$ staple but there is also in normal years an export of Indian medium $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ staple cottons such as Punjab/American and Karunganni. The area under improved varieties of cotton is now estimated to be approximately 4 million acres. Of these 2.7 million acres represent long and medium staple cottons, the remainder being short staple varieties of improved yield and ginning percentage. There is no Indian cotton belt. Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Baroda, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces all have important cotton tracts

producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly, in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above these have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs per acre is a good crop. Of recent years as the result of the work of the agricultural departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of the staple cottons has improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the C. P. Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (commercial crops) Market Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain provinces legislation has been enacted or is under consideration with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

Exports—The exports of raw cotton from India by sea to foreign countries for the last 5 fiscal years (ending March 31st) were as follows (in thousands of bales of 400 lbs each):—

Countries	1932 33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37
United Kingdom	167	342	347	456	601
Other parts of the British Empire	7	3	6	12	14
Japan	1,085	1,022	2,011	1,759	2,427
Italy	150	261	278	154	163
France	124	163	148	166	155
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, etc.)	134	337	142	109	72
Belgium	128	145	157	225	311
Spain	52	61	60	67	26
Germany	152	247	153	263	214
Other countries	64	159	148	155	284

Japan is the most important buyer, and by virtue of an agreement between the Governments of India and Japan which will

have effect up to the 31st March 1940 for a million bales of raw cotton taken by Japan. British India will import 283 million yards of Japanese piecegoods.

Sugarcane—India until recently a large importer of sugar, is one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1935-36 is estimated at 4,007,000 acres as against 2,980,000 acres, the average for the quinquennium ending 1934-35. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indigenous hard, thin low sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1933-34 was estimated at 2.13 million acres representing 61 per cent of the total. In the United Provinces and Bihar improved canes occupy more than 80 per cent of the area. The effect of the improved varieties is clear from the fact that while the area under cane in India in 1935-36 (4.01 million acres) represents only an advance of 34.3 per cent over the quinquennial average the yield (5.91 million tons expressed as gur) represents an increase of 51 per cent. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 has given a stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods. By the end of 1934-35 there were 130 sugar factories in India making sugar by modern methods as against 31 factories prior to 1931-32 and it is expected that the season of 1935-36 will see 139 factories in operation. The total production of sugar, including that refined from gur, in 1934-35 was 679,000 tons as against 228,120 tons in 1931-32 and 684,000 tons are likely to be produced in 1935-36. Imports of sugar of all sorts in 1934-35 amounted to 223,000 tons as against 370,000 tons in 1932-33 and 901,200 tons in 1930-31. It is expected that within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act of 1934 has imposed an excise duty of 10s. per cent on Khandasari and Rs. 15.0 per cent on all other sugar except palm-yras sugar produced in factories.

Oilseeds—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

Groundnut though of modern introduction is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. The area has not however achieved stability. It rose steadily from 1.5 million acres in the pre-war period to 8.23 millions in 1933-34. There have been successive drops in the past two years, the acreage for 1935-36 being 4.70 millions. The yield in 1934-35 was 1.9 million tons, of which 511,200 tons were exported as compared with a pre-war average export of 212,000 tons.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The crops are grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs. of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons. In recent years foreign competition mainly from the Argentine has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports dwindled to 72,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with the pre-war average of 379,000 tons. The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement combined with two successive short harvests in the Argentine helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933-34 when Britain took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons. Exports diminished however, in 1934-35 the British taking being 109,000 tons out of a total export of 238,000 tons.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. In 1934-35 it occupied an area of 5.2 million acres with a yield of 404,000 tons. About 10 per cent of the production is exported and the rest consumed locally.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crops is about 64 to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1934-35 was estimated at 890,000 tons of which 36,900 tons were exported as compared with 115,000 tons in 1932-33. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute—Two varieties of the plant are cultivated as a crop, *Capsularis* and *Olitorius*. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa. The crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young but once established requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is cut and retted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. The areas in 1935-36 was estimated at 1,947,000 million acres as compared to 2,670,000 millions in the previous year; production in 1935-36 was 6,397,000 bales as against just over 84 millions in 1934-35. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 amounted to 1,437,000 tons. This is a distinct recovery over the exports of the three previous years. Although the present acreage is much less than some years ago a vigorous campaign is in progress to reduce it still further.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tabacum* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production in commercial quantities of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. The exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1934-35 amounted to 26 million lbs. compared to 29 million lbs. in the previous year. The most important market is the United Kingdom which took 9 million lbs. during 1934-35. The area in 1933-34 was 1,183,000 acres with an outturn of 556,000 tons. The production in India of bright flue cured tobacco suitable for cigarette making has increased considerably, particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Presidency and several thousands of flue curing burns have been installed in recent years.

Livestock Census—The report on the 4th Census of Livestock in India, taken in January 1935, shows that there were then in British India (excluding Bengal and Bihar) and Orissa 113 million heads of bovine cattle made up roughly of about 84 million heads of oxen and 29 million heads of buffaloes. The total figure for this census is over 5 millions (or about 5 per cent.) higher than that recorded at the preceding census in 1930.

Oxen accounted for an increase of 2.7 millions and buffaloes for an increase of 2.5 millions. In the case of oxen there was an increase of a little over 3 millions in young stock, but bulls and bullocks showed a decrease of about half a million, the reduction occurring mainly in Madras.

Cows recorded a decrease of over a lakh (1,00,000) the decline occurring mainly in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Both male and cow buffaloes increased in number the former by nearly a quarter of a million and the latter by little over half a million. The variations occurring mainly in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Sheep declined in number by over 1½ million to a total of 22 millions the notable decrease being in Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Berar.

Goats numbered 26 millions, showing an increase of over one million as compared with the previous census—the chief increases being in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

There were no appreciable variations in the total number of horses and ponies, which amounted to nearly 14,000,000, but donkeys increased by about a lakh. Mules numbered 65,000 and camels a little over half a million.

Ploughs and carts gave a return of 17 and 5 millions respectively showing a slight increase (mainly in the United Provinces) as compared with the previous census figures. For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murri buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferaludi buffaloes of Kathiawar and the Surti buffaloes of the Bombay Presidency. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small ill fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujrat (Kankrej), Kangaym, Kherigarh and Malvi the Sahiwal (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar), Scindi and Hansi are amongst the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude scrub bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land owners of India could render greater service.

Dairying—Though little noticed hitherto dairying forms a very important indigenous industry throughout India. The annual cash value of dairy products has been estimated at over 800 crores of rupees and the importance of milk and dairy products to the health and development of the people cannot be overestimated. Apart from liquid milk the best known products are native butter (ghree) and cheese (dahi). During recent years a considerable trade in tinned butter has sprung up and there seems to be no reason why an important industry should not be built up in other dairy products, such as milk powder, condensed milk and casein. Pure ghee and milk can usually be procured in the villages but in towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has

hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry. This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance between crop production and animal industry is needed and that the raising of crops for the feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as such, will be of increasing importance.

Animal Husbandry—Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review (1933-35) of animal husbandry in India.

As a result of systematic work a stage has now been reached in which, given the necessary staff, rinderpest (cattle plague), the most dreaded of cattle diseases, can now be brought under control at a comparatively small cost. Two kinds of vaccines derived from goats are in use for the purpose: the blood virus and the tissue virus. Two important points established as a result of work with these products in the field are (1) that goat virus can be used with safety in the face of actual outbreaks, and (2) that the immunity conferred by this virus extends to as much as 36 months, which is at present the longest time after vaccination at which it has been possible to carry out tests under field conditions. A considerable fall in the incidence of the disease has occurred where goat virus vaccination has been extensively employed. Of a total number of deaths among

cattle amounting to 200,000 in 1934-35, namely 125,000 or 62 per cent. were due to rinderpest. The percentage of deaths among inoculated cattle, however, was only 0.17.

As a result of an intensive study of equine diseases, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Muktesar in collaboration with the military authorities, has succeeded in isolating an organism by inoculation of which the disease known as strangles can now be produced in susceptible animals.

With regard to *surra* a fatal form of the disease has been found to be very prevalent not only in equines but in cattle in certain parts of India, and further investigations on it are being carried out.

The vaccines issued from Muktesar have been found to be very satisfactory for the control of hemorrhagic septicæmia and black quarter in cattle.

For the development of dairying it was decided to expand the existing Dairy Institute at Bangalore and to establish a research station at Anand. Systematic selective breeding of indigenous dairy breeds was continued at Government farms and considerable improvement in type, conformation and performance was effected.

The poultry industry in India is still seriously handicapped by the ravages of contagious diseases, particularly Doyle's or Ranikhet disease, but so far no satisfactory prophylactic agent has been found. A fowl pox vaccine and biological products for the prevention of fowl cholera have, however, been successfully produced at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Agricultural Progress—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Lunithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book *Improvement of Indian Agriculture* is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saldapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883, there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay

(subsequently Inspector General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the

diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattle breeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled livestock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa Institute and Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The Institute was moved to New Delhi and the new buildings erected for the purpose were formally opened there in September 1936.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress—As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the

chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. More than 16 million acres are known to be under improved crops—the further area due to natural spread is indeterminable. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs. The position was authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems. Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It works in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirty-six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of

India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute.

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution issued on May 23rd, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be *ex officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be *ex officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific

representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant would be Rs. 7.25 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred. In regard to the grant to meet the cost of staff, establishment, etc., the Council would be in the same position as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

The Council has since been constituted a separate Department of the Government of India for the purpose of administering this grant.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June, 1929 to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State has also been admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs. 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States.

Personnel.—In addition to the 19 *ex-officio* members the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1937 the following gentlemen—

The Hon. Mr. Husain Imam, elected by the Council of State, Pt. Sri Krishna Dutt, Paliwal M.L.A. and Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali M.L.A., elected by the Legislative

Assembly, Sir Joseph Kay and Mr Chunilal B Mehta representing the business community Messrs Carpenter and Kerr elected by the Advisory Board, and the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, and Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya additional members appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture. The Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, KCSI Kt. CSE, CIE, CBE.

The whole time officers of the Council are — The Vice Chairman—Since the retirement of Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya on the 25th October 1935, the post has not been permanently filled.

Officiating Vice Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer — Sir Bala Bhat Kt. CIE, MBE, ICS (on deputation under the Commerce Department Government of India).

Secretary — Mr N C Mehta BA (Cintab), BA at Law, ICS.

Animal Husbandry Expert — Colonel Sir Arthur Oliver OBE CMG, FRCVS (on leave).

Officiating Arable Husbandry Expert — Dr W Burns, DSc (Edm), IAS.

Superintendents — Messrs P M Sundaram BA, S C Sarkar, BA, and T S Krishnamurti BA (Offg).

Agricultural Marketing Adviser — Major A M Livingston, MC MA, BSc.

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology Coimbatore — Mr R C Srivastava BSc.

Toxist Research Entomologist — Rao Bahadur V Ramachandra Rao, IAS MA FRS.

Statistician — Rao Bahadur M Vaidyanathan MA LLB, FSS.

Chief Economist — Dr Ramji Das Kapur MSc, PhD.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In view of the importance of improved agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with the Provincial Governments it was decided that the first step should be the appointment for a limited period of a highly qualified and experienced Marketing Expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries. This officer and the necessary assistants should be attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and should undertake the investigation of marketing problems formulate schemes for improvement make recommendations as regards standard grades for the various commodities and advise local Governments and provincial Departments of Agriculture generally in regard to agricultural marketing.

In accordance with this decision the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India was constituted with effect from the 1st January 1935 at Delhi. With Mr A M Livingston as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, the central staff consists of 3 Senior Marketing Officers, 3 Marketing Officers, one Supervisor for Experimental Grading and Picking Stations and 12 Assistant Marketing Officers. Some 92 full time Marketing Officers are operating throughout India and Burma. Out of these 32 (Assistant Marketing Officers) have been provided in the provinces out of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. In provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officers shown the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the Marketing Officers. In addition to the full time

Marketing staffs referred to 226 Officers have been nominated to deal with marketing questions in the major Indian States and Minor Administrations. The Assistant Marketing Officer (Offg) appointed by the Coffee Cess Committee is attached to the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

The investigation work connected with the surveys ranges over the whole field of marketing but special attention is devoted to a study of prices and the quality of the products concerned. In this latter connection a considerable amount of analytical work has been done at various research institutions in the country. Generally speaking the market investigations have been carried out by means of personal interviews assisted by a standard list of questions in the form of questionnaires and the Marketing Officers in the course of their work apart from visiting the villages and mandis interview representative members of different groups of persons concerned in the production and distribution of commodities for example producers, distributors, wholesalers, manufacturers, railway agents and so on.

The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for survey work in a large number of States which do not have staff of their own. They have also to advise and assist the local Marketing Staffs in carrying out their work.

Surveys were in the first instance initiated in regard to rice, wheat, husked groundnuts, tobacco, fruits, milk, eggs, livestock and hides and skins and also in respect of Markets and Fairs and Co-operative Marketing. At a conference between the Central Marketing Staff and Senior Marketing Officers in provinces and States held at Delhi in April 1936 it was agreed that as soon as the completion of the enquiries regarding any of the foregoing com-

modities permitted survey work should be commenced on the following —

- Cereals* barley, gram and maize
- Oilseeds* coconuts, mustardseed, rapeseed and toria
- Fruits* mangoes
- Vegetables* potatoes
- Special crops* coffee
- Animal Husbandry Products* sheep and goats' wool and hair and ghee and butter

The first report recently issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser gives an exhaustive picture of the marketing of wheat in India. It contains considerable material which should be of interest to all those connected with the wheat trade. Its price has been specially fixed so low as Re 1 4 a copy so that it may suit all pockets. Copies of the report (Report on the marketing of wheat in India) are available for sale at all Government book depots and in the office of the Manager, Central Publication Branch, Civil Lines, Delhi. Similar reports on tobacco, eggs, grapes, cattle and humped are under preparation.

Arrangements were made for the analysis of samples of new commodities at various centres. By courtesy of certain large exporters at Calcutta and Karachi an analysis was made from their books of the quality of exported hides and skins on the basis of trade selections on the Hamburg system of classification.

Although development work is mainly the concern of provincial staffs certain experimental grading and packing stations were established for hides (at Agia and Delhi) fruits (oranges at Nagpur and grapes at Nasik) eggs (at Pabbi in N.W.P. and Kottanakara in Travancore) and for *ata* from washed and conditioned wheat ground at Delhi. The system of grades adopted at these experimental stations is based on the commodity analyses and discussions with representatives of the trade. Soon after this work started necessity was felt for taking suitable steps to protect these grade designations and marks from being copied or otherwise misused. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937 (Act I of 1937) was accordingly passed by the Central Legislature in March 1937. Rules were passed under the Act prescribing grade designation and standards of quality for eggs, oranges, grapes, hides and skins and published in the Gazette of India dated 27th February 1937 and 20th March 1937. The General Rules made at the same time empower the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to issue certificate of authorisation to suitable persons desirous of being authorised to grade and mark their produce with the prescribed designation marks.

As a general policy it is hoped that, as far as many of the heavy commodities are concerned grades and standards will be controlled by suitable trade associations like the East India Cotton Association at Bombay. In pursuit of this policy and with a view to encouraging and developing the sense of corporate responsibility for improving marketing methods the Central Marketing Staffs have held many conferences, both formal and informal with various trade and manufacturing interests concerned with the marketing of different commodities. In the course of the year Grain Trade Associations and millers co-operated with the Central Marketing Staff in formulating the basis of an all India standard contract for wheat and linseed. As a result of mutual discussion the Federation of Indian Farmers was established at Cawnpore and the Indian Tobacco Association at Guntur. Part of the object of both these bodies is to maintain grade standards and promote their use in the trade. Discussions were also held with sugar interests with a view to establishing at an early date a comprehensive association for controlling futures trading on the basis of defined standards. It is desired to acknowledge the ready spirit of co-operation shown by the large number of associations without which it would have been impossible to make so much progress.

A bulletin containing the prices (both ready and futures) stocks and movements of wheat, linseed and rice is compiled at the Headquarters from information received from the important markets of Amritsar, Jallpur, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hapur. This is passed on to the All India Radio Delhi Station from where it is broadcasted (both in Urdu and English) every Sunday evening.

The question of cold storage and refrigerated transport, which had been engaging the active consideration of Army authorities, has also been taken up by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, who is to act as liaison officer and to attend to enquiries from the trade and general public concerning cold storage. At the instance of the Army authorities a company (The Indian Cold Storage Company, Delhi) has been formed for the erection of cold storage depots at several places in Northern India. These depots, when erected, will cater for the requirements of both military and commercial interests.

Apart from the work of the Central Staff all the local Marketing Staffs in provinces and States were by force of circumstances driven to take some kind of development work. For example, the Madras local Marketing Staff have formed two fruit growers' associations, the United Provinces Staff have done much work in connection with the Lucknow Exhibition and the Fruit Development Board in Assam. The Senior Marketing Officer provided local growers of pineapples with an outlet for their produce. It has been increasingly evident that nearly all the interests concerned are anxious to assist the Marketing Staffs in speeding up the progress of improved marketing.

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States —

A — Central Marketing Staff

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India — Major A McD Livingstone, M C, M A B Sc

Senior Marketing Officers — C B Samuel, M A B Sc (Hons) A M Thomson, H C Javaraya, L Ag F L S F R H S

Marketing Officers — B P Bhargava, B Sc, A M Inst F S Dr T G Shirname, B Ag, Ph D F S F R Econ S, D N Khurody, I D D (Hons)

Supervisor for Experimental Grading and Packing Stations — P L Fandon, B Sc (Wales), F R Econ S (Lond)

Assistant Marketing Officers — Tiryugi Prasad, M A, LL B, F A Shah B A Hukmat Khan, B Sc (Agri) K Comarasamy Chetty, B Sc (Edin) S C Chakravarty, B Ag (Bom) E M Bee, K Gopalan M A Dip Econ, CH D B Com (Manchr), Shashikant N D D (Scot) Fazal Haq B A M Sc (Reading) Nurul Islam Y T Desai B Ag, M Sc (Econ) London F R Econ S, Dr T G Menon, B Sc (Agri) (Munich)

B — Provincial Marketing Officers

Madras — K Gopalakrishnan Raju, L Ag

Bombay — Dr M B Ghatge, B Ag, Ph D

Bengal — A R Malik, M A, B Ag

United Provinces — J A Manawwar, M A, B Sc (Edin), M S A (Texas)

Punjab — Kartar Singh, L Ag, B Sc, (Agri), N D D (Reading)

Bihar and Orissa — B N Sarkar, L Ag

Central Provinces — R H Hill, M A (Cantab)

Burma — R Watson I A S (Officiating)

Assam — L K Handique, B Sc Agri (Edin)

C — Indian States Marketing Officers

Hyderabad — Ahmed Mohiuddin B A

Mysore — V Venkatachar M A, B Com, also Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence

Kashmir — Captain R G Wreford (Chairman Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board)

Patna — Harchand Singh, L Ag

Bhopal — K F Haider

Cochin — M Sankara Menon, B A, B Ag

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary to the proper development of the sugar industry in this country. The necessity for such an institute was greatly emphasised since the date of the Report by the rapid expansion of the industry during the past few years.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sugar Committee and started with effect from 1st October 1936, for a period of five years the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology at Coimbatore. It was decided to take over with the concurrence of the Government of the United Provinces the Sugar Section of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and develop it into the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology.

It is decided that the Institute should undertake research on—

- Problems of Sugar Technology in general and those of the sugar factories in India in particular,
- The utilisation of the by products of the industry,
- Detailed testing of new varieties of cane under factory conditions, and
- General problems of sugar engineering and chemistry

The Institute also provides adequate facilities for the training of students in all branches of Sugar Technology and arranges for short courses for men already employed in

the industry. It is also responsible for the collection, tabulation and analysis of scientific control returns from factories and making the results of detailed study of these returns available to factories in the shape of technical reports. The Institute is in other words, intended to furnish assistance of a scientific and technical nature to all factories which may need it. Besides carrying on research on fundamental problems of sugar chemistry it acts as the medium for harmonising the latest developments in the sugar industry abroad with the conditions prevailing in this country.

The administration of the Institute was vested in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department, Government of India. Mr R C Srivastava, formerly Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was appointed the first Director of the Institute. A representative body was constituted to advise from time to time on the problem to be investigated at the Institute and to undertake periodic reviews of its activities.

The first academic session of the I I S T commences on the 10th July 1937, and facilities will be provided for the training of students in the following courses —

- 1 Associateship in Sugar Technology
- 2 " " Engineering
- 3 Fellowship " " Technology
- 4 " " Engineering
- 5 Sugar Boilers Certificate Course
- 6 Short courses of instruction to be given in the off season

AREA CULTIVATED and UNCULTIVATED in 1934-35 in EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Area according to survey	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA	
			According to survey	According to Village Papers
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1,770,921		1,770,921	1,770,921
Assam	43,375,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	52,732,356	3,477,760	49,254,596	49,254,596
Bihar and Orissa	53,137,908		53,133,133	53,137,908
Bombay	78,893,777		78,893,777	78,893,777
Burma	155,849,532		155,849,532	155,849,532
Central Provinces and Berar	63,972,480		63,972,480	64,085,953
Coorg	1,019,520		1,019,520	1,019,520
Delhi	368,530		368,530	368,530
Madras	91,021,317		91,021,317	91,005,855
North West Frontier Province	8,578,226	140,800	8,437,426	8,576,427
Punjab	64,388,480	3,386,880	61,001,600	60,173,991
United Provinces	72,510,152	4,661,232	67,848,920	67,972,535
Total	687,618,559	19,557,232	668,061,327	667,594,345

Provinces	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED		Forests
	Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallow	Not available for cultivation	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	359,186	143,777	276,781	894,395	96,782
Assam	5,988,044	1,823,513	19,120,432	4,571,030	3,981,781
Bengal	23,357,000	5,424,285	6,626,134	9,229,308	4,617,869
Bihar and Orissa	24,131,800	6,931,605	6,982,180	8,034,792	7,057,531
Bombay	32,801,971	10,717,834	6,665,962	19,477,464	9,230,546
Burma	18,164,499	3,799,494	59,679,265	51,996,340	22,209,934
Central Provinces & Berar	24,668,067	3,988,965	14,209,929	4,949,560	16,269,342
Coorg	187,421	171,919	11,690	334,045	364,445
Delhi	204,696	23,098	60,522	80,214	
Madras	82,801,820	11,165,710	13,441,825	19,792,586	13,803,814
North-West Frontier Province	2,199,328	578,502	2,752,116	2,693,548	352,933
Punjab	26,504,016	4,619,933	14,215,656	12,862,386	1,972,000
United Provinces	35,662,051	2,910,102	10,217,742	9,900,572	9,282,068
Total	226,979,899	154,260,737	154,260,234	144,816,630	89,239,045

NOTE—Statistics for Manpur Fargana have been omitted as it now forms part of Indore State

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1984 85 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	AREA IRRIGATED					
	By Canals		By Tanks	By Wells	Other Sources	Total Area Irrigated
	Government	Private				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara			38,073	97,861	173	136,107
Assam	340	339,170	1,410		295,974	636,894
Bengal	126,082	207,692	888,101	36,684	440,889	1,699,448
Bihar and Orissa	838,634	900,739	1,619,081	574,761	1,169,288	5,102,453
Bombay	3,825,480	102,681	147,006	657,682	372,457	5,105,306
Burma	649,468	268,960	181,337	59,486	326,445	1,485,696
Central Provinces & Berar	*	849,736	*	148,750	47,208	1,045,694
Coorg	2,726		1,406			4,132
Delhi	36,546		1,382	21,028		58,956
Madras	3,741,458	204,762	3,241,219	1,405,246	630,880	9,223,565
North West Frontier Province	417,514	381,205		82,519	78,590	959,828
Punjab	9,528,662	374,291	35,049	4,351,476	135,248	14,424,726
United Provinces	3,236,799	38,115	58,809	5,091,648	2,225,380	10,650,751
Total	22,403,709	3,667,351	6,212,823	12,527,141	5,722,532	50,533,556

* Included under "Private canals",

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED *				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or Cholum (great millet)	Bajra or Cumbu (splked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	149	17,813	37,079	339	136
Assam	619,272				
Bengal	1,565,275	11,694	3,104	10	5
Blhar and Orissa	3,470,029	252,810	129,455	3,275	1,496
Bombay	1,354,500	1,257,606	24,903	654,172	335,996
Burma	1,366,700	362		240	
Central Provinces & Berar	863,921	51,689	1,449	410	
Coorg	4,132				
Delhi	63	22,611	3,243	2,800	2,427
Madras	7,962,549	3,325		516,982	299,818
North West Frontier Province	38,606	351,075	54,453	20,772	9,078
Punjab	707,476	5,219,673	252,921	163,341	337,257
United Provinces	454,954	4,023,682	2,115,572	11,845	1,519
Total	18,397,626	11,212,340	2,622,179	1,374,186	987,732

* Includes the area irrigated at both harvests

Provinces	CROPS IRRIGATED*						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non food crops	TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	25,129	29,086	34	9,736	27,374	5,815	152,190
Assam		764		7,905		8,953	636,894
Bengal	4,281	36,920	31,835	96,174	1,198	14,184	1,764,680
Bihar and Orissa	61,254	807,492	152,293	188,665	3,461	101,617	5,171,847
Bombay	28,629	620,605	78,116	212,325	656,277	482,817	5,705,946
Burma	895	13,607	3,314	83,217	843	62,039	1,531,217
Central Provinces and Berar	171	7,109	26,768	87,262	156	6,759	1 045,694
Coorg							4,132
Delhi	562	6,272	2,980	7,698	1,419	8,881	58,956
Madras	3,263	1,153,299	120,580	367,186	286,555	533,755	11,237,312
North West Frontier Province	257,553	32,104	42,799	31,496	13,537	140,457	991,930
Punjab	540,293	1,323,750	380,360	298,342	2,160,081	3,391,171	14,684,665
United Provinces	93,862	2,422,936	1,151,353	410,622	229,878	291,802	11,208,025
Total	1,015,892	6,363,944	1,990,432	1,800,628	3,380,779	5,047,750	54,193,488

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1934-35 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1,113	29,552	53,895	86,216	27,307
Assam	4,807,567				
Bengal	20,739,700	154,700	91,300	6,200	2,100
Bihar and Orissa	13,734,000	1,197,000	1,473,000	87,700	68,200
Bombay	3,176,788	2,808,856	34,018	8,392,892	4,818,527
Burma	12,687,717	47,724		622,322	
Central Provinces & Berar	5,631,074	3,626,091	14,032	4,333,766	92,563
Coorg	82,764				
Delhi	721	89,743	8,569	19,972	48,613
Madras	11,055,687	18,276	2,886	5,142,734	2,697,189
North West Frontier Pro vince	38,665	997,500	129,866	77,362	145,538
Punjab	955,535	9,037,924	612,039	843,189	3,042,781
United Provinces	6,558,796	7,697,853	4,167,387	2,210,862	2,158,876
Total	79,520,027	25,655,219	6,586,992	21,853,215	13,101,694

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Ragi or marua (millet)	Malze	Gram (pulse)	Other food grains and pulses	Total Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	187	70,311	42,916	55,686	367,183
Assam				241,818	5,099,385
Bengal	4,800	75,200	206,900	1,101,500	22,382,400
Bihar and Orissa	631,800	1,654,200	1,457,300	4,629,500	24,932,700
Bombay	648,060	176,847	1,022,165	3,122,195	24,200,348
Burma		240,185	260,808	833,314	14,692,070
Central Provinces & Berar	11,834	155,544	1,237,925	5,416,711	20,519,540
Coorg	2,875		†252	942	86,833
Delhi	3	1,528	38,214	13,353	170,716
Madras	2,156,752	69,094	†115,390	6,601,921	27,863,829
North West Frontier Pro vince		475,167	219,448	91,827	2,175,373
Punjab	21,101	1,135,650	3,621,297	1,391,559	20,661,165
United Provinces	260,322	2,130,909	5,509,904	6,758,480	37,483,389
Total	3,737,824	6,184,635	13,732,519	30,262,806	200,634,931

* Included under " Other food grains and pulses "

† Relates to Bengal gram

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1934-35 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	OILSEEDS							Total
	Linseed	Sesamum (til or jinja)	Rape and mustard	Ground nut	Cocoanut	Castor	Other oil seeds	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	372	21,282	203					21,857
Assam	5,798	20,312	345,245			4,636		375,991
Bengal	125,800	158,500	723,800	400	13,200	400	23,500	1,050,600
Bihar and Orissa	598,700	202,100	600,300	1,200	28,400	55,100	298,800	1,784,800
Bombay	126,825	197,024	144,934	862,341	27,895	44,518	171,580	1,575,147
Burma	663	1,438,931	4,189	624,558	9,079		8,465	2,085,885
Central Provinces and Berar	997,222	337,912	71,022	148,561		32,143	327,475	1,914,335
Coorg		196				5		201
Delhi		4	4,737				141	4,882
Madras	6,555	653,023	11,776	2,350,934	586,486	278,131	165,894	4,052,799
North West Frontier Province	68	3,739	64,748				1,903	70,458
Punjab	25,890	108,510	672,728			43	6,826	813,997
United Provinces	239,580	251,682	211,365	55,830		6,043	26,779	791,779
Total	2,127,673	3,393,215	2,855,047	4,043,824	663,060	421,549	1,036,363	14,542,731

Provinces	Condi- ments and spices	SUGAR		FIBRES			
		Sugar cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Other fibres	Total fibres
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	4,635	222		36,182			36,400
Assam		35,934		34,148	148,546	218	182,694
Bengal	153,800	276,200	53,400	58,000	2,160,400	42,400	2,260,800
Bihar and Orissa	90,600	444,700		41,500	165,600	20,100	227,200
Bombay	238,641	79,122	1,175	4,279,680		95,346	4,375,066
Burma	164,146	40,632	20,761	457,203		1,234	458,437
Central Provinces and Berar	122,520	28,890		4,201,438		109,217	4,310,655
Coorg	3,138	19					
Delhi	588	7,621		4,487		479	4,966
Madras	853,505	125,310	91,070	2,304,055		180,868	2,434,923
North West Frontier Province	7,100	42,844		15,038		1,063	16,101
Punjab	60,476	462,442		2,347,063		42,043	2,389,106
United Provinces	139,470	1,813,230		705,241	1,623	181,416	888,280
Total	1,828,619	3,357,166	166,406	14,484,015	2,476,169	624,384	17,584,568

* Area under sugar yielding plants other than sugarcane

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1934-35 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Dyes and Tanning materials		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodder Crops
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara						28	17	1,342
Assam				431,890		12,537		
Bengal				199,900		07,600	3,600	100,500
Bihar and Orissa	1,000	200		4,100		133,100		31,800
Bombay	244	573,342		19	4	184,630	27,768	2,598,839
Burma	443	14		55,529	11	106,303	65,277	228,728
Central Provinces and Berar	9	39				15,491	1,113	459,778
Coorg				415	40,890	9		
Delhi	2	16				1,306		32,711
Madras	54,240	1,505		7,209	55,142	292,294	162,251	493,648
North West Frontier Province	42					14,060	51	137,122
Punjab	2,919	11,692	1,520	9,548		87,819	826	4,841,920
United Provinces	1,316	234	7,919	6,60		101,678	2,086	1,381,648
Total	60,320	587,042	9,469	782,970	90,947	1,256,855	263,689	10,308,036

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once	Net area sown
		Food	Non food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	983	10,751	2,715	446,133	86,947	359,186
Assam	422,195	(a)	151,426	6,712,052	724,008	5,988,044
Bengal	792,200	244,500	95,700	27,921,200	4,564,200	23,357,000
Bihar and Orissa	581,300	1,002,400	313,500	29,547,400	5,415,600	24,131,800
Bombay	253,068	6,371	10,234	34,123,958	1,321,987	32,801,971
Burma	979,394	14,889	231,522	19,134,045	969,546	18,164,499
Central Provinces and Berar	130,847	3,557	1,119	27,508,593	2,840,526	24,668,067
Coorg	7,334			138,839	1,418	137,421
Delhi	6,963	1,301	684	231,756	27,060	204,696
Madras	765,022	63,209	155,374	37,539,335	4,737,715	32,801,620
North West Frontier Province	24,064	65,460	817	2,553,522	354,194	2,199,328
Punjab	260,819	217,356	11,645	29,833,330	3,329,314	26,504,016
United Provinces	595,483	206,837	7,922	43,427,741	7,765,690	35,662,051
Total	4,819,676	1,836,631	982,748	250,117,904	32,138,205	218,979,699

(a) Includes figures Cinchona and Indian hemp also

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Source — Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1935-36

The figures represent the out turn of provinces (British districts) in 1934-35 —

Provinces	Rice (000 tons)	Wheat (000 tons)	Sugarcane (Gur) (000 tons)	Tea (000 lbs) (000 tons)	Cotton (000 bales) of 400 lbs each	Jute (1935) (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Linseed (000 tons)	Rape & Mustard (000 tons)	Sesamum (000 tons)	Castor Seed (000 tons)	Ground nut (Unshell ed) (000 tons)	Barely (000 tons)
Ajmer Merwara			9		12					1		12
Assam	1,481			34	232,835	13	313	54				
Bengal	8,273	51	492	98,402	21	*6,485	27	180	35			30
Bihar & Orissa	4,688	505	673	1,032	8	364	93	137	30	8		570
Bombay	953	308	186		522		12	2	18	4	375	6
Burma	4,532				93				54		144	
C P & Berar	1,757	763	47		617		83	17	20	6	38	3
Delhi		13	8		2			1				3
Coorg	38			198								
Madras	4,981		331	29,342	474				79	23	920	
N W Frontier Pro vince		238	41		4							41
Punjab		3,042	326	2,339	946		3	101	8			168
United Provinces	1,937	2,523	2,719	1,785	192		139	387	93	2		1,676
Total	29,018	7,703	4,831	365,936	3,174	7,162	362	894	341	43	1,477	2,512

• Bihar (319), Orissa (45)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1924 25	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32	1932 33	1933 34	1934 35
Area by professional survey	667 646	670 038	670 047	669 916	669 345	668 869	668 045	668 045	668 040
Area according to village papers	664 538	666 996	667 346	667 516	667 222	667 058	667 732	667 571	667 594
Area under forest	86 514	86 985	87 224	87 277	87 962	88 566	88 803	89 067	89 239
Area Not available for cultivation	150 971	149 643	149 034	146 873	146 810	145 614	145 550	144 992	144 816
Culturable waste other than fallow	152 894	155 477	154 680	155 491	154 017	155 000	154 010	153 627	154 260
Fallow land	47 179	51 029	48 432	49 714	49 618	49 042	50 693	47 639	52 299
Net area sown	226 980	223 862	228 166	228 161	229 115	228 836	228 076	232 246	226 980
Area irrigated	45 299	43 321	49 762	51 010	49 697	48 729	49 882	50 508	50 534
Area under Food crops—									
Rice	79 306	76 607	81 132	79 424	80 632	81 288	79 968	80 425	79 520
Wheat	24 848	24 569	24 926	24 731	24 797	25 320	25 014	27 598	25 655
Barley	6 970	6 825	7 538	7 027	6 693	6 495	6 405	6 724	6 987
Jowar	22 470	21 248	20 534	23 241	22 808	21 608	21 462	21 401	21 553
Bajra	11 966	14 062	12 952	13 291	13 698	13 942	14 007	13 138	13 102
Ragi	3 980	3 852	3 904	4 000	3 973	3 871	3 826	3 732	3 788
Maize	5 348	5 943	6 012	6 552	6 458	6 109	6 267	6 049	6 185
Gram	16 552	13 973	13 625	11 458	13 644	15 932	13 926	16 546	13 732
Other food grains and pulse	28 888	29 600	29 651	30 294	30 033	30 449	30 588	30 610	30 263
Total Food grains	200 328	196 679	200 269	200 018	202 736	205 014	201 463	206 223	200 635
Sugar	2 655	3 046	2 675	2 583	2 869	3 041	3 367	3 864	3 524
Area under other food crops including fruits, vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops	7 971	7 844	7 852	7 898	8 241	8 389	8 301	8 078	8 485
Total Food crops	210 654	207 569	210 796	210 499	213 846	216 444	213 131	217 665	212 644

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(in thousands of acres)

	1926 27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	1931 32	1932 33	1933-34	1934 35
Area under non food crops—									
Linseed	2,325	2,212	2,092	1,927	1,999	2,217	2,161	2,067	2,128
Sesamum (oil)	3,172	3,541	3,668	3,556	3,638	3,712	4,247	4,307	5,303
Rape and Mustard	3,280	3,277	4,287	3,997	3,997	3,507	3,507	3,329	2,855
Other Oilseeds *	6,222	7,093	7,539	7,293	7,524	6,446	7,763	8,108	6,167
Total Oilseeds	14,999	16,123	17,586	16,330	16,458	15,882	17,695	17,794	14,543
Area under—									
Cotton	15,687	14,804	16,507	16,141	14,201	14,487	13,122	14,499	14,484
Jute	3,610	3,294	3,062	3,268	3,402	1,845	1,877	2,404	2,476
Other fibres	805	713	657	666	719	686	668	633	624
Indigo	104	67	81	71	64	53	61	42	60
Opium	59	54	49	41	31	31	31	12	9
Coffee	91	92	87	91	92	92	93	95	96
Tea	738	743	760	766	775	775	775	776	783
Tobacco	1,055	1,145	1,150	1,173	1,112	1,150	1,117	1,085	1,257
Fodder crops	8,940	9,152	9,177	9,381	9,300	9,625	9,989	10,207	10,308
Other non-food crops †	1,725	1,763	1,773	1,911	1,901	1,820	1,832	1,849	1,834
Total non food crops	47,813	47,950	51,189	49,839	48,067	46,457	47,260	49,495	46,474
Yields in thousands of—									
Rice	29,680	28,234	32,150	31,132	32,198	33,001	31,114	30,907	30,238
Wheat	8,978	7,791	8,592	10,469	9,306	9,024	9,455	9,371	9,729
Coffee	33,563	35,563	27,767	39,424	32,973	32,614	32,491	34,601	32,714
Tea †	392,032	390,920	404,153	432,842	391,081	394,081	433,669	383,671	400,095
Cotton	3,024	3,063	3,782	3,243	3,226	4,007	4,557	5,108	4,857
Jute †	12,132	10,188	9,806	10,335	11,205	5,542	7,072	7,987	8,500
Linseed	406	348	322	380	377	416	406	376	420
Rape and Mustard	1,004	840	910	1,095	988	1,025	1,042	948	900
Sesamum (oil)	1,111	543	495	455	526	478	551	541	406
Groundnut	1,818	2,413	2,775	2,370	2,767	2,276	3,307	3,333	1,884
Castor seed	126	138	113	116	120	146	151	143	105
Indigo	19	11	15	14	13	10	11	7	10
Cane sugar (Gur)	3,267	3,217	2,704	2,752	3,228	3,975	4,676	4,806	5,140
Rubber †	23,004	26,042	26,639	28,023	24,351	20,117	6,381(b)	12,915	37,156

Notes—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also. The total of food crops and non food crops shown here up to the year 1929-30 does not agree with the total sown area as the latter area includes certain areas in the United Provinces for which details are not available.

* Groundnut, coconut, castor and other oilseeds † The statistics of the production of tea, jute and rubber are for calendar years

† Other dyes & tanning materials, other drugs & narcotics and miscellaneous non food crops

(b) Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 40 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 90.5 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south west monsoon between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation, in another period the same tract becomes a dry, sun burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases, this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the

cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south west monsoon, the principal non storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept have been reclassified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works including works under construction amounted at the end of the year 1934-35 to Rs. 150.89 crores.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for prodigious expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative. The construction of such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly one eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

Growth of Irrigation—There has during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works.

from 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 1½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 29.88 million acres in 1934-35.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20 756 209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1934-35 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 21,361 503 acres and 3 639,387, acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1934-35 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 10.48 million acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 663 391 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7.3 million acres followed by Sind with an area of 4.06 million acres.

Capital and Revenue—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs. 42.36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs. 150.89 crores in 1934-35. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,234 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 492 lakhs the net return on capital being therefore 4.9 per cent. In considering the latter figure it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure on two large projects the Flood (Sukkur) project and the Chutry Mathur Project. The former project which was opened for irrigation in 1932 did not yield any revenue this year as against Rs. 25 lakhs in the preceding year while the latter project which was completed during the year under review yielded a net revenue of Rs. 598 000 only.

Charges for Water—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by 'lift' that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of 'No crops no charge' which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single

province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Central Bureau of Irrigation—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation. This organization satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the development of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931. Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and allied subjects between the charged officers of the various provinces, to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved to convince at intervals general congresses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various provinces and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information. These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irrigation publications both Indian and foreign and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The Bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation. The Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

Triennial Comparisons—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1930-33 was 30.23 million acres.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33
Madras	7 277,967	7,484,406
Bombay (Deccan)	406,748	382 729
Sind	3 579 592	3 690,000
Bengal	90 054	63,740
United Provinces	3 639,867	3 805,205
Punjab	11,200 550	10,995 258
Burma	1 994 321	2 076,435
Bihar and Orissa	937 067	886,834
Central Provinces	400 438	403 181
North West Frontier Province	403 064	395 089
Rajputana	31,984	21 098
Baluchistan	22 407	21 430
Total	29 954 059	30,231 468

Productive Works — Taking productive works only a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two hundred thousand less than in the previous period —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33
Madras	3 821 815	3 825 277
Bombay Deccan	2 637	6 089
Sind	2 661 519	2 705,647
United Provinces	3 372,506	3 308 892
Punjab	10,775 734	10 314 031
Burma	1, 78,39	1 446,121
Central Provinces	21,883	<i>nil</i>
North West Frontier Province	237 750	203,225
Total	22,212 403	22 009 295

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1934 Rs. 10 658 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 715 lakhs giving a return 6.76 per cent as compared with 9 per cent in 1918-19 and 9½ per cent in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under

construction which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue; moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Unproductive Works—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33
Madras	266,849	261,624
Bombay Deccan	239,278	204,715
Sind	831,722	834,305
Bengal	67,802	39,548
United Provinces	252,643	274,565
Punjab	424,756	681,227
Burma	539,253	562,169
Bihar and Orissa	904,303	884,350
Central Provinces	333,482	374,556
North West Frontier Province	195,314	191,850
Rajputana	31,984	25,098
Baluchistan	22,407	21,430
Total	4,109,793	4,455,437

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33
Madras	3 180 303	3 297,565
Bombay Deccan	164 843	169,568
Sind	86 351	62 637
Bengal	22 252	21,673
United Provinces	14,717	21,748
Burma	76,676	68,145
Bihar and Orissa	2,764	2 484
Central Provinces	45,067	30,628
Total	3 601,963	3 674,448

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1933-34 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below —

Provinces	Net area cropped	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation and navigation works to end of 1934-3, In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation In lakhs of rupees
	Acrees	Acrees			
Madras	37 539 000	7 302 000	19.4	2 034	2 075
Bombay Deccan	26 405 000	388 000	1.4	1 068	243
Sind	4 192 000	4 069 000	97.1	3 021	621
Bengal	27,921 000	1 30 000	0.5	531	10
United Provinces	35 033 000	3 527,000	10.9	2 618	1,843
Punjab	29 833,000	* 10,45,000	3.1	3,451	3,223
Burma	18 164 000	2,054 000	11.3	688	531
Bihar and Orissa	29,547 000	853 000	2.9	628	350
C. P. (excluding Barar)	20,809 000	323 000	1.6	68	93
N. W. F. Province	2 555 000	† 410 000	16.0	302	113
Rajputana	446 000	27 000	5.9	36	6
Pithuristan	410 000	20,000	5.0	36	3
Total	232 854 000	29 888 000	12.8	15 098	9 111

* In addition 6 63 391 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna canal, the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals.

† Including 31 498 acres irrigated by the Pihampur canal for which it present no capital and revenue accounts are kept.

New Works—The major works of exceptional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras and the Sutlej Valley (Canals in the Punjab). The Lloyd Barrage, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932 is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4 725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The canals construction scheme has been completed, and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the financial year 1932-33.

Providing for the irrigation of a total anticipated area of approximately 5½ million acres on attainment of full development the main features of the scheme are a Barrage approximately a mile long across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off from above the Barrage on the right bank of the River and four canals on the left bank of the River with a separate head regulator for each canal. The total expenditure (excluding interest charges) incurred on the project to the end of March 1935 amounted to Rs 20.08 crores. The construction estimate of the project was closed on the 30th September 1933. The year under review was the third year of operation of the Barrage canals and their general working was satisfactory. The important construction work carried out during the year under review consisted of the excavation of main and branch watercourses and the construction of modules and hume pipe culverts.

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Sulaimanki, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks. During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks namely the Bikaner, Jodwah, Eastern Sadiqui, Bahawalpur and Qampur Canals were handed over to the States. The remaining two canals, namely the Abbassi and Panjnad Canals taking off from the Panjnad Headworks, were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs 21.12 crores which include Rs 11.63 crores contributed by the States of Bikaner and Bahawalpur—the co-partners in the Project. The total area to be irrigated is 5 103 000 acres, or nearly 8 000 square miles. Of this 2 075 000 acres are perennial and 3,028 000 acres non perennial irrigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341 000 acres in Bikaner.

The Cauvery Mettur Project is the most important project completed during the year under review and its inauguration ceremony was performed on the 21st August 1934. The project was sanctioned in 1925 and its sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs 737 lakhs. It has been framed with two main objects in view, first to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies

for the Cauvery delta irrigation of over a million acres and secondly to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres. The project involved—

- (i) the construction of a large dam on the Cauvery at Mattur, the object of the dam being to store the flood waters of the river and to pass them down to the delta as and when required;
- (ii) the construction of an irrigation canal (the Grand Anicut canal) taking off on the right bank of the Cauvery; and
- (iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vaidyar canal in the Cauvery delta.

A saving of Rs. 74.73 lakhs is expected in the sanctioned estimate and the project is

estimated to yield a net revenue of over Rs. 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of irrigation to new areas (271,000 acres on the Grand Anicut canal and 30,000 acres on the Vaidyar canal) second crop cultivation is expected to increase by 175,000 acres. The construction of the dam in addition to the development of irrigation in the Cauvery delta enabled the development of electrical power and the Mattur Hydro Electric Scheme is expected to be completed by April 1948. The potentialities of Mattur as an industrial centre are now considerable for the area will possess the great advantages of cheap power in ample supply of water and proximity to cotton and groundnut fruits and there are also factory sites in the vicinity of the railway and the river Cauvery.

WELLS AND TANKS

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They are essentially exotic, the products of British rule, the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it, well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well irrigated lands produce at least one third more than canal watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or kicha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a few rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands or in the sandy wastes of Pithaner where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *puottah*, or weighted lever raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the *mot* or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag more often it is a self-acting arrangement which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware

pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed *tabari*, are freely made to approved applicants the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces including Burma and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zamindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a superheated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons—The all important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India, to the south of these the north east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz the Madras coast and the north west of India. In the former region the north east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September is the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15.46 inches the total

rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31.78 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled during this period of generally settled conditions, is North west India. This region during January February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months December to March, amounts to 57.5 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4.85 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary rains are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above of considerable actual amount while that of North west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan, in April the area of maximum temperature between 100° and 105° lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat, in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110° , prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding 110° occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India including the disappearance of the north east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds as they become stronger and more extensive initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there

is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive being known as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat 30° or 35° south the wind circulation is that of the south east trades, that is to say from about Lat 30° 35° south a wind from south east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat 20° to 25° North there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north east trades, that is to say about Lat 20° North there is a north east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south east trades mentioned above the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south east trades circulation. Thus the south east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea area. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up the immense circulation of the South east Trades with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the **south west monsoon** proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat 30° S to Lat 30° N the southern

half being the south east trades and the northern half the south west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz, from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab Eastern Rajputana and the North west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south west and is thus directed towards the Ienasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advance

from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast the amount diminishes eastward is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras. It is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma. It is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is —

May	31 inches
June	79 ,
July	112 ,
August	103 ,
September	70 ,
October	33 ,

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, viz., May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number

of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution —

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Bay of Bengal			1	4	13	28
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	34	22	8
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Arabian Sea				2	15	
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Arabian Sea	2		1	1	5	

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year but it must be remembered, that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are —

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North west India
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country
- (4) The termination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region, fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Functions of the Department—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main existing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed may be briefly summarised as follows—

(a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms

(b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas and the making of arrangements for the collection of meteorological data from ships

(c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease

(d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India

(e) Meteorological researches of a general character but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall

(f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts

(g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall by special telegrams to district officers on departmental warning lists (e.g., canal and railway engineers) and by means of the ordinary daily weather telegram to the public in general

(h) Supply of meteorological astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals

(i) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities

(j) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons

(k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Royal Air Force

(l) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilots' licenses

(m) Study of meteorology in relation to agriculture a subject on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made recommendations

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as—

(n) Determination of time in India and the issue of time signals also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy

(o) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona

(p) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal

(q) Maintenance of seismicological instruments at various centres

ORGANISATION

It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists who transmit them to forecast centres, where for rapid assimilation clerks decode them and chart them on maps. Meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Telecommunication Convention.

While the above is true in general of all applications of practical meteorology its application to aviation involves the existence of a specialised and particularly designed organisation. Aviators require detailed information about the weather, they wish to know winds at different levels have information about visibility fogs dust storms, thunderstorms height of low clouds etc. along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local short lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

Definite recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annex G of the International Convention of Air Navigation. In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the

routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots. Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

In Europe practically all observatories record and telegraph readings at least thrice daily, while stations near air routes do so every three hours. In the United States of America readings are made at least twice daily at all observatories, every three hours at most observatories near air routes and every hour at observatories along air routes. In addition, every aerodrome receives by telewriter frequent regular reports from certain stations along the air routes a few of these at half hourly and most at hourly intervals in order that the aviators may be supplied with current up to date information of actual weather on the air route itself. In India* the meteorological service for aviation is for financial reasons not able to attain the minimum recommended in annexe G of the International Convention. The network of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller. The four thousand mile air route between Bahrain and Victoria Point is served by two forecasting centres at Karachi and Calcutta which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. The sole forecasting centre in Southern India is at Poona where facilities are available for the issue of one forecast daily. The opening of a chain wireless stations along the main trans India air route has enabled special meteorological facilities to be made available to airmen flying along that route. A system of exchange of current weather reports at specified hours between stations on the route and of voluntary reports of warning of adverse weather has been introduced with the co operation of the Director of Wireless and the Director of Civil Aviation making it possible for each wireless station to have in a collected form the information regarding the actual weather at neighbouring stations on the air route for supply to fliers. Stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway, Bassem, Rangoon and Victoria Point. Apart from routine observations at stated times, airmen can obtain information of current local weather at any time by wireless by special requisition. Further the transmission along the wireless chain twice daily, of the latest weather forecasts and upper wind and low cloud information for each part of the air route has been arranged. This enables the latest weather reports to be available to air craft in flight as well as at the principal aerodromes on the route where they are displayed suitably on weather notice boards.

For the Karachi Madras service arrangements exist for communicating current weather in

formation to aerodromes from a few observatories on the route to supplement the information available in the reports supplied by the forecasting centres.

In order to fulfil the various duties described above, the organisation of the department is made up of a central office, 7 sub offices, 36 pilot balloon observatories and 328 weather observatories of various classes to distribute over a region stretching from Persia, Aden, Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and two offices at Peshawar and Quetta, the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation. Storm warning for shipping in the Bay of Bengal is carried on by the Meteorological Officer at Calcutta while similar duties in respect of the Arabian Sea are undertaken at Poona. The Upper Air Observatory, Agra, is in administrative charge of all the pilot balloon observatories in India, Burma and the Persian Gulf. The Bombay and Allahabad observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology while the observatory at Kodakanal specialises in the study of the solar physics. The next section describes in somewhat greater detail, the general duties of the offices mentioned above.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES

(a) **Headquarters Office, Poona (F U W I)**—The general administration of the department is carried on by the Headquarters Office in Poona. In addition it is in immediate and complete charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class weather observatories in Kashmir, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula and is responsible for the scrutiny of records and checking and computation of data received from them. It receives telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and first, second, third and fifth class observatories in India and issues daily a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next 24 hours for the whole country. It undertakes the issue of heavy rainfall warnings for practically the whole country except north-east India and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. Its duties on behalf of aviation consist in the issue of weather reports to airmen on routes in central and southern India for the Karachi Madras air service. It issues forecasts for the major section viz., Ahmedabad to Madras. This office prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and an Annual Volume entitled the India Weather Review and issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3,000 stations in India. In collaboration with the Agra Observatory, it

* Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental pamphlet entitled 'Meteorological Organisation for Airmen'.

also publishes an annual volume containing all upper air data collected in India. It is responsible for the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories in India. It issues long range seasonal rainfall forecasts for the country. It collects and examines weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It supplies all weather observatories with instruments and stores from the stock, which it maintains. It is also responsible for the design, specification test and repair of all meteorological instruments. On its transfer from Simla to Poona the Headquarters Office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It also has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. It is now one of the two main centres for the conduct of upper air research in India, sounding balloon work directed from there has been largely responsible for our present extension of knowledge of the free atmosphere over the Peninsula. Publications of meteorological research in the Department are edited and issued from Poona. This office also collects and compiles, for the International Commission the upper air data collected over India, Ceylon, Siam, Indo China, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Somaliland and British East Africa.

A branch for agricultural meteorology has been sanctioned temporarily and is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Its statistical investigations include a critical enquiry into the available data on the area and yield of crops for the various presidencies and districts in India and after careful selection, the correlation of some of them with the accumulated meteorological data. On the experimental side, it aims to study microclimatology, evolve suitable instruments for such work, standardize methods of observations and in general undertake a detailed study of the air layer near the ground.

(b) **Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore, Calcutta (F P W¹ S T)**—The Alipore Office serves as a regional forecast centre and is responsible for the publication of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal and for heavy rainfall warning in north east India. It issues weather reports to airmen on routes lying in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces, on the trans India route, its responsibility extends over the section Allahabad to Victoria Point. To meet the needs of aviation, an afternoon chart is prepared in addition to the long established morning chart, the area of the latter being extended to meet the new needs. It has charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories, in the area comprising Burma and the Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces including the checking and computation of data therefrom. It also supplies time signals by time ball to Fort William, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signal throughout the Indian telegraph and railway

systems. It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station.

(c) **Karachi (F W¹ P A)**—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It now issues weather reports for airmen on routes lying along the Persian Gulf and Mekran coasts and in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, west United Provinces and north Gujarat. On the empire and international air route across India its responsibility extends over the section between Bushire or Bahrain on the west and Allahabad on the east.

The forecasting office is temporarily located in Karachi Cantonment and will be transferred to Drigh Road Civil Aerodrome when buildings are provided there. Meanwhile, a first class weather observatory and pilot balloon station have been started at Drigh Road.

The Karachi Office administers all second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in Persia and Arabia, Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the west United Provinces. As the basis of the weather reports and forecasts issued to aviators, it prepares two weather charts daily, drawn up mainly from observations received from the observatories under its own control. A daily weather report is also being published, as an experimental measure.

(d) **Upper Air Observatory, Agra (U W¹ S)**—Agra Observatory is the headquarters of all pilot balloon work in India. It is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the work of the pilot balloon observatories in India, Burma and the Persian Gulf and supplies them with the equipment necessary to carry on their daily observations, these duties have necessitated the provision of a hydrogen factory to make hydrogen gas and compress it into tubes, as well as the provision of a workshop for the design, manufacture and repair of instruments, principally for upper air work. All data from pilot balloon observatories are collected, checked, and statistically summarised at Agra. This observatory is also a principal centre of upper air research work in India. The sounding balloon work there (in the course of which balloons have provided information of conditions up to as great a height as 90,000 feet) has been responsible for most of our present knowledge regarding the free atmosphere over India. There is a seismological station attached to this observatory.

(e) **Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W¹ S T M)**—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, and in addition carry on the duties of a first class weather observatory. The routine magnetic work at Alibag, as well as the publication of the magnetic data, is arranged in accordance with the recommendations of the International Commission

† Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1934 would be distributed as follows —

W¹=15, W²=166, W³=86, W⁴=22, W⁵=24 and W⁶=15

for Terrestrial Magnetism. The observatories take star or sun observations for the determination of time, and the Colaba Observatory is responsible for the time ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Indian Navy. In recent years researches on atmospheric electricity and microseisms in relation to major weather phenomena over the sea have also been undertaken there.

(f) **Kodaikanal (Sp W¹ S)**—The observatory at Kodaikanal specializes in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. The routine work is decided in accordance with the recommendations of the International Astronomical Union which prevent any serious overlapping of work in the comparatively few solar physics observatories in the world. This observatory also undertakes the duties of a first class weather observatory and a seismological station.

(g) **Quetta and Peshawar (F W¹ P A)** Aviation on a regular basis was first started in this country by the Royal Air Force in north west India, and the need to arrange for local forecasting was first experienced there. Two forecast centres were accordingly started in 1925 at Quetta and Peshawar each under an R A F Meteorologist who was entrusted with the charge of issuing forecasts of weather over the Lahore Peshawar Quetta-Karachi air routes for R A F aeroplanes and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood. Route forecast for the Royal Air Force flying over the Punjab, Waziristan North West Frontier Province Baluchistan and Sind are issued by these offices. The Meteorological Department has been exercising full technical control over the work of the two offices, supplying instruments, meeting the cost of the staff of clerks and observers at each centre and supplying data by telegram from its observatories. An officer seconded from the Indian Meteorological Service but paid by the Royal Air Force is now holding the post of the Meteorologist at Quetta, the office at Peshawar is in charge of a Royal Air Force officer who is under the technical, not administrative control of the Meteorological Department.

7 The auxiliary centres are situated at Rangoon, Akyab, Dum Dum*, Allahabad, Jodhpur and Drigh Road. The professional or Meteorological Assistant stationed at these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the local weather situation. The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from him.

Meteorological Office, Poona—Dr C W B Normand, M A, D Sc (Edin), Director General of Observatories.

Meteorologists—Dr S K Banerji, M Sc, (Calcutta), Mr V V Sohoni B A M Sc, (Bombay) (on leave), Dr K R Ramanathan, (Hons) B Sc (Bombay) M Sc, and Ph D (Lond), Mr S Basu, M Sc (Allahabad), Mr J M Sil, B A (Calcutta), B Sc (Eng) (Boston Tech), Dr S R Savur, M A (Madras) Ph D (London), and Mr A A K Roy, B Sc (Cal), B A (Oxon), M A D Sc (Madras), Dr K J Kabraji B A

Assistant Meteorologists—Mr V D Iyer, B A (Madras), Mr Barkat Ali, B A, M Sc (Punjab), Mr B N Screenivasalah M Sc (Calcutta), Dr K Das, M Sc (Punjab), Ph D (Lond), Mr S S Lal M Sc (Lucknow & Lond), D IC and Mr U N Ghosh M Sc (Ogg).

Agricultural Meteorologist—Dr L A Ramdas M A, Ph D (Calcutta).

Agricultural Assistant Meteorologist—Dr R J Kalamkar, B Ag, B Sc (Nagpur), Ph D (London).

Upper Air Observatory, Agra—Mr G Chatterji M Sc (Calcutta), Meteorologist in charge, Dr N K Sur, D Sc (Allahabad) Meteorologist Mr S I Malurkar B Sc (Mys), M Sc (Canthib) Assistant Meteorologist Mr S P Vinkateshwaran B A (Hons) (Madras) and Dr A K Das M Sc (Cal), D Sc (Paris), Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta—Dr S N Sen, M Sc (Cal and Lond), Ph D (Lond) Meteorologist Mr B K Roy M Sc (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist Mr S K Das M Sc (Dacca and Lond), D IC (Lond), P R Mt Sc Sc (Lond), Assistant Meteorologist and Mr C Ramaswamy, M A (Hons) (Madras) Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Karachi—Dr S K Pramanik M Sc (Lucknow), Ph D (Lond), D IC Meteorologist Dr B N Desai, M Sc (Bombay) Ph D (Edin), B A, IL B (Bombay) Assistant Meteorologist and Dr S Mal M Sc (Benares), Ph D (Lond) D IC Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Bombay—Dr S C Roy M Sc (Calcutta), D Sc (Lond), Meteorologist.

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal—Dr T Royds, D Sc (London) Director and Dr A L Narayan, M A D Sc (Madras) Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, R A F, Peshawar—Mr L H Starr, Meteorological Officer.

Meteorological Office, R A F, Quetta—Mr P R Krishna Rao B Sc (Mysore) (Ogg).

* At present the functions of this centre are being carried on by the Meteorological Office at Calcutta, for want of proper building accommodation at Dum Dum.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS*														
•Shillong	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Darjeeling	4,920	60.6	62.5	70.0	73.3	74.0	74.4	75.3	74.9	74.4	71.4	66.6	61.6	69.9
Simla	7,432	47.3	48.9	56.5	62.5	64.6	66.2	66.8	66.5	65.4	61.7	55.6	49.4	59.3
Murree	7,222	46.4	46.8	55.2	64.0	72.1	73.1	68.9	66.7	65.8	62.7	56.0	49.8	60.7
Srinagar	6,181	46.5	47.1	56.3	66.1	75.8	81.4	76.8	73.8	72.9	68.5	60.0	51.5	64.7
Mount Abu	3,204	40.7	43.6	55.1	65.9	75.8	83.0	85.7	84.9	79.6	70.4	60.5	47.4	68.1
•Ootacamund	3,945	66.0	67.8	76.7	84.3	88.0	83.4	75.4	72.1	75.2	79.0	73.6	68.2	75.8
•Kodakanal	7,327	63.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.2	64.3	62.1	62.9	64.4	64.6	63.6	64.8	68.0
	7,688	63.7	66.2	69.2	70.2	69.4	65.3	63.2	63.5	63.8	63.0	61.2	62.3	65.1
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	13	76.1	77.6	81.8	84.8	88.9	90.7	88.4	85.5	85.7	87.6	85.0	78.2	84.2
Veraval	19	81.6	81.5	84.9	85.9	86.2	86.1	83.8	82.3	83.5	88.7	88.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	37	82.9	82.9	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.6	85.3	88.7	89.2	86.4	86.6
Ratnagiri	207	87.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.8	86.7	83.9	83.6	84.1	88.1	90.6	89.2	87.2
Mangalore	72	89.2	88.5	89.7	91.8	91.2	85.2	84.0	83.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	88.9	87.5
Calicut	97	87.2	88.1	89.8	90.8	89.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.9	86.4
Nagapatam	31	82.5	85.1	88.9	92.7	97.5	97.7	95.9	94.0	92.6	88.8	84.6	82.1	90.2
Vadras	22	84.5	86.8	89.8	93.1	98.5	99.0	95.9	94.2	93.1	89.4	85.2	83.4	91.1
Masulipatam	15	83.4	86.6	91.0	94.6	99.7	98.1	92.7	91.4	90.8	89.0	85.3	83.1	90.5
Gopalapur	56	80.3	83.3	86.8	87.9	90.1	89.6	87.7	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.7	79.9	86.1
Rangoon	18	88.6	92.3	95.9	93.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

* As the average mean figure for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodakanal are not available means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Toungoo	159	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.3	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.8	89.0	89.8	86.8	83.1	89.9
Mandalay	250	84.5	90.3	98.1	102.4	98.7	94.8	91.7	93.6	92.1	92.0	87.7	83.2	92.8
Silchar	66	77.9	80.3	87.7	88.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	87.6	89.8	87.6	85.0	77.0	86.9
Calcutta	21	77.5	82.3	91.0	95.5	91.6	81.3	88.6	87.8	88.2	87.4	85.2	77.0	86.9
Burdwan	99	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.5	89.7	88.9	83.6	78.4	88.8
Patna	182	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.7	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.3
Bombay	287	74.4	79.7	91.6	102.1	103.0	100.2	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.5	82.6	75.1	89.7
Allahabad	303	74.4	79.5	91.9	102.8	106.8	102.1	92.8	89.0	91.5	91.1	88.4	75.7	90.1
Lucknow	308	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.7	75.6	89.7
Agra	5-6	72.9	77.7	89.7	100.8	106.1	104.4	94.8	92.0	93.6	93.6	84.8	72.9	80.5
Meerut	733	69.9	74.3	85.9	97.7	103.1	101.3	93.4	91.1	91.8	90.5	81.8	72.9	87.8
Delhi	713	70.0	74.6	86.0	97.9	104.0	103.5	94.9	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	72.9	88.6
Lahore	702	68.5	72.1	83.3	95.7	104.9	107.1	106.6	97.7	97.9	94.5	83.2	72.3	89.8
Multan	486	69.0	74.1	85.5	97.3	108.6	103.3	104.3	100.9	100.4	95.9	84.5	73.3	91.7
Jacobabad	186	73.7	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	111.4	108.7	104.6	103.6	99.1	87.4	76.2	94.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.2	93.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.6	93.3
Bikaner	782	72.0	76.3	88.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	93.2	96.1	85.4	75.2	92.1
Rajkote	428	83.6	86.5	94.9	101.7	105.1	99.7	91.5	88.8	91.7	95.6	90.9	85.0	92.0
Ahmedabad	108	84.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.9	97.3	92.9	80.4	94.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	925	85.8	90.1	98.8	105.6	108.0	98.8	89.4	87.2	89.5	92.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jubbulpore	1,427	77.5	81.5	91.8	100.8	104.3	97.8	88.7	84.6	87.2	87.6	82.0	77.7	88.3
Nagpore	1,017	83.5	86.7	97.4	104.8	108.0	98.6	88.1	86.8	86.1	87.6	80.6	81.7	92.0
Raipur	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	106.8	97.3	86.6	85.7	88.0	88.6	83.5	79.5	90.2
Ahmednagar	2,114	84.3	88.4	94.8	99.7	101.3	92.0	85.6	84.9	86.2	89.0	83.4	89.0	89.0
Poona	1,846	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	99.7	89.6	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.1	86.8	84.7	89.6
Sholapur	1,590	87.4	92.9	99.6	104.1	104.5	95.0	89.4	88.8	88.6	90.6	87.7	82.8	92.8
Beaumont	2,582	83.5	88.7	93.7	96.0	94.1	83.4	76.1	79.4	79.3	83.3	80.5	81.8	84.6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,719	84.7	89.7	96.7	101.2	103.1	94.5	87.6	85.8	86.4	88.4	84.5	81.5	90.6
Bangalore	3,021	80.8	86.2	91.1	93.5	91.7	81.9	81.2	82.0	82.3	82.1	79.8	78.9	86.6
Bellary	1,475	89.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	94.9	81.1	80.9	90.7	90.4	87.7	83.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Stations		Eleva tion in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS															
Shillong		39.2	42.2	50.8	56.3	58.8	63.0	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	53.4	
Darjeeling		35.1	36.1	42.3	48.4	52.3	56.5	58.0	57.6	55.9	50.1	42.8	36.7	47.7	
Simla		32.9	32.9	43.4	51.0	58.1	60.7	60.2	59.3	56.6	51.3	44.7	39.3	49.7	
Murree		34.9	34.4	42.1	50.7	59.3	64.3	62.4	60.9	58.6	53.4	45.6	38.6	50.4	
Srinagar		27.1	28.7	37.2	44.9	51.8	58.3	64.4	63.7	54.2	41.1	31.7	27.6	44.2	
Mount Abu		31.3	33.2	41.1	48.4	55.1	60.5	66.0	64.4	64.8	61.6	58.1	52.9	62.0	
Ootacamund		43.0	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.5	48.0	44.3	49.1	
Kodaikanal		46.9	47.5	50.5	53.5	54.6	53.6	52.6	52.3	52.2	51.3	49.4	47.6	51.0	
COAST STATIONS															
Karach.		58.1	61.1	67.6	73.8	78.7	81.2	80.9	78.1	76.5	73.5	66.5	59.2	71.4	
Veraval		59.8	60.6	65.5	72.2	78.6	81.5	79.7	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3	
Bombay		66.7	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.5	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	68.5	73.6	
Ratnagiri		66.7	67.2	72.0	76.9	79.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.6	67.5	73.2	
Mangalore		69.9	70.1	75.1	78.3	78.5	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.1	74.4	73.4	70.4	74.1	
Calcut		70.3	72.9	76.0	78.3	78.2	75.2	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.5	
Nagapatam		71.4	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4	79.2	78.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2	
Madras		67.8	68.7	72.3	77.5	81.2	81.1	78.9	77.7	77.2	75.2	72.5	69.9	75.0	
Masulipatam		65.8	68.6	72.4	77.6	81.5	80.2	78.2	77.7	77.5	75.9	71.3	66.5	74.5	
Gopalpur		62.3	67.4	73.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	76.2	78.9	78.5	74.7	67.3	61.0	73.3	
Rangoon		64.9	66.5	71.2	76.1	77.2	76.4	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.8	72.7	67.4	73.0	

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Tongoo	57.7	60.9	68.6	76.0	77.3	76.6	77.4	74.0	74.8	75.2	74.4	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandalav	56.6	60.1	68.3	77.3	77.3	79.0	78.6	78.6	77.9	77.1	74.7	67.9	59.7	71.3
Silchar	52.5	55.7	63.1	68.8	72.6	72.6	76.1	77.2	76.8	76.2	72.3	63.7	54.7	67.5
Calcutta	55.6	60.3	69.4	77.7	77.6	77.6	78.8	78.7	78.3	78.1	72.5	64.7	56.0	70.7
Burdwan	55.0	58.7	67.8	77.1	77.4	77.4	78.9	79.2	70.0	73.7	74.5	64.3	55.8	70.4
Patna	40.9	54.2	61.3	73.3	77.7	77.7	79.8	79.7	79.4	78.8	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.6
Benares	47.9	51.5	61.3	71.4	78.8	78.8	81.8	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.9	55.5	47.7	66.8
Allahabad	48.0	51.9	61.7	72.0	79.6	79.6	82.7	79.8	78.6	76.9	67.5	55.3	47.7	66.8
Lucknow	47.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	77.7	77.7	81.6	79.7	78.7	76.4	68.1	53.5	46.5	65.7
Agra	48.7	52.4	62.4	73.2	81.3	81.3	84.7	81.1	79.4	77.1	68.2	56.6	49.0	67.9
Meerut	45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	80.2	80.2	83.6	79.9	78.3	74.6	62.6	50.9	44.6	63.7
Delhi	47.9	51.7	61.6	72.8	83.6	83.6	86.1	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	56.7	48.9	67.5
Lahore	41.7	45.0	54.6	64.6	73.7	73.7	77.7	80.7	79.9	73.8	60.8	48.4	41.1	62.0
Multan	44.0	47.5	58.4	68.6	78.3	78.3	82.7	84.7	82.7	77.7	65.1	53.7	45.1	69.9
Jacobabad	43.7	48.6	59.8	69.9	78.7	78.7	82.7	84.7	82.7	77.7	65.1	53.7	45.1	69.9
Hyderabad (Sind)	50.8	54.2	63.8	72.0	82.0	82.0	85.1	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
Bikaner	48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	82.3	82.3	85.9	82.9	80.7	78.6	71.2	58.5	49.6	68.9
Rajkot	51.1	54.0	61.9	69.3	75.1	75.1	78.3	75.1	74.5	72.3	68.3	60.0	52.8	66.1
Ahmadabad	57.7	59.5	67.2	74.4	79.2	79.2	80.9	78.5	76.8	70.1	72.4	65.5	59.3	70.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	44.2	47.4	60.8	77.7	81.0	81.0	84.6	81.6	73.5	72.9	63.6	58.0	52.3	67.4
Jubbulpore	48.6	52.4	60.3	70.2	77.7	77.7	78.9	77.0	74.0	72.8	64.2	53.2	46.7	64.6
Nagpur	55.6	59.6	67.2	75.7	81.6	81.6	84.6	81.6	74.6	73.8	68.3	60.0	54.2	68.6
Raipur	55.7	60.2	68.0	76.3	81.6	81.6	84.6	81.6	74.6	74.9	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1
Ahmadnagar	52.8	56.2	62.5	69.7	71.9	71.9	72.9	70.7	68.9	67.9	65.5	52.7	52.7	64.0
Poon	54.2	58.1	65.9	73.3	81.6	81.6	84.6	81.6	74.6	73.8	68.3	60.0	54.2	68.6
Sholapur	50.1	54.1	62.1	70.3	78.7	78.7	81.6	78.7	76.9	70.9	68.7	62.5	58.3	68.3
Belgaum	57.8	60.4	63.7	67.1	68.2	68.2	69.2	67.2	66.4	62.5	61.3	61.3	58.4	64.1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	50.9	54.2	70.1	76.2	80.0	80.0	81.6	73.9	72.7	72.3	69.4	60.2	58.3	69.6
Bangalore	7.7	60.2	64.8	69.4	69.2	69.2	66.9	66.0	65.8	65.6	65.2	66.2	66.5	64.3
Bellary	61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.5	77.5	73.9	74.9	73.6	71.2	71.2	66.2	61.5	60.9

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
Shillong	0 33	1 20	1 93	5 38	10 57	16 37	14 48	14 36	10 73	6 80	1 58	0 19	83 92	
Darjeeling	0 55	1 10	1 84	3 85	8 70	24 26	32 31	26 12	18 38	4 54	0 78	0 24	122 67	
Simla	2 71	3 13	2 87	1 94	2 87	7 13	16 88	17 33	6 20	1 08	0 52	1 11	63 57	
Murree	3 73	4 14	4 87	4 21	2 87	3 86	11 84	14 88	5 61	1 50	0 77	1 57	59 85	
Srinagar	2 76	2 73	3 33	3 79	2 27	1 48	2 32	2 33	1 60	1 09	0 43	1 44	26 87	
Mount Abu	0 26	0 28	0 17	0 13	1 06	5 22	21 07	12 31	8 96	0 99	0 19	0 12	60 76	
Ootacamund	1 51	0 58	1 24	2 85	6 64	6 55	8 83	5 59	6 17	8 17	5 79	1 84	55 56	
Kodaikanal	2 88	1 41	2 03	4 23	6 02	4 06	5 02	6 99	7 55	9 68	8 17	4 82	62 18	
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	0 52	0 39	0 33	0 17	0 07	0 86	2 94	1 67	0 42	0 01	0 04	0 14	7 56	
Veraval	0 03	0 05	0 07	0 00	0 31	4 47	6 85	3 79	2 31	0 65	0 19	0 08	18 80	
Bombay	0 10	0 08	0 07	0 00	0 84	18 31	24 26	13 80	10 50	2 16	0 41	0 05	70 63	
Ratnagiri	0 10	0 05	0 04	0 08	1 36	28 82	32 98	19 74	12 08	3 72	0 08	0 08	99 98	
Mangalore	0 06	0 06	0 08	1 28	6 20	36 78	37 11	22 54	10 42	7 53	3 12	0 50	125 68	
Calcut	0 40	0 16	0 47	3 28	8 53	34 68	30 24	15 28	7 73	10 22	5 38	1 09	117 16	
Nagarpatam	1 68	0 63	0 34	0 57	1 61	1 30	1 89	3 59	3 77	10 48	17 72	11 40	54 98	
Madras	1 39	0 32	0 19	0 53	1 07	1 89	3 94	4 64	4 59	11 72	14 25	5 81	50 74	
Manulpatam	0 23	0 42	0 28	0 62	1 34	4 51	6 44	6 01	6 20	8 10	5 67	0 87	41 59	
Gopalpur	0 23	0 69	0 54	0 79	1 97	5 82	6 88	7 75	7 51	8 02	4 02	0 74	44 96	
Rangoon	0 21	0 22	0 32	1 63	11 98	18 04	21 42	19 87	15 27	6 91	2 79	0 37	99 03	
For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals														

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet		Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year	
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Tungabhadra	0 20	0 18	0 33	1 85	7 72	14 14	17 64	19 12	12 08	7 43	1 82	0 45	82 96	
Mandlay	0 05	0 04	0 19	1 12	5 85	3 52	3 29	4 59	5 74	4 72	1 63	0 38	33 16	
Silchar	0 81	2 12	7 91	14 33	15 59	21 68	19 74	19 75	14 41	6 55	1 40	0 89	124 68	
Calcutta	0 84	1 10	1 44	1 89	5 75	11 90	12 51	12 64	9 87	4 19	0 66	0 20	62 54	
Burdwan	0 36	1 25	1 67	2 11	6 13	10 24	12 57	11 26	8 60	3 43	0 86	0 15	58 63	
Patna	0 53	0 71	0 87	0 30	1 67	8 12	11 54	13 53	8 73	2 54	0 28	0 09	48 53	
Benares	0 67	0 66	0 36	0 17	0 61	4 99	11 54	11 54	7 12	2 38	0 30	0 21	40 55	
Allahabad	0 76	0 58	0 31	0 15	0 34	4 96	11 71	11 70	5 67	2 32	0 33	0 23	39 06	
Lucknow	0 77	0 65	0 35	0 26	1 01	4 47	11 45	10 89	7 07	1 18	0 19	0 28	38 57	
Agra	0 54	0 48	0 35	0 24	0 47	2 35	9 12	8 15	4 05	0 76	0 12	0 27	26 90	
Meerut	1 28	0 88	0 62	0 43	0 65	2 99	7 09	7 69	6 07	0 56	0 15	0 41	31 96	
Delhi	1 04	0 76	0 52	0 39	0 58	2 99	7 53	7 42	4 78	0 32	0 11	0 40	26 84	
Lahore	1 05	0 94	0 86	0 54	0 70	1 68	5 48	5 33	2 36	0 25	0 07	0 36	19 62	
Multan	0 42	0 36	0 43	0 27	0 35	0 62	2 02	1 98	0 41	0 05	0 07	0 22	7 20	
Jacobabad	0 26	0 32	0 24	0 20	0 14	0 20	0 89	0 98	0 21	0 04	0 07	0 13	3 68	
Hyderabad (Sind)	0 20	0 27	0 24	0 05	0 20	0 45	2 85	2 12	0 60	0 02	0 06	0 06	7 12	
Bikaner	0 34	0 28	0 26	0 22	0 22	1 45	3 10	3 47	1 47	0 26	0 04	0 18	11 79	
Rajkot	0 04	0 10	0 07	0 03	0 43	4 31	10 80	5 71	3 78	0 65	0 23	0 04	28 29	
Amritabad	0 02	0 12	0 08	0 03	0 45	4 33	11 23	8 09	3 73	0 59	0 15	0 03	28 83	
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	0 35	0 29	0 37	0 16	0 46	5 38	9 27	6 43	5 69	1 87	0 48	0 60	31 35	
Jubbulpore	0 80	0 82	0 57	0 25	0 53	7 32	17 62	16 86	7 67	1 81	0 57	0 29	55 11	
Nagpore	0 42	0 60	0 52	0 56	0 83	8 96	13 84	11 64	8 25	2 10	0 71	0 54	48 97	
Rajpur	0 29	0 85	0 69	0 64	1 00	9 01	14 44	13 73	7 43	2 11	0 40	0 24	50 85	
Ahmednagar	0 26	0 17	0 16	0 31	0 91	4 52	3 78	2 49	6 36	2 05	0 63	0 41	22 33	
Poona	0 06	0 06	0 05	0 57	1 20	4 77	7 01	3 66	4 84	3 74	0 98	0 16	27 11	
Sholapur	0 15	0 06	0 19	0 44	1 03	4 68	4 32	4 87	7 93	3 23	1 05	0 45	28 45	
Belgaum	0 13	0 05	0 27	1 69	2 46	8 14	16 15	9 67	4 88	4 67	1 74	0 37	50 13	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	0 24	0 30	0 72	1 05	1 00	4 59	6 49	6 30	7 04	3 25	1 10	0 19	32 27	
Bangalore	0 26	0 17	0 50	1 33	4 26	2 89	4 18	5 38	5 94	5 90	2 94	0 45	35 37	
Bellary	0 11	0 16	0 20	0 76	1 96	1 87	1 85	2 32	3 08	3 90	2 19	0 11	20 51	

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals

MONSOON OF 1936

There were no pronounced breaks in the monsoon but the precipitation of the period June to September, was unevenly distributed, there being several spells of heavy rain in the Gangetic plain, giving rise to serious floods, and scanty rains in the Deccan and Gujarat. Averaged over the plains of India the season's rainfall was in excess by 4 per cent.

June—The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon was established in Malabar on the 20th May. It advanced northwards as a rather weak and shallow current but strengthened somewhat along the west coast early in the month, and also entered the Peninsula temporarily. Early in the third week of June it again strengthened on the west coast and remained fairly vigorous over the Peninsula during the last ten days of the month. Under the influence of a storm which formed in the north Bay on the 11th the Bay monsoon extended into the central parts of the country, Gujarat and temporarily to the United Provinces. A strengthening of the monsoon current towards the end of the third week led to the establishment of the monsoon in the United Provinces and its extension into north west India. A depression formed on the 26th near the Sandheads and strengthened the monsoon from the Konkan to Orissa, while another depression which appeared over the Central Provinces on the 28th and travelled westwards strengthened it generally in north west India and caused its extension into Sind. Severe floods were reported from Assam, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces causing damage to life and property.

July—The monsoon was active in north east India, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and in and around the Central Provinces. This activity was mainly due to (1) two depressions which passed inland from the Bay of Bengal on the 3rd and 23rd of the month, (2) two land depressions which appeared near Lucknow on the 7th and 27th and (3) a low pressure wave which passed inland from the north west angle of the Bay on the 18th. In particular the two Lucknow depressions were responsible for heavy rain in the United Provinces as a result of which severe floods occurred in the Ramganga, Gomti, Ipti and Gogra rivers and caused considerable damage to a number of villages and towns.

August—During the first five days of the month the monsoon was strong in and around the Central Provinces and caused widespread and locally heavy rain there. The following were the chief features of the weather during the next three weeks: (1) The marked activity of the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain between the 5th and 10th resulting in strong monsoon in the United Provinces and north east India, with very heavy rain in the east United Provinces leading to serious floods there once again. (2) Two depressions, which formed in the Bay of Bengal off the Orissa coast,

on the 16th and the 24th respectively crossed the Orissa coast. Both filled up over the Central Provinces, the first on the 18th August and the second on the 1st September. These gave abundant rainfall over the Central Provinces and Orissa. The first of these also strengthened the monsoon over the Peninsula as a whole, while the second caused a spell of strong monsoon over the north Madras coast and north Hyderabad. But for these two spells and another along the west coast and the north Deccan during the first week the monsoon was generally weak over the Peninsula during the month. The Bay branch of the monsoon was fairly active in lower Burma. There were spells of strong monsoon in north west India, particularly along and near the western Himalayas, between the 3rd and the 5th, the 10th and the 12th and the 17th and the 22nd.

September—The monsoon was strong from Bengal to the east Punjab and in and around the west Central Provinces on the first two days. After the 3rd, it weakened in Bengal and Assam but continued to be active from Chota Nagpur to the west United Provinces, and in the Central Provinces till the 5th. In association with a depression which formed in the north Bay of Bengal off the Orissa coast on the 5th, travelled across the central parts of the country and merged into the seasonal low over north west India after four days, the monsoon was strong in Orissa, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and north west India generally. It continued to be active over northern and central India till the 12th after which its activity was confined to north east India.

The Arabian Sea monsoon was generally weak over the Peninsula during the first half of the month while the Bay branch was active during the first week in Burma and weakened thereafter. By the middle of the 3rd week the transition type of weather began to set in and thunderstorm activity commenced in the Peninsula and north-east India. This activity increased in the Peninsula after the 23rd and in consequence part of the Deccan partially made up its deficiency of rains during the monsoon proper.

October—Two severe cyclonic storms formed in the Bay of Bengal, one in the first week and the other in the fourth week. The former which developed in the central Bay and crossed the Orissa coast received via Chota Nagpur to east Bengal. It caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Burma and north east India including Orissa. The second formed in the south Bay and crossed the Circars coast causing widespread and locally heavy rain along the east Madras and Orissa coast and in the Central Provinces. The north east monsoon set in over the Bay of Bengal early in the third week of the month and was established towards the middle of that week. A western disturbance passed across north west India but the associated rainfall was scanty.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 38.2 inches, 4 per cent in excess of the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period

DIVISIONS	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1936			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from Normal	Percentage Departure from Normal
	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Burma	61.8	61.9	— 0.1	0
Assam	63.1	66.1	— 3.0	— 5
Bengal	54.2	54.3	— 0.1	0
Orissa	55.9	43.5	+12.3	+28
Bihar	51.5	41.9	+ 9.6	+23
United Provinces	51.8	33.5	+17.3	+52
Punjab	17.4	15.3	+ 2.1	+14
North west Frontier Province	7.3	8.0	— 0.7	— 9
Sind	4.1	5.2	— 1.1	—21
Rajputana	17.8	19.1	— 1.3	— 7
Bombay	32.7	39.7	— 7.0	—18
Central India	32.7	33.1	— 0.4	— 1
Central Provinces	47.8	40.5	+ 7.3	+18
Hyderabad	20.9	26.5	— 5.6	—21
Mysore	22.7	22.4	+ 0.3	+ 1
Madras	28.1	28.5	— 0.4	— 1
Mean of India	38.2	36.6	+ 1.6	+ 4

Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain bearing currents then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no rail ways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the dry zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. The spread of manufacturing enterprise has

lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties. It has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

Famine under Native Rule

Famines were frequent under Native rule and frightful when they came. "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 60 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying, on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons but the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." For other historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine, the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population, famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population, died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900. It is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Bihar in 1873-74, then came the great

South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Through out British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 84 lakhs.

The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort. Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 1½ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs 1½ crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs 1½ crore, of which Rs 1½ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with population of 59,500,000. In the Central

Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Kussar district of the Punjab famine was acute. It was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune were affected. The people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised, the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle.

The Modern System

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles reserves of tools and plant are stocked If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans, protective works, which do not pay directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1919, Provincial Governments (except Burma and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expenditure on famine. These annual assignments can be expended on relief of famine only, the sum not required for this purpose is utilised in building up a Famine Relief Fund. The Fund provides, as its main and primary object, for expenditure on Famine Relief proper, the word "Famine" being held to cover famine due to drought or other natural calamities. The balance at the credit of the Fund is regarded as invested with the Governor General in Council and is available for expenditure on famine, when necessary and, under certain restrictions on protective and other works for relief of famine.

The Outlook

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant, the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he jirds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often misnamed a hoard, the balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease, the spread

of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year. Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs 15 lakhs in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs 28,10,000. During 1934 it increased further the invested balances of the United Provinces Famine Orphans fund being transferred to the Trust. It now stands at Rs 32,78,400. It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act 1890. The income of the Trust is administered by a board of manage-

ment consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States. Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.R., C.S.I., I.C.S. Auditor-General in India is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The endowment of Rs 32,78,400 above mentioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1936 stood at Rs 3,200 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs 28,09,58 so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of 1937 was Rs 31,29,58.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practices and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering. The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers from floods. The total expenditure upon real famine in the old sense was only Rs 50,000 during the year 1929, while expenditure on relief of distress caused by floods was Rs 4,75,000 in the same year. The terms of the Trust fortunately, permit of management on lines according with modern needs.

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water therefore must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be a sociated with important irrigation projects the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G. T. Barlow, C.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr Barlow died, but Mr Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse

power, of which only some 285,000 h.p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water. The water power so far actually in sight amounts to 11 million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro Electric Works

The greatest Hydro Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd. and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are—

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. | Started in 1915 |
| (b) The Andhra Valley Electric Power Supply Company Ltd. | „ 1922 |
| (c) The Tata Power Company Ltd. | 1927 |

These Hydro Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H.P. and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Jhansi, Kalyan and (rester) Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population, including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,326,313 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150,000 H.P. which until these Hydro Electric schemes came into operation was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea level within a few miles of Bombay City situated on the shores of the Arabian sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic work² of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely Lonavla Walwan and Shiravta from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 KW or 64,300 H P. This scheme was formally opened by H E The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company's lakes where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 H P) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila Muli River to the South East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87,500 KW or 117,000 H P. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd, the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B & C J Railway for their suburban electrification, the whole of the energy required by the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kalyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licenses in Dhana Kalyan and the Pombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, factories and Railways has for several years shown a steady decrease and now averages £0.51 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase.

This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Mysore Hydro-Electric Works

The first Hydro Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Colar Gold Field about 92 miles from Srirangam on the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Srirangam has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South Eastern Hill of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total capacity now stands at 46,000 H P. This is the maximum obtainable from the water available. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet or storage above the minimum draw off.

The number of the consumers of electricity continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged this growth in the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The more important sites where a Hydro Electric power station can be constructed are Mekadatu the Shimshav Falls, the Krishnarajasagar and the Jog Falls (the Gersopp Falls). These power sites provide Mysore State with ample hydro power resources to meet the requirements of the State for a long time to come.

Works in Madras

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 42 sq miles. The average rainfall in the area is 110 in per annum, the rainfall varying considerably at various points.

The natural head available exceeds 4,000 ft which is higher than any other in the British Empire or America. A number of suitable reservoir sites are available with a total capacity of about 3,000,000,000 cubic ft, which will be utilised as required by the load growth. With full storage 90,000 H P can be developed in addition to the 30,000 H P from the tail water at a lower site where a further drop of 1,000 ft can be obtained.

The present head utilised is only 3,080 ft, developing a maximum of 22,000 H P. A large forebay of 58,000,000 cubic ft capacity and another reservoir of 26,000,000 cubic feet provide the requisite storage. Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single steel pipe to a surge pipe at the head of the penstock consisting of two pipes each in three sections of 27 in, 24 in, and 21 in in diameter and 9 100 ft in length.

Three sets of direct coupled turbo generators of 10,000 H P each generate 3 phase, 50 cycles 11,000 volts which is taken through 110/66/11 K V 7,810 K V A transformers and switchgear in the yard of the generating station and transmitted to the receiving station at Combarator 50 miles away by a double circuit transmission lines.

The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme now in operation. The Mettur (Stanley) Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and can impound a total of 93,500 million cubic feet of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes, but the water let down for irrigation is also to be utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro electric power.

During the construction of the dam four pipes 8.6 feet in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens, and other fittings. The function of these pipes was for surplussing from the reservoir during the latter part of the construction period and for power generation afterwards. Each of these pipes represent about 15,000 horse power awaiting development. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a normal minimum of 80 feet. The average head will be 135 feet. Under such water conditions a minimum demand of 19,200 or 7,680 H P continuous may be met without the assistance of other plants.

It is proposed to instal four double horizontal Francis turbo generator sets of 15,000 horsepower each, one of which will be spare. Only two units are to be provided at first, the third will be added in the third, and the fourth in the seventh year of operation should load conditions justify the additional generating capacity.

The original scheme included four single vertical units of 13,000 horse power each but the Consulting Engineers to the Secretary of State for India preferred the arrangement outlined above and their recommendation was adopted. The plant when completed will thus be capable of a maximum output of 60,000 horse power.

The generators will operate at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, having a normal rating of 12,500 K V A each. They will be specially designed for transmitting power eventually to Madras.

Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to waterwheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kw, 3 phase, 2,300 volt, 25 period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kw generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted.

Recent Progress

Apart from the development of the projects outlined above the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro electric

works. The Manda Project in the Punjab, which utilises the water of the Uhi river for the generation of power with which a large number of towns in that province will be electrified came into operation in 1933. The scheme has been formulated in three stages. The first is to develop 48,000 horse power from the ordinary discharge of the river, the second involves the formation of a storage reservoir by the construction of a dam and would double the electrical output, whilst the third would utilize the same water several miles down-stream and provide an additional 64,000 horse power. Another interesting project is the hydro electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which will carry electric power to a large number of towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, assist greatly in the development of rural areas.

A small plant was completed and put into operation at Naini Tal during 1923, and the erection of another small plant was commenced at Shillong, but otherwise there is nothing to record. It is interesting to note, however, that preliminary investigations are proceeding with a view to the erection of hydro-electric plants in various parts of India. In the tea districts of Kalimpong and Kurseong, for example, it is proposed to harness a promising water power site and to supply current to an important area in which are situated more than two hundred tea factories.

The Sutlej Hydro Electric Project at one time appeared to be one of the most promising propositions in the country but owing to financial considerations it has now been indefinitely shelved.

INTEREST TABLE

From 2 to 12 per cent on Rupees 100

(Calculated for 1 Year, 1 Month, 1 Week and 1 Day (365 days to a year))

Per cent	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month	1 Year
	Rs. 1 p.	Rs. 1 p.	Rs. 1 p.	Rs. 1 p.
2	0 0 1 052	0 0 7 384	0 2 8	2 0 0
2½	0 0 1 315	0 0 9 230	0 3 4	2 8 0
3	0 0 1 578	0 0 11 076	0 4 0	3 0 0
3½	0 0 1 841	0 1 0	0 4 8	3 8 0
4	0 0 2 104	0 1 3	0 5 4	4 0 0
4½	0 0 2 367	0 1 5	0 6 0	4 8 0
5	0 0 2 630	0 1 6	0 6 8	5 0 0
5½	0 0 2 893	0 1 8	0 7 4	5 8 0
6	0 0 3 156	0 1 10	0 8 0	6 0 0
6½	0 0 3 419	0 1 11	0 8 8	6 8 0
7	0 0 3 682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0 0
7½	0 0 3 945	0 2 3	0 10 0	7 8 0
8	0 0 4 208	0 2 5	0 10 8	8 0 0
8½	0 0 4 471	0 2 7	0 11 4	8 8 0
9	0 0 4 734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0 0
9½	0 0 4 997	0 2 10	0 12 8	9 8 0
10	0 0 5 260	0 3 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
10½	0 0 5 523	0 3 2	0 14 0	10 8 0
11	0 0 5 786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0 0
11½	0 0 6 049	0 3 6	0 15 4	11 8 0
12	0 0 6 312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12 0 0

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 was that of local government. This was one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—tahsils, sub divisions, and districts.

The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood cutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, e.g., in the greater part of Assam in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads.—(*Gazetteer of India*)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, viz.—

Types of Villages.—(1) The severalty or *rayatwari* village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman known by an old vernacular name such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled.

(2) The joint or landlord village the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains

The village site is owned by the proprietary body who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities, but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a *rayatwari* village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambaradar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number'. It is this type of village to which the well known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under them."

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *rayatwari* system which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration, the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there has been an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council tribunal, or *Punchayet* and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable, we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayets* in those villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy which must be the work of many years will require great care and discretion, much patience and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages, and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers.

This is, however, still mainly a question of future possibilities and for present purposes it

is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Panchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction.

Municipalities—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. New Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility: some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

The Present Position—There are some 781 municipalities in British India, with something over 21 million people resident within their limits. Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of particular provinces, the proportion resident within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, where it

amounts to 20 per cent, and is smallest in Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent of the total population. Turning to the composition of the municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex officio members are only 7 per cent and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction. For the discharge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs 14.03 crores derived principally from taxation just over one-third coming from municipal property contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources. Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small: the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together providing over 40 per cent of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of Conservancy and "Public Works," which amount to 14 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. Water supply comes to 13 per cent, Drainage to 4 per cent and Education to over 11 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City for example the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent.

District Boards—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards, while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 207 district boards with 584 sub-district boards besides 45 Union Panchayats in Madras. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was over 2.21 millions in 1930-31. Leaving aside the Union Committees and Union Boards or Panchayats the members of the Board numbered over 16,000 in 1930-31 of whom 73 per cent were elected. As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians, who constitute 96 per cent of the whole membership. Only 11 per cent of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind. The total income of the Boards in 1930-31 amounted to Rs 16.57 crores, the average income of each board being Rs 2,00,000. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates, which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges.

Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue

Improvement Trust—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay Calcutta Lucknow Allahabad Rangoon and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q v). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried forward by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities.

Provincial Progress—There was passed in Bengal in 1919 a Village Self Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. In 1930 31 the number of Union Boards rose to 4,510. There are also 12 Union Committees. Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In Bombay the development of village self government has also proceeded, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council. In this presidency, some 145 out of 155 municipalities had a two thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1930 31, and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direc-

tion of liberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies. The policy of appointing a non-official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards. In Madras also the institutions of local self government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. In the United Provinces the new District Boards which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official Chairman, were plunged straight way into financial difficulties. In the Punjab municipal administration has shown improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future. In the Central Provinces, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self Government Act intended to guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control. In the North West Frontier Province, the institution of local self government is somewhat of a foreign growth. An important extension of the elective principle was made a year or two ago and it is hoped that this will prove a success.

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas leaving out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation demolishing or constructing buildings and rehousing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 649,995 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent., by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1921 Census was 993,508 and this had increased by 1931 to 1,196,734.

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued for several years, so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it. The Bill provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and the provision of open spaces and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a whole-time chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1936—Mr C. W. Garner I.C.S., Chairman. Mr J. C. Mukherjee, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer. Calcutta Corporation (*ex officio*). Mr D. J. Cohen, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911. Mr Prabhudayal Himatsingka elected by the elected Councillors Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926. Mr Charu Chandra Biswas C.I.E., elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926. Mr W. H. Thompson, elected by the Bengal Chamber

of Commerce, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt, elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin, CIE, Sir Badritas Gouka, Kt, CIE, Rai Bahadur Dr Hardhan Dutt, Mr Bernard Matthews FRIBA, MPTI, appointed by the Local Government

During the 24 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through, many improvement schemes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing open spaces

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue 100 ft wide, which at present extends from Beadon Street to Chowringhee, now extended from Chowringhee to Shambazar. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. But at present there is no direct connexion between Chitpur Bridge and the Barrackpore Trunk Road as Lockgate Road has been severed by the sidings of the Eastern Bengal Railway. In these circumstances the Board considered that traffic would be better served by postponing the extension to Chitpur Bridge and constructing a road to Shambazar which is the terminus of the Barrackpore Trunk Road and of the Dum Dum Jessore Road. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is likely before long to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust have constructed between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east is now in progress.

In the north of the City, two large and fifteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been driven through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Some progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Maydapat, Scheme No XXVII.

The new 84-ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road

on the east. The widening of Maniktala Road between Upper Circular Road and Maniktala Bridge which has been completed forms a further extension of this main roadway which will eventually continue at a width of 100 ft to the extreme eastern limit of Maniktala. Another important scheme which is now complete is the new 60 ft road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathurlaghath Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahiritollah.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar. The Kalakar Street scheme in Bara Bazaar which forms the southern section of the aforesaid road is one of the schemes to which the new Act is to be applied. It has been published under Section 43 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, and sanctioned by Government. Another scheme to which this Act is to be applied is the widening of a short length of Darmahatta Street and it will be interesting to see how the methods of assessment provided for in the Act will work out in practice.

The Suburban Arcs to the south and south-east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft for a length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chella Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds has been completed.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along Rash Behari Avenue to Ballygunge Station.

The Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre

of the town has carried out a large development scheme for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No VIII (New Ballygunge Road—Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road). They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt. Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity. The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road, Entally, is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections. The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds. The utilisation of highly improved lands for bustee purposes is not an economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes.

The linking up of Amherst Street with London Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced in two small sections. The Trust has constructed a large park near Park Circus Scheme No VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with a large playing field for football and tennis. The Gorachand Road Scheme provides for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally. As the scheme involved the demolition of a large number of busees, investigations were made to ascertain the best means of reducing the displaced bustee population as a result of which a Bustee Rehousing Scheme at Christopher Road which will cost the Trust Rs 2,70,000 for land acquisition and Rs 1,97,000 for engineering works has been taken in hand.

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Mr Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz., about 9 per cent of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes—

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bastis* of

their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, e.g., school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs 2,44 868 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs 5 per mensem and top floor rooms on Rs 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12' x 12' with a 4 ft verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft wide. The total collection of rent during the year 1935-36 including previous year arrear was Rs 14,328.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for busees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktila Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Rehousing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme—Seven blocks of buildings containing one roomed, two-roomed and three roomed suites have been constructed to rehouse Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success. There are 132 suites for letting and the rent received from these suites during the year 1935-36, amounted to Rs 26,372.

Parkpara Re-housing Scheme—This scheme has an area of 86 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new rehousing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of scheme No XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road). A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for displaced bustee dwellers. Special facilities are offered to dishoused persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes.

Bridges—Some progress has been made in replacing the old bridges of Calcutta, which is hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The opportunity is being taken of widening the Maniktala, Narikeldanga and Bellaghata Bridge approaches on both sides—on the west (in the case of Maniktala and Narikeldanga Bridges) right up to Circular Road. The new bridges of the city will in their traffic capacity compare favourably with those of London. The new Bridges at Maniktala, Bellaghata and at

Shambaswar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chittpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic. The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each, and these are also to be the probable widths of the Tollygunge and Hastings Bridges which need re building.

Financial—Capital charges during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs 84.64 lakhs which included Rs 72.98 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs 10.64 lakhs on engineering works. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1935-36 was Rs 15,92,23,784. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs 3,19,50,000, other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs 7,24,16,944 and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs 4.75 crores to Capital Works.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings

are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Madras consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1935-36 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table—

	Income	Expenditure	Capital Debt
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	3,00,27,620	3,19,34,314	24,50,94,403
Bombay	2,66,02,138	2,63,76,349	19,86,32,695
Madras	31,46,183	32,05,921	1,53,77,785
Karachi	64,99,408	64,21,028	4,28,59,000
Rangoon	75,34,972	67,33,811	5,04,28,667
Chittagong	6,46,978	6,60,926	26,60,156

CALCUTTA

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows—

Mr F. H. Elderton, *Chairman*
Mr W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman* (on leave)

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—
Mr A. O. Brown, Mr G. W. Leeson, Mr C. F. L. Milne Robertson, Mr S. C. Lyttelton, Mr J. Reid Kay, Mr K. J. Nicolson

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association—
Mr H. R. Norton

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce—Mr J. C. Binerjee, Mr Nallini Ranjan Sarkar

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce—
Mr A. L. Ojha

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce—
Mr M. A. Aziz Khan

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—A. K. M. Zakariah,

Nominated by Government—Captain C. R. Bluet, R.N., Mr J. A. Bell, Mr A. F. Hurvy, Mr V. L. D. Jarrad, Mr G. N. Bower

The principal officers of the Trust are—
Secretary—Mr C. W. T. Hook (on leave)

Mr S. L. Dass (offg.)

Traffic Manager—Mr W. Steer (offg.)

Chief Accountant—Mr J. Dand, C.A. (on leave) Mr J. G. Mair, C.A. A.S.A.A. (offg.)

Chief Engineer—Mr A. M. Widdicome, A.M.I.E.E. (offg.)

Deputy Conservator—Commander C. V. L. Norcock, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.)

Medical Officer—Lt Col F. J. Anderson, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Consulting Engineers and London Agents—Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties	Stream		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs
1921 22	974,783	1,687,222	697,361	622,411			3,446,021	2,19,17,042
1922 23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,053			3,336,722	2,64,75,522
1923 24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,80,927
1924 25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,23,364
1925 26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,502	3,21,27,748
1926 27	1,405,854	2,476,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927 28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,689,180	1,606,728	4,633,569	3,38,82,124
1928 29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929 30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,653	1,646,932	4,985,099	3,43,98,110
1930 31	1,410,371	2,389,393	646,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931 32	1,201,060	2,595,912	586,902	380,324	1,748,950	1,385,076	4,189,742	2,67,01,863
1932 33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,665,432	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,46,36,631
1933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623
1934 35	1,438,452	2,435,161	744,671	512,989	1,792,876	1,453,082	4,068,874	3,06,19,819
1935 36	1,578,251	2,206,247	440,178	615,491	1,970,630	1,419,978	4,048,127	3,00,27,620

BOMBAY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—Mr G Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (Chairman) Nominated by Government—Vice Admiral A E F Bedford, C.B., R.N., Major General S J P Scobell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Sir Maurice Brayshaw, Kt., Mr L Wilson, Mr C W L Arbuthnot, C.I.E., Mr Syed Munawar Mr I H Taunton, I.C.S., Mr N R Pillai, C.B., I.C.S. Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—Sir Geoffrey Winter botham, Kt., Mr G H Cooke, Mr R C Lowndes Mr W A Bell, Mr G S Taunton Elected by the Indian Merchants Chamber—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Mr Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr G Gordhandas Goculdas Morari, Mr M C Matani, Mr M A Master Elected by the Municipal Corporation—Mr Meyer Nissim, Sir Jchangir Boman Behram Kt Elected by the Millowners Association—Mr A populat scale the following are the principal officers

In thrust — storied lettable N M Morris, Deputy Secretary, Street for P. M. A. Bar at-Law found, however, the DEPARTMENT preferred to take their c to some place where they, B A, P I A C, Deputy Sr Asst Acct,

V D Jog, Asst Accts A N Moos, O Hyde Junior Asst Accts, R. Cour Palais A R Javeri, J P D Souza, Cashier, W T Wartak Ry Audit Inspectors, F W Sabnis, I C Mistry Supdt Establishment Branch, F X T Misquita

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Chie Engineer, G E Bennett, M.Sc., M Inst O E M I mech E M I E Deputy Chief Engineer, A Hale-White, M.A., M Inst O E Executive Engineers G E Terrey AMICE J A Rolfe AMICE, AMIME Senior Asst Engineers, P E Vazil dar L C P I M Surveyor, B.Sc. (Glas), AMICE, E L Liveratt, AMICE, H N Baria, L.C.E. Chief Draftsman, L B Andrew, M.L. strute r Personal Asst to the Chief Engineer S D Mello, Mechanical Superintendent, R B McGregor, AMIME Asst Mechanical Superintendents, B C Sharpe, AMIME, S J Watt, M.I.E., D V Kohli, B.Sc., Chief Foreman, B Shaw

DOCKS DEPARTMENT

Manager, F A Borissow, Deputy Managers, W G H Templeton, F S vmaour Williams, D S O, P A Davies and E C Jolley, Asst Managers, A Matos, L E Walsh, F J Warden, E J Kall, D L Lynn, C O A Martensz, P. B Fenner, Ardeshir Maneckji,

A R Jaywant G K Dukes and F D Souza
Cash Supervisor, F D Silva, Cashier, Robert
Fernandez

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Manager, A E Wills Deputy Manager,
H A Gaydon Asstt Managers, S G N Shaw
P M Boyce and M L A Kizilbash, Asstt
Traffic Supdt, W H Brady, Offr Supdt,
Subrahmanya Raghunathan

PORT DEPARTMENT

Deputy Conservator, Captain A G Kinch
D S O, RIN (Retd), Dock Masters, Alexandra
Dock, J I Williams and C P M Thomas
Dock Masters, Princess & Victoria Docks,
C Inland and F S Nicholson Port Depart-
ment Inspector and Supdt of Police Harbour
Control W P Bigg Office Supdt Mos-
samuel

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT

Harbour Master, C T Wilson Master Pilot
P C Vint and A M Thomson

Pilots, H W J T Davies, H H Church
W L Brown, W L Friend, R H Fried-
lander, W Sutherland, H Lloyd Jones
J Cook G E H Elth S F Elliott, T I G
Wardlaw, J S Hawkes C J R Williams,
D Meikle and S H Bidwin

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT

Manager, F H Taylor, FSI, MRSI
Deputy Manager, B C Durant Personal Asstt
D A Fennell BA, BSC, Bariliw Office
Supdt, D A Pereira Asstt Managers W H
Cummings C P Watson and W O'Brien Chief
Inspector, H J Amies

STORES DEPARTMENT

Controller of Stores, H E Lees 1st Assistant,
W J Wilson, 2nd Assistant, B E Davidson

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr F D
Linn, MB, MRCGS, Medical Officers (North
District) Dr A D Karkhanawalla, MRCGS
Superintendent, Antlop Village, Dr M Vijayakar,
MB & S

The revenue of the Trust in 1935-36 amounted
to Rs 2,42,93,212 and the expenditure to
Rs 2,39,75,338 The result of the year's working
was a surplus of Rs 22,789 under General
Account which has been transferred to the
Revenue Reserve Fund and a surplus of
Rs 9,11, under Pilotage Account which
has been transferred to the Vessels Replacement
Fund The balance of the Revenue Reserve
Fund at the close of the year amounted
to Rs 52,98,266 The aggregate capital
expenditure during the year was Rs 3,74,74
The total debt of the Trust at the end of
the year amounted to Rs 1,98,321 lakhs repay-
ment of which is provided for by annual sinking
fund contributions from revenue the accumu-
lation of the sinking fund is at 31st March
1936 was Rs 261 lakhs in addition to this
put from property appreciation the Reserve
and other fund total Rs 87.77 lakhs

The trade of the Port of Bombay during the
1st official year aggregated Rs 181 crores
in value

The number of steam and square-rigged
vessels which during recent years have entered
the docks or been berthed at the harbour
walls and paid dues, excluding those which
have unloaded and loaded in the stream —

Year	Number	Tonnage nett
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	1,758,888
1921 to 1926	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931	1,954	4,749,570
1931-32	1,866	4,588,577
1932-33	1,836	4,691,183
1933-34	1,913	5,099,247
1934-35	1,994	5,000,637
1935-36	1,990	5,096,662

The two dry docks were occupied during
the year by 170 vessels, the total tonnage
amounting to 652,788 an increase of 163,761
tons from the previous year

KARACHI

TITUSTIES

(Chairman—Colonel D S Johnston CIG
(Vice Chairman, elected by the Board)—
G H Raschen (Forbes Forbes Campbell &
Co., Ltd)

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

Engr Comdr G S Miskin RIN (Principal
Officer Mercantile Marine Department
Karachi District) A K Homan (Divi-
sional Superintendent North Western
Railway) Major J C Gunn, MC
(DAA & QMG, Sind Independent
Brigade Area) S C Sutyawadi MA
(Officiating Collector of Customs) Hatmi
A Alavi (Representative of Labour)

ELICED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

J J I Lockhart (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co)
J W Anderson (Guthams Trading Co)

(India) Ltd) H S Blag Withers & Co
Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing
(Co of India Ltd)

ELICED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS
ASSOCIATION

Srikrishandas H Julla, MA JJA (Harbhag
wandas (Jhanshmdis) Jula Jagannath
Bdaram London, BSC (R B Bdaram
Jagannath)

ELICED BY THE LUYERS & SHIPFERS CHAMBER
Haridas Lalji, Rochiram Thakurdas

ELICED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL
CORPORATION

Tikandas Wadhimal MA (Oxon) Bar at Law
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST

Chief Engineer—W P Shepherd Barron
MC, M Inst CE

Deputy Chief Engineer—D P Brow, MC,
MC Inst CE

Chief Accountant—B A Inglet B.A., C.A.
Traffic Manager—F G Cangle D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Conservator—Lt Comdr R R Caws, R.N. (Retd.)

Chief Storekeeper—R A Dond.

Secretary—Nenmal Tekchand

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1935-36

Revenue Receipts	Rs 70,45,000
Revenue Expenditure	Rs 67,74,000
Surplus	Rs 2,71,000
Reserve Fund	Rs 52,99,000 (Securities at cost price)

MADRAS

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras—

Officials—Mr G G Armstrong O.B.E., M.C., V.D., M.Inst.T. (Chairman and Traffic Manager), Mr P N Chandivakar B.A., LL.B. (Collector of Customs), Captain B Gordon R.N. (Presidency Port Officer)

Non Officials—(1) *Nominated by Government*—Mr H N Colum M.Inst.O.F., Mr C A Muirhead

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras—Mr W M Browning, Mr D M Reid, O.B.E., and Mr R D Dunniston

Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras—Mr R Ry K. Sreeramulu Naidu (Guru), Mr R Ry Diwan Bihadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojados Gurus

Representing Madras Trades Association—Mr A A Hayles, Mr F G Luker

Representing Southern India Ship and Trade Merchants Association—Mr B S Jackrich Sahib

Representing Madras Price Goods Merchants Association—Mr R Ry A Doraiswamy Chetty Garu

Principal Officers are—

Port Engineer—Mr G P Alexander, M.Inst.C.E.

Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras—Lt Commander A D Buntington, R.N. (Retd.)

Chief Accountant—Mr R Ry G Venkataraya Pillai Avergal M.A.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—Major E G Bowers, M.C. M.I.E.E.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer—Mr S W White M.I.Mar.F.A.M.I.N.A.

Engineer and Dredging Master, Dredger Madras—Mr F G Cooper (on leave

SHIPPING

Number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1935-36 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,901 with a tonnage of 2,610,467 as against 3,713 with a tonnage of 2,580,715 in 1934-35, 928 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,448,799 against 924 and 2,405,404 respectively in the previous year. Of the 928 steamers 685 were of British Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 839,000 tons against 81,000 tons in the previous year. The shipments were 1,015,000 tons in 1935-36 against 1,175,000 in 1934-35.

The total volume of imports and exports was 1,855,000 tons against 1,940,000 tons in the previous year.

for 5 months and 5 days from 23rd April 1937 or date of availing)

Assistant Engineers—Mr R Ry V Dayanandam Kunath Avergal B.A., B.L., M.R., Ry S. Nigabushanum Aiyar Avergal B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E. (on leave for 3 months from 6th February 1937)

Assistant Engineer (Electrical)—Mr R Ry K. Subramaniam Aiyar Avergal M.E., A.I.E.E. (on leave for 2 months from 30th March 1937)

Harbour Master—Mr L T Lewis (on leave for 7 months and 20 days from 12th November 1936), Mr L J Whitlock (Acting Harbour Master)

Assistant Harbour Masters—Mr B Henmin, Lt (Commander) C M Best R.N.R. (Retd.)

Assistant Traffic Managers—Mr R Ry M S Venkataraman Avergal B.A. (on leave for 1 month and 27 days from 15th February 1937), (Acting) Mr F F D Lanoy (Arvallo), Mr L A Abraham B.A., F.C.I.

Deputy Chief Accountant—Mr R Ry R. Rangaswamy Aiyar Avergal B.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering)—Mr R Ry V Muthuswamy Aiyar Avergal B.A.

Office Manager—Mr R Ry G M Ganapathi Aiyar Avergal

The receipts of the Trust during 1935-36 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs 41,46,183 as against Rs 33,93,906 in 1934-35, and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 32,05,921 as against Rs 30,31,734 in 1934-35. A contribution of Rs 5,22,029 was made to Reserve Funds during 1935-36. 697 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 24,41,739 tons called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 784 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 26,09,138 tons.

RANGOON

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members—

Appointed by Government—A N Strong, M.A., Bar at Law (Chairman), A T McCraith, Lt Commander H R Inigo Jones, R.N., L P S Bourne

Ex Officio—Messrs W H Payton, I.C.S. (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust), W J Ward (Collector of Customs), and J E M Rowland (Agent, Burma Railways)

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce—Messrs C G Wodehouse (Vice Chairman), J Tait and H S Bowlby (One vacant)

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association —
J K Gibson, C A

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce —
Shimeln Huie

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce — Vhje Dhyia (on leave) R L Thakker and N K Karanjia

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce —
U Thein Maung, B A, M M F

Elected by the Corporation of Rangoon —
U Htoon May

Principal Officers are —

Secretary — C Witcher

Chief Accountant — S A Wetherfield, B A, A C A

Chief Engineer — W D Beatty, B A, B A I, M Inst CE

Deputy Conservator — Commander C M L Scott, B N (Retd)

Traffic Manager — W P T Puh

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1935-36 were —

	Rs
Income	72,05,954
Expenditure	69,51,709

The capital debt of the Port at the end of the year was Rs 4,91,28,667. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1936 was Rs 2,24,24,209.

The total sea borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1935-36 was 5,240,500 tons of which 1,325,546 tons were imports, 3,891,056 tons exports and 23,898 tons transhipment. The total number of vessels (including Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,598 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,278,639 showing a decrease in the number of vessels and a decrease of 19,290 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year.

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karaiakuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal Lat 22° 21' N, Lon. 91° 50' E 1933 Pop 53,150

TRADE

Imports — Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea, estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports — Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, cupas, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live stock.

Accommodation — Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnatuli to Chittagong at H W O S draught of 22 ft to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean going vessels at the Assam Bengal Railway jetties, also two sets of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwt and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L W S I.

Provisions — Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

Navigation — There are three river bars, two of which have been permanently improved by training works, and the third is being similarly treated. The necessity for dredging has been very greatly reduced.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S W monsoon.

Charges — Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per reg ton. Harbour Masters fee Rs 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs 32. Swinging berths Rs 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage not exceeding —	Rs a	Rs a
10 ft to 20 ft from	67 8	to 304 4
21 ft	537 8	
22 ft	745 4	
23 ft	439 4	
24 ft	460 0	
25 ft	553 8	
26 ft	634 8	

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug

Port Authority Port Commissioners, Chittagong

Officials — Deputy Conservator (Commander) J. C. Green, R.N., Port Engineer F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. &c. Secretary A. V. Ramesubbi Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A., &c., Lloyd's Agents James Finlay & Co.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world was first formulated in the days of the East India Company. That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned. Vizagapatam lies in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is

formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme was the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Rapur now completed, which with the existing coastline of the Bengal Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port and obviate the long and expensive

circuit by Calcutta. A link has also been supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while from an imperial point of view, the provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvati puram. The work is completed and the line opened to traffic. They also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major Port.

The work was carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Engineer in Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme, a post which is held ex officio by the Agent of the B. N. Railway.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in stages according to the demand of trade. The first stage is now complete. Ships started using the Harbour in October 1933 and the official opening by His Excellency the Viceroy took place on 19th December 1933.

The present provision includes a 1,000 ft diameter Turning Basin together with access to the steamer Berths and an Entrance Channel dredged out to afford a passage 300 ft wide at the bottom. Vessels of 25 ft 6 ins draft and 530 ft length are admitted at present.

A quay wall comprising three 500 ft Berths has been completed and equipped with 3 ton electric cranes. Storage accommodation aggregating 140,000 sq ft of covered area in three single storied sheds has been provided in the vicinity of the quay, equipped with full railway and road facilities. Two sheds with lighter berths have been completed for export cargo. Special facilities have been provided for the storage and shipment of manganese ore. In addition to the quays, four Mooring Berths have been installed around the Basin and additional facilities provided for dealing with lighter cargo.

A large area of land has been reclaimed in the course of the dredging operations, and it has been laid out in blocks served by broad roadways. Plots are available for office sites and for industrial concerns. Water supply and electric lighting have been arranged for.

The floating equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1,500, 600, 450, 120 and 100 H.P. respectively and 22 lighters.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 ft 6 in broad has been provided, but though adapted for future extension and for use by vessels larger than the dredging craft which now use it, length of ships is at present restricted to 300 feet.

The port is at present capable of dealing with lifts of 50 tons on the quays but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

The sea entrance channel is protected on the South side by the provision of a sand trap and protecting Breakwater.

At present ships enter and leave the Harbour during day time only and pilotage is compulsory.

The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway who is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

The principal officers are —

Administrative Officer — V. L. D. Jarrad, Calcutta.

Deputy Administrative Officer & Traffic Manager — E. G. Lilley, Vizagapatam.

Port Engineer and Deputy Conservator — L. E. Johnson, Vizagapatam.

Smuggling in India — With the increase in British Indian customs duties, smuggling has grown in volume and the Government of India had recently to appoint a Special Officer to report on its extent and the means necessary for its suppression.

This officer's report in 1936 disclosed that large quantities of such articles as silk, sugar and suchlike are being smuggled into British India from the French Settlements of Pondicherry and Karikal, thereby seriously endangering Government revenues and dislocating normal business in those goods.

Governments therefore, decided that effective measures to suppress this traffic should at once be taken. The Customs cordons were greatly strengthened and in outer cordon placed around Karikal. Co-operating with each cordon is a special detective staff which watches the movements of smugglers. The coast north and south of both Settlements are patrolled by coastguards and launches equipped with searchlights and signalling apparatus. Search day and night for smuggling craft. Land has been acquired for the erection of an impenetrable bullock wall on the more open parts of the frontiers.

To protect the Customs staff against the danger of attack by numerically stronger bodies of smugglers, arrangements have been made to station bodies of armed police at strategic points on the two frontiers.

The whole preventive arrangements are in charge of the Collector of Salt Revenue in Madras. This post has been temporarily merged in order that the situation can be closely and continuously watched by a responsible and experienced officer.

Already the steps taken are justifying their expense. Reports show that the regular smuggling traffic has been dislocated to such an extent that a certain amount of merchandise is being diverted to the regular ports — Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace, and especially during the period of financial depression the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education.

The Introduction of Western Learning

—In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance."

It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution

was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of **Christian missionaries**. The humanitarian spirit which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818 and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras the missionaries had been still earlier in the field, for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary school-boys were being directed by Mr Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Tord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks of somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1835, English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837 and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists, and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people. Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education, and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates, they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses, their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions, they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction, they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India

		1929 30	1930 31	1931 32	1932 33	1933 34	1934-35
Area in square miles							
Population	{ Male						
	{ Female						
	Total Population	1,091,859 127,043,804 120,287,804 247,330,413	1,093,422 140,077,750 131,710,632 271,788,382	1,094,152 140,075,258 131,704,893 271,780,151	1,094,094 140,022,643 131,669,261 271,691,904	1,093,879 140,022,643 131,669,261 271,691,904	1,093,879 140,022,643 131,669,261 271,691,904
<i>Recognised Institutions for Males</i>							
Number of arts colleges §		222	224	223	228	231	232
Number of high schools*		2,642	2,724	2,801	2,886	2,908	3,001
Middle schools	{ English	3,463	3,793	3,875	3,902	3,939	3,995
	{ Vernacular	5,766	6,927	5,894	5,780	5,744	5,697
Number of primary schools		172,686	172,280	168,835	166,536	166,880	166,588
<i>Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>							
In arts colleges (a)		76,383	71,895	78,044	81,310	84,859	87,114
In high schools *		843,745	844,307	862,513	879,216	899,491	927,167
Middle schools	{ English	422,721	412,432	410,459	409,344	406,910	419,040
	{ Vernacular	743,235	772,896	754,521	723,271	710,102	694,709
In primary schools		7,332,678	7,381,199	7,377,237	7,384,468	7,512,279	7,680,088
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population		7 67	6 99	96	6 94	7 05	7 19
<i>Recognised Institutions for Females</i>							
Number of arts colleges §		19	20	20	24	24	27
Number of high schools*		302	312	324	338	358	376
Middle schools	{ English	318	339	357	380	379	398
	{ Vernacular	461	481	490	485	512	532
Number of primary schools		31,408	32,154	32,635	33,170	34,051	33,785

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces
 § Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type
 (a) Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)

Statement of Educational Progress in British India—contd

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
<i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges* (a)	2,702	2,744	2,966	3,589	4,039	4,671
In high schools*	79,603	85,679	92,398	99,486	108,030	116,730
Middle schools	44,184	48,272	51,345	55,068	58,402	62,989
	113,188	122,625	126,143	136,712	139,446	145,259
In primary schools	1,891,406	1,981,549	2,077,103	2,167,502	2,294,077	2,409,584
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	1.79	1.72	1.80	1.88	1.99	2.09
<i>TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions</i>						
{ Male	9,748,49	9,796,683	9,752,937	9,715,753	9,806,619	10,068,528
{ Female	2,149,853	2,260,154	2,369,529	2,476,384	2,621,177	2,757,232
Total	11,898,602	12,056,837	12,122,466	12,192,137	12,427,796	12,825,760
<i>TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions</i>						
{ Male	12,515,126	12,689,086	12,766,537	12,853,592	13,172,900	13,506,869
{ Female	8,07	7,36	7,33	7,32	7,44	7,58
Percentage of total scholars to population	1.88	1.80	1.89	1.98	2.00	2.20
<i>Number of Pupils in Class IV</i>						
Total	5,06	4,67	4,70	4,73	4,89	4,97
{ Male	793,954	877,633	882,653	893,753	918,323	1,017,230
{ Female	105,665	120,464	133,753	146,630	161,627	188,728
Total	899,619	998,097	1,016,406	1,040,383	1,079,950	1,205,958
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>						
From provincial revenues	Rs 19,25.38	Rs 19,60.97	Rs 12,46.01	Rs 11,35.50	Rs 11,47.02	Rs 11,68.73
From local funds	2,75.09	2,84.17	2,80.01	2,54.68	2,58.94	2,51.16
From municipal funds*	1,49.56	1,54.12	1,58.17	1,52.38	1,60.40	1,61.76
Total Expenditure from public funds	17,50.03	17,99.26	16,84.19	15,42.50	15,66.36	15,74.65
From fees	6,04.61	6,14.59	6,22.70	6,29.60	6,47.89	6,63.73
From other sources	3,88.17	4,17.76	4,11.63	4,06.60	4,03.40	4,13.73
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	27,42.82	28,31.61	27,18.57	25,73.76	26,17.65	26,52.11

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)

N.B.—In the educational tables of most provinces the new census figures of 1931 have been used, hence the percentages for 1931 are not strictly comparable with those for 1930

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government—

The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection over all public educational institutions. The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type, it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education, it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid, and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene, the necessity for medical inspection, the provision of facilities for research, the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

The Reforms Act—The Reforms Act of 1919 has altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education is now a 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces and is, in each such Province, under the charge of a Minister. There are, however, some exceptions to this new order of things. The education of Europeans is a 'Provincial reserved' subject, *i.e.*, it is not within the charge of the Minister of Education, and to the Government of India are still reserved matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi and all such new universities as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects. The Government of India are also in charge of the Chiefs' Colleges and of

all institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants.

Administration—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Council, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the twelve major provinces. Generally speaking, education, excluding European education, is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India. Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the local government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by 'recognition' and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and in rarer cases by local bodies.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923 the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Hon. ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Gunga Shankar Bajpai are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Education Commissioner. The present Education Commissioner is Mr J. L. Patkinson, M.A., F.E.S., who is an eminent educationalist of wide experience.

Central Advisory Board of Education—In 1920, a Central Advisory Board of Education was created in India under the chairmanship of the Education Commissioner with the Government of India. This Board served a very useful purpose in offering expert advice on important

educational matters. But as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, which was presided over by Lord Inchoape, it was abolished in 1923 in the interests of economy. This Board was revived in 1935. Its main functions are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information. The first meeting of the Board was held in December 1935. The most important question discussed by the Board was that of unemployment and educational reconstruction and a number of important and far-reaching recommendations were made by it in respect to this matter. The main subject of deliberation at the second annual meeting of the Board which was held in December 1936 was that of primary education. The Board felt that neither the administration nor the progress of primary education in India was satisfactory. To get the question examined more carefully, the Board decided to refer the matter to its Vernacular Education Sub Committee, with definite suggestions in regard to the nature of administration and control of primary education. The problem of primary education for girls was also considered by the Board which generally approved of the recommendations made by its Women's Education Sub Committee, which are now being communicated to provincial Governments for their comments. It is to be hoped that the activities of this Board will prove of great value to the development of education in India on right lines. The constitution of the Board is as follows —

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands
(*Chairman*)

The Education Commissioner with the Government of India

Ten nominees of the Government of India

One member elected by the Council of State

Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly

Three members nominated by the Inter University Board, India

One representative of each local Government (*either the Minister for Education or his deputy or the Director of Public Instruction or his deputy*)

There is also a Secretary to the Board, who is appointed by the Government of India

As recommended by the Board, the Bureau of Education in India, which was abolished in 1923, will also be revived under the control of the Education Commissioner with the Government of India for dealing specifically with the collection and dissemination of literature relating to educational problems in the various provinces.

Educational Services — Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission

of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. It was then laid down that the proportion of Indians in this service should on an average be 50 per cent of the total strength, excluding the posts in Burma.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of local Governments no further recruitment should be made to the all India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments". The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Government must be unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in these technical departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State. As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service, while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services, which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

Hartog Committee on Education—The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India.

Lindsay Commission—Another Commission, which deserves mention was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. It was presided over by Dr A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931.

Unemployment Committee, United Provinces—This committee known popularly as the Sapru Committee from the name of its distinguished chairman the Right Hon. ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1934 to investigate the question of unemployment among educated youngmen and to suggest practical ways and means for reducing the same. The report of the committee which was published in 1936, constitutes a valuable document not only for the United Provinces but for the whole of India.

Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS

Year	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1926-27	8,777,739	1,751,611	10,529,350	9,315,140	1,842,356	11,157,496
1927-28	9,260,266	1,899,890	11,160,156	9,778,737	1,996,445	11,775,222
1928-29	9,515,109	2,032,388	11,547,497	10,028,086	2,137,753	12,165,839
1929-30	9,743,740	2,149,853	11,898,602	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,128
1930-31	9,796,683	2,260,154	12,056,837	10,313,493	2,375,591	12,689,086
1931-32	9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,492,649	12,766,537
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532
1933-34	9,866,619	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,755,051	13,172,890
1934-35	10,063,528	2,757,292	12,820,760	10,616,623	2,890,246	13,506,869

(b) EXPENDITURE

Year	Total Expenditure on Education in British India	
	Public Funds	Total
	Rs	Rs
1926-27	15,59,23,968	24,58,47,572
1927-28	16,45,30,915	25,82,78,819
1928-29	17,12,24,514	27,07,32,253
1929-30	17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018
1930-31	17,99,26,248	28,51,61,446
1931-32	18,84,19,016	27,18,56,622
1932-33	16,42,56,219	25,78,76,864
1933-34	15,66,36,461	26,17,65,186
1934-35	15,74,65,078	26,52,11,420

In 1934-35 the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs 26,52,11,420 of which 43.7 per cent came from Government funds 15.7 per cent from District Board and Municipal funds 25 per cent from fees and 15.6 per cent from all other sources.

The average annual cost per scholar amounted to Rs 20.11.0 as follows : to Government funds Rs 9.0.7, to local funds Rs 3.11.1, to fees Rs 5.2.10 and to other sources Rs 3.3.8.

It may be noted that, out of a total of 9,722,390 boys in primary and secondary Classes of all schools, 3,725,094 were enrolled in Class I or the lowest class alone. In the case of girls,

the corresponding figures were 2,780,752 and 1,516,265. Again out of 8,456,454 boys in primary Classes 3,725,094 or 44.1 per cent were in Class I alone. These figures for girls were 2,608,553, 1,516,265 and 58.1 per cent. There is thus much wastage and stagnation in the lowest classes. Efforts are being made in all provinces to check this wastage, as is noticeable from the fact that whereas during the period 1930-33, 21 per cent of the boys completed the 4 class primary course in the normal course of four years, during 1932-35 this percentage rose to 26. But the evil cannot be eradicated so long as the number of single teacher schools which is 57.5 per cent in the case of boys' primary schools, is not appreciably reduced.

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
<i>Recognised Institutions</i>				
Universities	16	16	10,762	11,003
Arts Colleges	255	259	78,069	81,307
Professional Colleges	69	69	18,917	19,498
High Schools	3,356	3,467	1,007,544	1,043,897
Middle Schools	10,074	10,617	1,314,720	1,318,107
Primary Schools	200,934	200,273	9,806,356	10,030,672
Special Schools	6,648	6,506	254,828	257,276
Total of Recognised Institutions	221,852	221,907	12,491,796	12,820,760
Unrecognised Institutions	34,872	34,906	681,094	686,109
Grand total of all Institutions	256,724	256,263	13,172,890	13,506,869

Primary Education — The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities. In recent years eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from

Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it

has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shewn as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts.

Compulsory Primary Education—The following tables shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1934-35 —

Province	Acts	Areas under 'Compulsion'		
		Urban areas	Rural areas	No of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion
Madras	Elementary Education Act, 1920	27	7	104
Bombay	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act, 1918)	4		
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920	1		
	Primary Education Act, 1923	5	2	150
Bengal	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930	2		
United Provinces	Primary Education Act, 1919	36		
	District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926		25	357
Punjab	Primary Education Act, 1919	62	2 920	9 328
Bihar and Orissa	Primary Education Act, 1919	1	2	15
Central Provinces and Berar	Primary Education Act, 1920	27	173	440
Assam	Primary Education Act, 1926			
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)	1	9	16
Total		166	3,138	10,410

N B—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

The poverty of local bodies is usually the cause assigned to their diffidence to introduce compulsory education to any appreciable extent.

Secondary and High School Education—Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non literary pursuits. Some years later, what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal

but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school final examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbersome and certain modifications were made in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this pur-

pose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. In the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board. But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money where with to improve them and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools, and no connection whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the Intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details have been worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities Conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces. The suggestion of the Board was accepted by the Government of India who have brought out educational experts from England who are now investigating the question of educational reconstruction in the United Provinces, Punjab and Delhi. Unfortunately because of the shortness of time it was not possible for the Government of India to obtain an adequate number of experts for a simultaneous survey of educational problems throughout India.

Anglo Indian and European Education—There are schools for Europeans and Anglo Indians which are placed under the control of

special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

Recently, as a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces, and an Inter Provincial Board has also been constituted the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India. The office of the Inter Provincial Board has been located in Delhi. The present Secretary of the Board is Mr F F C Edmonds, M.A., M.Sc., late Inspector of Schools Coorg and Bangalore. He is also the Chief Inspector of Anglo Indian and European Schools in India.

Medium of instruction in public schools—The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province. If not for the whole of India. In this connexion, Mr A. Latifi, I.C.S., has done good pioneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu Script.

Boy Scout Movement—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the boy scout movement which has had an excellent effect in all provinces in creating amongst boys an active sense of good discipline.

It is gratifying that intimate contact is being established between the Boy Scout Movement and the Junior Red Cross and St John's Ambulance Associations as well as with movements for social uplift and improvement of village conditions.

Girl Guide Movement—This movement is making steady progress. There is, however, a lack of those competent and willing to give instruction.

Medical Inspection—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars but progress has been hampered by the shortage of funds and the continued indifference of parents. In the United Provinces schools are now inspected by officers of the Public Health Department. In Madras, the scheme of medical inspection of schools has been made compulsory in all Government institutions and it has been made a condition of recognition that all secondary schools should introduce the scheme. In Burma the grants in aid for medical inspection have been temporarily suspended on account of retrenchment, but most medical officers have continued the inspection of pupils without remuneration. In Bihar & Orissa certain posts of school medical officers were abolished in 1932, for the same reason, but it has since been found possible to revive them. There is, however, still need for adequate facilities for the treatment of children suffering from diseases. In a few towns in the Punjab, anti-factory arrangements exist not only for medical inspection but also for effective treatment, and an extension of this useful scheme is under contemplation.

The activities of Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others.

Professional and Technical Education—A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earthquake in 1914. The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi, where new buildings have been constructed for it.

Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. A Royal Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government, others by municipal bodies or local boards and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay, The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Silpur, Poona, Madras, Rangoon, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. Mining and metallurgy are also taught by the Mining and Metallurgical College at Benares which provides a 4 year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject. Provision has been made by the Government of India for the training of cadets for the Mercantile Marine Service and a ship I.M.I.S. Dufferin has been stationed for this purpose in Bombay waters.

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them—

Type of Institution	1934		1935	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
<i>Colleges—</i>				
Training	22	1,696	23	1,701
Law	12	7,274	13	7,256
Medical	10	4,766	10	5,028
Engineering	7	2,121	7	2,074
Agricultural	7	819	6	808
Commercial	6	2,286	6	2,605
Forest	1	58	1	42
Veterinary	4	410	4	379
Total	69	19,130	70	19,893

Type of Institution	1934		1935	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
II. Schools—				
Normal and Training	582	27,249	578	26,672
Law	2	140	2	166
Medical	33	6,995	30	7,022
Engineering	11	1,840	10	1,723
Technical and Industrial	468	26,252	489	27,705
Commercial	136	5,849	220	8,692
Agricultural	12	516	15	660
Forest	1	57	1	44
Schools of Art	15	2,157	15	2,110
Total	1,260	71,085	1,360	74,799
GRAND TOTAL	1,329	90,515	1,430	94,602

N B—Figures against training colleges include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Rangoon University

Indian School of Mines

The Government of India maintains the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad for high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and Geology. A Diploma (A.I.S.M.) is granted and certain statutory privileges are enjoyed by Diploma

holders in respect of the examinations of the Department of Mines for the Coal Mine Managers Certificates of Competency. There are three year Certificate Courses but the full Diploma Course occupies four years.

Universities.

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

Calcutta University Commission—The report of the Calcutta University Commission

was published in August 1919.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever increasing number of its students many of whom are ill fitted for such education. The main recommendation was that the school system should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education."

Statistics of Universities—1935

There are now 18 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities —

University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			No of Students in Arts and Science
				In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	University Departments	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	
1 Calcutta (c)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com, O	213	1,409	60	15	—	1,333	28,468	—	—	2,588
2 Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com, O, Tech, Ag	10	740	34	8	—	124	17,370	—	—	1,721
3 Madras (d)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Ag, O, F, A	33	798	41	13	—	84	5,060	9,608	—	1,543
4 Punjab (e)	Affiliating and Teaching	1882	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com, O, Ag	84	1,082	3	13	—	717	1,397	10,339	—	2,132
5 Allahabad (e) Teaching		1887	A, Sc, L, Com, Ag, Ed	108	36	—	16	—	1,820	276	—	—	396
6 Benares Hindu	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, O, M, Th	—	226	9	—	—	3,711	—	—	—	351
7 Mysore (f)	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, Ed, M, Tech	—	270	9	—	—	—	2,781	—	—	227
8 Patna	Affiliating	1917	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M	—	332	16	—	—	—	—	4,726	—	388

University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			No of Students in Arts and Science
				In Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	Universities	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	
9 Osmania (g)	Teaching and Affiliated	1918	A Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M, Th	87	55	51	15	4	4	731	175	469	72
10 Aligarh Muslim	Unitary	1920	A Sc, Ed L M Th	96			6			1 479			144
11 Rangoon	Teaching	1920	A Sc, Ed Eng, L M F	189							1,971		152
12 Lucknow	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A Sc Ed, M L, Com O	123	14		2	1		2,032	77		290
13 Dacca	Unitary	1921	A Sc, Ed, L Com	98			13			960			106
14 Delhi	Teaching	1922	A Sc, L	9	111		3	7		176	2 091		280
15 Nagpur	Affiliated & Teaching	1923	A, Sc, Ed, L, Ag	8		165	1		10	350		2 746	363
16 Andhra (h)	Affiliated & Teaching	1926	A, Sc, Ed, M O	36		326	2		19	228		3,010	393
17 Agra	Affiliated	1927	A Sc L Com, Ag			427			15			3,720	1,595
18 Annamalain (i)	Unitary	1929	A Sc, O	71			1			508			82

(a) An *Affiliated* University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies, a *Teaching* University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University, a *Unitary* University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University

(b) *Faculties* — A = Arts, Ag = Agriculture, Com = Commerce, Ed = Education (Teaching), Eng = Engineering, F = Forestry, F A = Fine Arts, L = Law, M = Medicine, O = Oriental Learning, Sc = Science, Tech = Technology, Th = Theology

(c) Reconstituted in 1904

(d) Reconstituted in 1923

(e) Reconstituted at Hyderabad (Deccan)

(f) Reconstituted in 1933

(g) Situated at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram

(h) Reconstituted in 1921

(i) Situated at Waltair (South India)

Intermediate Colleges—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Dacca and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of high schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921.

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. The Aligarh Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separate Intermediate College has been abolished. In Ajmer Merwara, the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab but they are affiliated to the Punjab University.

Inter-University Board—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter University Board came into being during 1925. All the Universities in India are now members of the Board. Its functions are—

(a) to act as an inter university organisation and a bureau of information,

(b) to facilitate the exchange of professors

(c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co ordination of university work,

(d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries,

(e) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education

(f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities

(g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems.

Education of Indian Women and Girls—There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the *purdah* system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University was started some ten years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good pioneer work.

The All India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. An All India Women's Education Fund Association has also been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee recommended the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research. The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college, called the Lady Irwin College, has since been established in New Delhi.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1934-35—

	No of Institutions		Enrolment		Total No of Females under instruction	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Recognized Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	24	27	1,817	2,061	4,059	4,671
Professional Colleges	9	9	341	428	706	841
High Schools	358	376	92,430	98,975	108,033	116,730
Middle Schools	891	921	140,043	146,042	197,708	204,338
Primary Schools	34,054	33,785	1,409,388	1,450,267	2,294,077	2,409,584
Special Schools	386	410	17,520	18,095	20,574	21,048
Total	35,722	35,532	1,661,530	1,715,872	2,621,177	2,757,232
Unrecognized Institutions	3,794	4,069	88,444	94,062	129,544	133,014
Grand Total	39,516	39,601	1,749,983	1,809,934	2,754,721	2,890,246

Provincial Statistics—The four tables which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different provinces in British India, and will be of general interest (i) *Number of Institutions, 1934-35*

Province	NO OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS				NO OF UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS				TOTAL NO OF INSTITUTIONS			
	1934		1935		1934		1935		1934		1935	
	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Madras	50,618	50,393	15,838	—253	1,467	1,171	1,056	—286	52,085	51,564	—521	
Bombay	15,674	15,826	70,241	+152	1,056	1,101	1,588	+525	16,730	16,927	+197	
Bengal	70,348	70,241	22,639	—97	2,144	2,191	1,588	—553	71,926	71,660	—266	
United Provinces	23,106	22,639	11,620	—467	6,115	6,399	18,072	+284	25,450	24,880	—570	
Punjab	11,664	11,620	7,317	—44	18,395	18,395	2,593	—213	17,779	18,019	+240	
Burma	7,317	7,179	28,813	+168	2,806	2,593	396	—213	25,574	25,574	+0	
Bihar and Orissa	28,768	28,813	5,544	+45	81	81	155	+74	31,574	31,406	—168	
Central Provinces and Berar	4,463	5,544	6,715	+81	612	757	115	+145	5,077	5,940	+863	
Assam	6,715	6,886	1,013	+171	155	155	—	—	7,327	7,613	+286	
North West Frontier Province	1,003	1,013	—	+10	—	—	—	—	1,158	1,128	—30	
British India *	221,852	221,307	—545	+545	34,872	34,956	+84	+84	256,724	256,263	—4619	

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(ii) *Number of Scholars, 1934-35*

Province	NO OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS				NO OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS				TOTAL NO OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION			
	1934		1935		1934		1935		1934		1935		1934		1935	
	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Madras	2,457,912	3,053,446	+595,534	+24.2	91,888	40,757	—51,131	—55.7	3,019,360	3,094,203	+74,843	6.5	6.6			
Bombay	2,832,524	3,881,147	+1,048,623	+37.0	41,772	40,699	—1,073	—2.6	1,374,296	1,422,146	+47,850	6.3	6.5			
Bengal	2,899,541	3,010,845	+111,304	+3.8	67,171	64,427	—2,744	—4.1	2,966,712	3,075,272	+108,560	5.9	6.1			
United Provinces	1,913,467	1,532,560	—380,907	—19.9	65,292	62,371	—2,921	—4.5	1,578,689	1,594,940	+16,251	3.2	3.3			
Punjab	1,121,500	1,131,855	+10,355	+0.9	131,889	131,889	—	—	1,280,754	1,268,474	—12,280	5.4	5.3			
Burma	524,931	5,68,141	+5,156,210	+982.2	293,021	213,963	—79,058	—27.0	227,052	730,106	+503,054	4.9	5.0			
Bihar and Orissa	1,063,127	1,113,236	+50,109	+4.7	70,782	69,732	—1,050	—1.5	1,133,909	1,184,968	+51,059	3.0	3.1			
Central Provinces and Berar	470,758	482,532	+11,774	+2.5	11,965	15,665	+3,700	+31.0	482,718	501,197	+18,479	3.1	3.2			
Assam	356,164	3,41,164	+5,000	+1.4	26,582	29,726	+3,144	+11.9	383,451	403,890	+20,439	4.4	4.6			
North West Frontier Province	80,040	91,560	+11,520	+14.4	4,535	3,763	—772	—17.0	93,575	95,263	+1,688	3.8	3.9			
TOTAL-BRITISH INDIA *	12,491,796	12,820,760	+328,964	+2.6	681,094	686,109	+5,015	+0.7	13,172,890	13,506,869	+333,979	4.8	5.0			

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

Province	In Universities	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges*	In High Schools	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools	In Special Schools	TOTAL
Madras	440	10,682	2,272	155,925	25,277	2,418,656	27,213	2,640,468
Bombay	124	11,312	3,340	95,826	21,332	1,018,043	14,198	1,168,172
Bengal	1,776	23,746	5,077	283,570	16,645	1,866,426	116,457	2,462,695
United Provinces	6,674	8,842	4,437	86,978	99,676	1,177,998	22,970	1,407,175
Punjab	14	13,676	2,365	152,622	44,500	367,766	18,366	978,589
Burma	1,817	1,127	62,342	120,252	257,264	19,933	19,746	457,558
Bihar & Orissa		3,327	8,86	53,269	93,290	867,841	19,933	1,038,516
Central Provinces and Berar		2,411	630	9,171	106,381	319,554	2,992	441,139
Assam		1,758	78	23,539	48,099	260,531	4,396	338,899
North-West Frontier Province		762		14,789	27,040	34,364	102	77,037
BRITISH INDIA*	11,020	79,242	19,033	944,922	1,172,065	8,039,405	239,181	11,104,888

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

Province	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools	In Special Schools	TOTAL
Madras	534	74	18,828	6,432	331,514	5,596	412,978
Bombay	637	72	17,468	4,266	188,739	9,690	213,572
Bengal	303	7	21,093	10,660	512,524	3,383	548,157
United Provinces	514	109	8,062	44,241	71,826	2,765	125,594
Punjab			11,709	37,986	101,886	2,992	154,668
Burma			9,405	11,994	38,967	317	58,583
Bihar and Orissa	8		5,387	5,759	67,630	836	79,280
Central Provinces and Berar		17	443	6,317	36,782	834	44,993
Assam			3,041	6,664	25,934	126	36,765
North-West Frontier Province			489	5,757	8,142	55	14,443
BRITISH INDIA*	2,065	428	98,975	145,999	1,450,210	18,095	1,715,872

* Includes figures for Minor Administration and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(iv) Expenditure on Education, 1934-35

Province	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE					AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER SCHOLAR.				
	1934	1935	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Govern- ment Funds	Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Govern- ment Funds	Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Total cost	
Madras	Rs 5,39,87,435	Rs 5,40,94,044	Rs +1,06,609	% 47.2	% 13.4	% 17.4	% 22.0	Rs a p 8 8 5	Rs a p 2 6 8	Rs a p 3 2 5	Rs a p 3 15 8	Rs a p 18 1 2	
Bombay	3,98,09,610	4,10,86,354	+12,76,744	43.0	18.6	24.9	13.5	13 0	0 6 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	0 30 0 0	
Bengal	4,23,16,319	4,32,39,303	+9,22,984	31.5	7.9	44.5	16.1	4 8 0	1 7 6	6 5 2	4 9 14	4 9	
United Provinces	3,70,30,442	3,80,41,838	+10,11,396	53.0	13.2	20.3	13.5	13 2	7 3 4	4 5 0	4 3 5	10 24 13 1	
Punjab	3,06,89,279	3,12,06,032	+5,16,753	51.2	13.4	24.8	10.6	9 15 5	4 1 10	2 12 1	3 11 5	20 8 9	
Burma	1,63,20,680	1,50,77,213	—12,43,467	35.8	23.1	20.0	16.1	10 7 6	8 3 5	5 13 3	4 11 3	29 3 5	
Bihar and Orissa	1,69,49,133	1,71,03,929	+1,54,796	31.0	30.1	23.6	15.3	4 12 2	4 9 10	3 9 10	2 5 7	15 5 5	
Central Provinces and Berar	1,01,74,809	1,06,01,617	+4,26,808	43.2	29.2	18.7	8.9	9 6 11	6 6 1	4 1 6	1 14 11	21 13 5	
Assam	48,33,919	50,50,860	+2,16,941	56.8	12.8	19.6	10.8	7 11 2	1 11 2	2 9 7	1 6 5	13 6 4	
North West Frontier Province	28,63,059	29,45,791	+82,732	66.4	11.0	11.4	11.2	21 6 2	3 8 6	3 10 10	3 9 7	32 3 1	
TOTAL—BRITISH INDIA *	26,17,63,186	26,52,11,420	—34,46,234	43.7	15.7	25.0	15.6	9 0 7	3 3 11	5 2 10	3 3 8	20 11 0	

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)
(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds

Education in the Army—The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community. Its activities are directed into various channels with certain definite objects, which may be summarised as follows—

(i) the education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to—

(a) develop his training facilities,

(b) improve him as a subject for military training and as a citizen of the Empire,

(c) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life

(ii) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and ex-service (British and Indian)

(iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country

(iv) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College Sandhurst

Doon School—The efforts of the Indian Public Schools Society, which owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr S R Das have culminated in the establishment of a school at Dehra Dun. The school will attempt to develop in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment, the best features of English Public Schools. It was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1931. The Society has been fortunate in securing the Chand Bagh Estate at Dehra Dun for the location of the school. In order to provide for extension, the Society has also acquired the Skinner Estate which adjoins the Chand Bagh Estate. There are at present about 250 pupils, who are

distributed in four houses. Mr A E Foot continues to be the headmaster. He is assisted by fifteen masters, of whom six have been appointed from England. The school prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge examination. The Board of Management of the Society which maintains the school includes among others the Hon ble Sir Frank Noves (*Chairman*) the Hon ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad Sir Pheroze Sethna Mr J G Talbait Mr J B Parkinson and Mr M W Scotts (*Honorary Secretary*)

Indigenous Education—Of the 13,506,860 scholars being educated in India 686,109 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised institutions'. Some of these institutions are of importance. The Gurukula near Haridwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's school at Bolpur have attained some fame and the numerous monastery schools of Burma are well known. There is also an Indian Women's University at Bombay to which reference has been made under the education of Indian women and girls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular, English being, however, a compulsory subject. Four colleges are affiliated to the University which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Aligarh, Dabod and Baroda. Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar ul Uloom, Deoband, are noted. These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery.

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout) has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Chief Commissioner—Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F., M.B.E., of Chhatari.

Deputy Chief Commissioner—Rai Bahadur G. Dutta.

General Secretary for India—N. N. Bhose Esq. B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister at Law, D.C.O.

Travelling Secretary for India—G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Esq., B.A., D.C.O. (S. & R.), Ak. L. (for India).

Headquarters Council for India—

President—The Chief Scout for India.

Chairman—The Chief Commissioner (ex officio).

Members—The Treasurer (ex officio).

The Deputy Chief Commissioners (ex officio).

Six Members elected by the Provincial Delegates to the Triennial All-India Conference.

Six members elected by State Delegates to the Triennial All India Conference.

Secretary—The General Secretary (ex officio).

The Boy Scouts Association in India,
GRAND

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		Open	Con- solidated	Total	Troop	Pack	Crew	G S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
1	Assam	11	319	330	251	206	10	49	245	186	9
2	Baluchistan		6	6	6	5			6	5	
3	Bangalore	2	21	23	16	22	1	5	22	28	1
4	Bengal	49	561	610	423	197	33	51	503	265	9
5	Bihar	4	221	225	208	10	18	110	203	111	17
6	Bombay	39	1706	1745	1318	676	80	102	1882	763	65
7	Central India	3	14	17	14	1	6	7	11	13	1
8	Central Province	68	1118	1186	582	600	54	27	768	838	68
9	Delhi	2	67	69	44	39	5	9	62	50	7
10	Eastern State Agency	1	96	97	107	212	4	25	105	249	4
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	4	17	21	21			2	32		
12	Madras	38	571	609	424	329	93	82	675	444	125
13	N. W. Frontier Province	7	123	130	91	79	10	37	100	86	19
14	Orissa	8	44	44	42	20	2	20	46	16	2
15	Punjab	7	1441	1549	1238	646	64	401	1370	662	42
16	Rajputana		37	37	33	10	7	2	52	9	3
17	Sind	4	183	187	128	100	8	29	166	127	8
18	United Provinces	68	2215	2283	1126	1467	84	350	1345	1631	108
19	Western India State Agency		42	42	49	6	5	1	39		
20	Alwar State		29	29	20	7	2		20	7	2
21	Bahawalpur State		2	2	2	2			5	3	
22	Bihar State		4	4	6	6	2	3	1		
23	Bihar State		15	15	14	14	8	1	21	18	2
24	Bhopal State		42	42	42				69		
25	Bikaner State		1	1	1	1		1	1		
26	Bikaner State		4	4	4	4		2	2		
27	Chitaurpur State	4	23	23	11	17		6	11	17	
28	Cochin State	9	59	68	58	35	17	43	64	29	15
29	Datta State		8	8	6	2		1	10	2	
30	Davis (Senior) State	6	34	36	36	4	1	1	8	3	2
31	Dhar State		34	36	36	4	3	1	26	7	1
32	Dhankot State	52	76	128	76	71	4	9	58	40	3
33	Jampur State		86	86	65	44	11	14	127	57	14
34	Jammu & Kashmir State	6	25	31	87	103	3	21	111	176	4
35	Jharkhand State		15	15	12	1			14	1	
36	Jharkhand State		1	1	1			1			
37	Jharkhand State		21	24	21	6	2		21	4	2
38	Kalka State		1	1	1			1	1		
39	Kolhapur State	7	80	87	77	35	5	15	125	36	5
40	Kanwar State		1	1	1				2		
41	Kutch State		21	21	19	4	1		19	2	1
42	Mirpur State		154	154	77	72	5	20	123	100	6
43	Mysore State	28	309	337	220	169	48	68	242	161	51
44	Nagod State		3	3	3				9		
45	Narsingh State		1	1	1	1		2			
46	Narsingh State	4	25	29	27	2	29		27	2	3
47	Orchha State	1	20	21	16	5	1	1	18	17	
48	Patala State		34	34	4	2		1	37	21	
49	Puducherry State	1	20	21	14	13	2		20	17	3
50	Rajgarh State		3	3	3			1	2	1	
51	Rampur State	1	2	3	2	1		1	2	1	
52	Rohilkhand State		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
53	Sulima State		1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
54	Sangli State	1	54	55	55	7	5		60		
55	Sewinter State		12	12	12				26		
56	Tonk State		2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2
57	Udaipur State		87	99	88	35	12	19	170	50	12
	General Headquarters	12									
	GRAND TOTAL		10179	10622	7304	5423	651	1574	9099	6302	644

General Headquarters—Census 1936
SUMMARY

Total Scouts	Number of					Total Cubs & Scouts	No of		1936 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boats
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Commis- sioners	Local Association Officers		
489	5772		3,14	315		9601	41	168	10299	
11	236		129			365	1		377	
56	486		510	40		1046	6	19	1117	
854	10272		5088	604		15964	47	143	17008	
450	5740		2368	391		8499	28	100	9102	
2814	31448	42	13376	1435	32	46333	40	367	49559	2
32	231		239	55		520	3	21	581	
1701	17503		15850	1612		34965	40	422	37133	
128	987		799	82		1868	1	11	2008	
381	2318		4190	43		6551	32	173	7137	
34	536			91		627	4	25	690	
1336	9849		6138	1969	12	17968	67	92	19403	
262	2886		1487	321	15	4709	13	44	5028	1
84	1338		391	139		1888	6	26	2004	
2475	31963		12223	1042		45298	82	174	48029	
66	716		179	134		1029	4	3	1102	
330	3234		2090	131	11	5456	7	54	5837	
3434	24367		29841	2158		56366	98	307	60265	
43	1194		117	75		1386	1	3	1433	
29	356		96	41		493	2	5	529	
9	58		48			106	1	2	118	
4	164		147	25		336	1	5	346	
42	483		418	64		965	5	1	1013	
69	1070					1070	3	3	1145	
2	24		36			60	1	3	66	
6	43		65	29		134	1	5	149	
34	236		122	20		378	3	14	429	
151	1228		534	160	12	1934	12	67	2164	6
13	162		50			212	1	3	229	
13	108		64	32		204	2	1	220	
42	817		58	48		923	1	6	972	
140	1935		1740	116		3791	5	66	4002	
212	2112		758	201		3071	6	12	3301	
312	2161	52	2604	42	8	4867	14	26	5219	
15	314	3	30			347	1		363	2
1	48					48	4	8	61	
27	732		151	71		954	1	24	1006	1
1	21		27			48	1	4	54	
151	2303		793	198		3294	2	14	3491	
2	40		30			70	2	1	75	
22	250		66	11		327	1	8	358	
249	1603		1568	55		3226	5	13	3493	
525	5690		3569	1207		10466	24		11025	
9	54					54	7	6	76	
2	40					40	1		43	
29	641	24	16			681	2	2	714	1
39	413		270	25		708	5	8	760	
59	850		232			1082	3	3	1147	
40	388		261	29		678	3	8	729	
4	158		55			213	2	5	224	
4	48		32			80	2	3	89	
5	16		11	16		43	1		49	
4	50		40	20		110	2	7	123	
60	1205		85	59		1349	3	8	1420	
20	286					286	1		313	
6	48		18	22		88	1	12	107	
251	1687		599	125		2411	14	17	2693	
							4		4	
17619	178938	121	113192	13253	90	305594	691	2547	326451	13

The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates official and non official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891 61 per cent of the total population of the country lived on agriculture; this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent in 1921. In 1931 the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit; the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an **average holding** which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivator is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the **vagaries of the monsoon**. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of **irrigation** by the State, but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country about 16 per cent only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent depends merely on rainfall. The frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the **subsidiary occupations** to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that

he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless **indebtedness** of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any kind of improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country side has driven him into the arms of the **sowcar** or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year

by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr Duperrex of the U. P. in his 'Peoples Banks for Northern India'. The caste system of the Hindus had the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples natural aptitude for co operation and the *madras* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. The co operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift self help and co operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffeisen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze Delitzsch model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to day in the course of 30 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the co operative movement in India to day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover the use of the vote, the elective system, self help, self reliance, compromise, gives and takes work on an organized plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action. These we shall note later on.

Growth of Co operation—In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average

number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 93,160 agricultural societies and about 11,436 non agricultural ones. Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with about 22,000 societies stands first in the number of societies (88) per one lakh inhabitants while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 46. The progress in smaller areas like Coorg and Ajmer Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 128 and 122 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Bhopal and Gwalior lead in this matter though the premier States of Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1935 at 44 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that more than two crores of the people of India are being saved by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies (30) per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 26.8, while Madras and Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas Coorg takes a leading place with 80 members per one thousand inhabitants while Travancore has an average of 39. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg, Travancore and Bhopal must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to day at about Rs. 97

crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non Government sources. The share capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute about Rs. 38 crores and this is really owned capital or the members own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—29 crores while the non members or the outside public contribute over 29 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co operative movement in different parts of India. The Punjab and Bombay lead in this respect with 117 annas per head of population. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 53 and 57 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Ajmer Merwara comes out first with 142 annas per head of population while Coorg follows with 122. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 91, while Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal follow with 54, 50, 51 respectively. Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of about 17 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the provinces and States while non agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement—Apart from the comparatively few co operative societies at present working in India for non credit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well to do brethren through the medium of the society but in Indian villages, the well to do and the

needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the sower. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender savings of the well to do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not therefore, able to be self sufficient, making available the deposits of its well to do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co operative Society thus becomes a vital question. Indeed Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district head quarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial head quarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the central financing agencies and (iii) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co operative Bank. So far, however, such an All India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All India Provincial Co operative Banks Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies—The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited, but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation as unlimited liability on all so that they either swim or sink together. To secure success, therefore the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account, if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition. The Indian agriculturist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need of scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital, deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are every where made to encourage them but the response has been small except in the province of Bombay where it forms about 1/5 of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to over 34 crores

of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1935 stood thus—

	In thousands of rupees
Share capital	4,29.96
Reserve Fund	9,17.97
Deposits	3,16.58
Loans	17,57.84
Total Working Capital	34,22.35

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with over Rs 16 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs 18 crores. The owned capital was thus about 47 per cent of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1935 the number of central banks was 61.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1934-35 at 29.4 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1934-35 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs 17.1 crores, and from primary societies to Rs 2.8 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively

long In addition to funds obtained by deposits central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1934-35 from outside banks from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs 3.0 crores and from Government Rs 38 lakhs. Excepting in Burma central banks in other provinces of British India do not directly borrow loans from Government the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Travancore do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1934-35 was Rs 1.15 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab Bombay and Madras. This practice however is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1934-35 amounted to over Rs 8.5 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 615 central banks of the country during the year 1934-35 amounted to Rs 39 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs 29 crores the rate of dividend paid varied from 4 to 10 per cent. In different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks—In India, at present, all the major provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. The Bank in Burma being in liquidation there are ten such institutions in all out of which, eight are in British India and two in the

Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably, but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialization of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some provinces the Government of the province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients and in every province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term beyond which no loans are, in general sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1934-35—

Provincial Banks, 1934-35

	In thousands of rupees
Working Capital—	
Share Capital	73.99
Reserve and other funds	81.48
Deposits and loans—	
from individuals	5,73.35
from Provincial and Central banks	3,43.50
from societies	84.54
from Government	6.87
Total	11,63.73
Loans made during the year to—	
Individuals	33.24
Banks and societies	1,57.23
Total	6,92.47
Loans due by—	
Individuals	19.96
Banks and societies	4,77.66
Total	4,97.62

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated long term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value

of Rs 9.8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As in every banking institution these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplus banks and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The All India Provincial Co-operative Banks Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplus in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter provincial borrowings.

Overdues—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative

credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1935, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs 11,91,26,983 as compared with Rs 13,11,26,983 the year before the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs 34,22,34,574, the loans due by individuals were Rs 26,49,52,879. The overdue loans were therefore 35 per cent of the working capital and 45 per cent of the total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases by the farmers borrowing from the society to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1935.

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1934-35
(in lakhs of rupees)

Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due
Madras	5.47	1.25	2.29	42	54
Bombay	4.04	3.75	1.62	41	48
Bengal	6.09	4.18	3.11	51	74
Bihar and Orissa	2.09	1.61	1.11	63	81
United Provinces	1.01	.74	.44	44	70
Punjab	8.64	6.81	.33	4	5
Purma	1.25	.81	.54	43	65
Central Provinces and Berar	1.39	1.10	.87	63	79
Assam	.34	.23	.22	65	96
Mysore	.57	.48	.26	46	54
Poona	.36	.30	.14	39	47
Hyderabad	.82	.60			
Gwalior	.11	.49	.39	1.26	80
Kashmir	.57	.43	.6	.2	14
Travancore	.36	.29	.20	.56	60
Others	.91	.79	.12	.13	15
Total	34.22	26.50	11.91	35	45

The position has since June 1935 grown more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible level of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this

phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the

remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

Land Mortgage Banks—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sower, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the sower any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible, but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The sower, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risks of non payment are saddled on the retailer, while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop keeper are still enjoyed by the sower. The attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt cancellation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the

settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards liberating those, who have already given up all their assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German *Landschaften*. The commercial type is represented by the *Credit Foncier* of France, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative—has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fully large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attractive initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 12 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 15 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has two. Assam has five while Madras has 38 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture since as pointed out above, unless agriculture becomes a paying industry the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes there will have to be in the provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the

insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrowers' credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

Propaganda, Education and Training—

In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organise co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or thinkers actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various provinces. In some provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others like Madras and the United Provinces individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some provinces like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies while in others like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions their functions were more or less the same in all provinces comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side, performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities. A few years back the All India Co-operative Institutes Association was established with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, at-

tempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes. In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute has been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar and a few representatives of the Co-operative Education. Madras has organised 6 training institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last two years have placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments is also of other institutions.

In some provinces like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All India Co-operative Institutes Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the

All India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks.

Non Credit Agricultural Co operation — For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator, its organisation through co operation touches but the fringe of the problem and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co operative organisation to meet his different non credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, drying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working

with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society, but the complexities of the non credit forms of co operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multiple purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as one person with a bundle of needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the sowar on all fronts and would become a live force in the village which would tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase: Better living, better farming and better business. However, co operative opinion in India has not yet accepted the wisdom of this and yet believes in the theory of almost watertight compartments. The agricultural non credit societies in India on the 30th June 1934 were 4,494 distributed as under —

Non Credit Agricultural Societies, 1933-34

Province	Purchase and Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co operation	Total
Madras	76		13	35	424
Bombay	56	17	77	115	265
Bengal	80	935	250	46	1,301
Bihar and Orissa	3	1	1	6	11
United Provinces			325	453	778
Punjab	17	185	1,351	93	1,646
Burma	1	5	10		16
Central Provinces and Berar	39	13	9		61
Mysore	27		20	43	90
Baroda	11	26	20	96	153
Other areas		3	29	23	55
Total	310	1,185	2,105	1,210	4,810

Of these the important are the marketing societies particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation holdings and better living societies in the Punjab.

Marketing Societies — Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. It is really in the development of this form of co operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton

sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true, but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karmatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighing, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agriculturist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the *adatyas* or worse still of his village sowar. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co operative ginning factory already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Pombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale sale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait

for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress.

Consolidation of Holdings—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste by purchase and sales by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort. It restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement. It prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation. It discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation. It enforces uniformity of cropping and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then, 2,63,462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930 out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions, at an average cost of Rs 2.5 per acre.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chittisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Govern-

ment found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1924. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion not less than one half of the permanent right holders holding not less than two thirds of the occupied area in a village to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right holders in the village and their successors in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

Rural Reconstruction—One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible. The co-operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman, dalal and the merchant, but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 33 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention, but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made. What has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on from November 1929. The later part of 1933 saw a considerable impetus imparted to the cause of rural reconstruction in India. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes the then Governor of Bombay, concentrated on

village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment and it appears that all provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies.—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions they have also helped in various other matters, so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitfed, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the co-operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

Urban Credit Societies.—While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 11,428 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 1,87,753. Of these 5,411 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders and though the joint stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the

small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of **People's Co-operative Banks** promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples banks. In Madras there are 1,063 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples banks. The Punjab has 1,000 unlimited liability societies and only 137 with limited liability. I can here hardly find any development of real peoples banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 510 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions, especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1923 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples bank in every taluka town for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies. Peoples banks are a repository of peoples' savings and nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Presidency on the 30th June 1935 there were 111 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 2,09,603, the working capital was Rs. 4,83,53,376 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 25,59,114. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society**. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the

end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however **Life Insurance Societies** have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only issuing policies of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over Rs. 30 lacs. The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia and has already written a large business of about Rs. 30 lacs.

Review—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1912**. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowars. In 1914, the **MacLagan Committee** on Co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of non officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, decentralizing of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the **Central Financing Agencies** relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter

in the development of co-operation, but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly **Co-operative Institutes** were started in various provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first **Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank** was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and **Co-operative Committees of Enquiry** were instituted in various provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922 while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oxford Committee made similar inquiries for the U.P. the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras, Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1925** incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living better business and better methods of production as the aim of the movement." The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. Bihar and Orissa have also now passed similar Co-operative Acts of its own recently. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The **non-credit movement** has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the co-operative movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co-operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore and artisans societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1926, the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee*, the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U. P. and Madras and emphasised by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee. Travancore followed suit and Mysore too appointed a Committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have submitted their reports, their recommendations have led to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. This Conference was unique in so far as it was not restricted only to the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and their advisers

from the various provinces and States, but it also included some ministers in charge of Agriculture and Co-operation from the provinces and a representative of each of the two All India Co-operative organisations—the Institutes Association and the Provincial Banks Association. This Conference recommended the enactment of an All India Co-operative Societies Act so as to permit the registration of Co-operative Societies working in the whole of India or in more provinces than one. It also recommended earnest efforts for the development of land mortgage banks by the Government guaranteeing not only the interest on their debentures but also the capital and suggested the creation of a Central Co-operative Board under the Imperial Government with a small establishment to bring about a closer co-ordination of work between the different provinces and States of India. This last suggestion has met with some opposition, since after the promulgation of Co-operation under the Montagu Reforms of 1914, the provinces do not much fancy the imposition of control from the centre. And yet, there seems to be nothing wrong in the idea of a central organisation, which would be a clearing house for authentic information and stimulate progress through a careful study of experiments and efforts in particular areas and drawing attention of other areas to the success achieved or the deficiencies revealed. In December 1936 another Conference of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

It may also be mentioned that the **Indian States** were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, the Madras Committee Report 1915, the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919, the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda, the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces, provincial legislation, the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture 1928, Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees 1931, and marketing, surveys, debt conciliation schemes and land mortgage banking.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the **stages of its evolution** may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit, urban credit, centralised organisations, apex co-operative banks, propaganda by non-officials, non-credit agricultural co-operation, urban co-operative banking, long term loans and debt redemption schemes, land mortgage banks, co-operative education, rectification and consolidation of the credit movement, organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction.

TABLE No 1
Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1934-35 only

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural	Non Agricultural	Total Number of Societies	Number of Societies per 100,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	33	326	11,629	1,425	13,419	27.6
Bombay	23.0	16	116	4,731	907	5,770	25.1
Bengal	51.2	118	3	24,115	2,187	23,426	45.2
Bihar and Orissa	30.3	67	32	8,466	317	8,82	22.6
United Provinces	49.7	71	3	6,233	369	6,696	13.5
Punjab	24.8	119	3	18,213	3,049	21,885	88.2
Burma	13.8	12	236	1,708	163	2,139	15.5
Central Provinces and Berar	16.7	26	6	3,883	110	3,737	23.1
Assam	9.1	21	1	1,275	108	1,404	15.4
N W F Province	2.2	3	18	187	30	230	21.2
Coorg Merwara	0.2	1	1	212	114	256	128.0
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.6	7	2	605	25	733	122.2
Delhi	0.7	1	1	215	70	286	130.0
Total (British India)	280.2	500	758	78,493	9,428	89,184	31.8
Mysore	6.8	12	1	1,546	440	1,990	29.4
Baroda	2.0	8	1	909	200	1,104	42.7
Hyderabad	15.3	40	1	2,335	433	2,809	18.4
Bhopal	0.7	22	1	1,021	80	1,101	137.9
Gwalior	3.7	18	1	4,341	42	4,301	116.2
Indore	1.4	9	1	651	63	714	51.4
Kashmir	3.8	14	29	855	357	2,949	77.6
Travancore	5.6	1	1	1,271	341	1,742	31.1
Cochin	1.3	1	1	129	110	240	18.5
Total (Indian States)	41.2	121	31	14,667	2,008	16,827	40.8
Grand Total	321.4	626	789	93,160	11,436	1,06,011	33.0

TABLE No. 2
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1934-35 only

Province	2	3	4	5	6	Total Numbers of primary Societies	Number of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
1							
Madras	48.6	16,374	9,348	584,201	2,917,000	8,75,901	18.0
Bombay	23.0	15,814	3,384	3,01,343	3,15,252	6,46,625	26.8
Bengal	51.0	25,238	247	5,12,983	2,70,715	7,83,698	15.2
Bihar and Orissa	39.3	11,221	9,227	2,30,734	21,564	2,62,298	6.7
United Provinces	49.7	10,962	109	1,36,997	40,548	1,77,445	3.6
Punjab	24.8	36,305		6,04,279	1,81,608	7,85,887	29.7
Burma	13.8	1,533	1,725	37,024	35,192	72,216	5.2
Central Provinces and Berar	16.2	46,002	6,015	51,400	20,478	71,853	4.4
Assam	9.1	2,095		48,982	15,203	64,185	7.1
North West Frontier Province	2.5	453		16,742	2,464	19,206	7.7
Coorg	0.2	37	215	12,231	3,928	16,159	80.8
Ajmer Merwara	0.6	40		13,675	7,055	20,730	34.6
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.2	1,670	25		10,045	10,045	50.2
Delhi	0.7	485		5,113	5,657	11,170	16.0
Total (British India)	280.2	1,68,494	31,140	25,96,179	11,81,439	37,37,610	13.3
Mysore	6.5	2,827		66,188	75,883	1,42,071	20.9
Baroda	2.6	2,097		28,933	17,906	46,919	18.0
Hyderabad	15.3	4,972	39	46,252	23,216	69,468	4.5
Bhopal	0.7	2,219	2,222	17,351	548	18,099	25.9
Gwalior	3.7	6,714		74,544	665	79,209	20.3
Indore	1.4	2,034		11,803	9,839	21,642	15.5
Kashmir	3.8	3,445		46,366	6,304	52,700	13.9
Travancore	5.6	3,355	1,969	1,52,251	67,810	2,21,061	34.5
Cochin	1.3	151		10,631	14,169	24,800	19.1
Total (Indian States)	41.2	28,014	4,230	4,55,519	2,16,500	6,72,019	16.3
Grand Total	321.4	1,96,508	35,370	30,11,698	13,97,939	44,09,637	13.7

TABLE No. 3
Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1934-35 only

In lakhs of rupees

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from							Reserve and other Funds	Total	Number of Annas per head of Population
		Share Capital Paid up	Members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Non Members and other sources				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Millions	Rs	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Annas.	
Madras	48.6	2,24	1.09	1,13	4,53	22	4,88	206	1615	53	
Bombay	23.0	2,22	3,38	64	3,70	43	3,21	1,75	16,81	117	
Bengal	51.0	2,28	1,35	30	5,19	207	6,34	2,84	18,21	57	
Bihar and Orissa	39.3	59	22	5	2,20	6	2,07	66	5,80	24	
United Provinces	49.7	1,62	17	6	4,4	6	4,2	56	2,08	7	
Punjab	24.8	1,99	76	70	5,58	9	5,4	3,94	18,17	117	
Burma	13.8	90	18	9	1,28	9	1,16	70	2,41	28	
Central Provinces and Berar	16.2	35	5	30	1,4	1	1,82	90	5,8	53	
Assam	9.1	8	8	3	1,16	1	3,4	17	21	16	
North West Frontier Province	2.5	3	2	1	7	3	2	6	13	13	
Coorg	0.2	3	7	1	4	4	3	4	15	122	
Almer Merwara	0.6	7	7	3	11	11	14	11	53	142	
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.7	2	3	3	6	6	1	1	88	142	
Delhi	0.7	3	4				11	5	29	65	
Total (British India)	280.2	11,47	7,44	3,65	23,04	83	27,17	13,80	87,39	50	
Mysore	6.8	52	39	10	25	3	60	42	2,31	54	
Baroda	2.6	4	20	3	14	2	20	13	50	50	
Hyderabad	15.3	52	6	4	67	3	52	40	2,24	23	
Bhopal	0.7	1			7	7	18	10	2,22	51	
Gwalior	3.7	15	2	11	16	23	21	29	1,01	44	
Indore	1.4	6	16	2	25	2	19	17	80	91	
Kashmir	3.8	27	9	3	10	2	20	23	97	41	
Travancore	5.6	35	9	3	10	7	7	11	88	25	
Cochin	1.3	4	3	1	3			6	25	31	
Total (Indian States)	41.2	2,01	95	36	1,67	40	2,17	1,92	9,49	37	
Grand Total	321.4	13,48	8,39	4,00	24,71	1,24	29,34	15,72	96,89	48	

TABLE No 4

Operations of Co operative Societies, 1934-35

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Agricultural Societies		Non Agri- cultural Societies	
			Credit	Non Credit	Credit	Non Credit
Number	11	615	78,956	13,964	5,431	5,997
Working Capital —						
Share Capital	73,99	2,84,63	4,29,96		5,59,61	
Loans and deposits held from—						
Members	} 5,73,35	17,12,67	{ 1,72,49	{ 1,44,08	6,66,91	
Non Members					5,03,61	
Societies	84,54	2,80,73	22,53		12,48	
Provincial or Central Banks	3,13,50	2,98,60	17,16,43		1,12,47	
Government	6,87	37,66	18,88		60,26	
Reserve and other Funds	81,48	3,23,64	9,17,97		2,47,15	
Total	11,63,73	29,39,97	34,22,5		21,62,49	
Loans made during the year to—						
Individuals	3,35,24	1,15,26	5,17,71		13,84,36	
Banks and Societies	3,57,23	8,84,50	77,18		1,15,92	
Loans due by—						
Individuals	19,96	63,90	26,49,53		15,77,98	
Of which overdue			11,91,21		2,50,93	
Banks and Societies	4,77,66	19,76,59	92,28		75,90	
Profits	17,19	39,18	1,12,10		72,22	

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta)—Founded 1820 A Class Annual subscription Rs 32 Entrance fee Rs 8 B Class Annual subscription Rs 12 *Secretary* S Percy Lancaster, FLS, FRHS, MRAS 1, Alipore Road, Alipore

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA—*Superintendent* E H Diekmann, HDA, FRHS Agri Horticultural Gardens, Kandawgay, P O Rangoon, Burma *Secretary*—G V Dumont, Agri Horticultural Gardens, Kandawgay, P O Rangoon, Burma

AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS—Established 1835 Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs 7 in Class B Rs 3 *President* H E The Governor of Madras, *Chairman* Mr C A Henderson, ICS *Hon Secretary* Mr B S Nirody, BA *Hon Treasurer* Mr H A Buller, Teynampet S W Madras

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India, to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers, and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society Annual subscription Rs 10 *President* H T Sorley, ICS *Hon Secretary* Dr N A Iloothi B.A., DPhil (Oxon) *Office Address* C/o K R (Ind) Oriental Institute Bldg 134 136 Apollo Street, Bombay

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal 'The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society' in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 60 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs 10 Annual subscription Rs 12 (Resident members) and Rs 5 (non resident members) *President* Dr Lakshmi Narayan, MA, DSc, *Secretary* Prof Chandi Prasad, MA, BSc, *Treasurer* Prof Pashupati Prasad, MA, BSc 22 Sanpuri Beares City

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917 the 80th birthday of late Sir R G Bhandarkar, at the hands of H E Ford Willingdon who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up to date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr Sir R G Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was

after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20 000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College together with a maintenance grant of Rs 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs 10,000 a year for the publication of the B S S and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically (*Idiosyncrasy* Dr V S Sukthankar), at the request of the Raj of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs one lakh for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs 4 000 a year) the University of Bombay (Rs 3 000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs 6 000 a year). Burma, Hyderabad (Deccan) Baroda and Mysore as well as several Southern Mahratta States. The Institute issues a Journal (called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*) published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H E Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R G Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Parsis and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants in Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular MA classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for life. Members can subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the *Annals* free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates. *Secretary* Dr V S Sukthankar, MA, PhD (Oxon) P K Godse, MA

THE BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHANA MANDALA, POONA—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr V K Rajwade and Sardar K C Mchende and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing recently added maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons.

Has a section for Copper plates, sculpture and archaeology and has a library of rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. Has published 5 volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 80. It has received Rs. 5000 for publishing materials of the Shivalpi period. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by issuing in All India Modern History Congress. It is planning a commemorative volume in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields. Depends entirely on public subscriptions. Is supported by many Rajas, Jhagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. L. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A. left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandali for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying, ten times the annual subscription of a particular class in a single year. *President* Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B. *Vice Presidents* Shrimant Balasahab Pant Pratinidhi, B.A. Raja of Aundh, Shrimant Babubhai Ghoshide of Ichalkaranji. *Secretaries* Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A. and corresponding member Indian Historical Records Commission, Sudu G. N. Mujumdar, C.I.E., *Treasurer* Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B.A., *Readers* Mr. S. N. Joshi and Mr. G. H. Khair. *Librarian* Mr. V. M. Kolhatkar. *Address* 312/13, Sadashiv Path, Pooni City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10. Life member Rs. 100. *Hon. Secretary* V. V. Oak, Bar at Law. *Office Secretariat*, Ground Floor, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary* J. B. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. The Entrance fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Rs. 1, and non resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *President* Dr. J. E. Spencer. *Vice Presidents* Dr. S. J. Meherhomji and D. H. Dhadha. *Hon. Treasurer* Dr. R. D. I. Modi. *Hon. Librarians* Dr. V. B. Desai and Dr. K. S. Bharucha. *Hon. Secretaries* Dr. Sorab J. Popat and Dr. M. B. Ilukort. Blivatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all

its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published at varying times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the metropolis. The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophies for members. Annual subscription Rs. 25. Entrance fee Rs. 10. *Patron* H. F. The Viceroy of India. *Vice Patrons* H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore, G. C. I. H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin, G. C. I., G. C. I. H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, K. C. S. I. K. C. V. O., H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda, K. C. S. I. H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh, G. C. S. I. K. C. S. I. and Mr. F. V. Evans, Liverpool. Sir David L. Z. Kt., Mr. A. S. Verma, London. Lt. Col. K. G. Ghumaney, J. M. S. Pooni. *President* H. J. The Rt. Hon. Lord Lybourn, G. C. I., M. P. *Vice Presidents* H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin, G. C. I. G. C. I. R. S. F. I. F. C. S. S. I. R. S. R. R. D. Acland, M. A. *Honorary Secretary* Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, F. R. S. *Curator* S. H. Prater, C. M. Z. S. M. L. C., J. P. *Asst. Curator* C. McCann, *Head Clerk* Mr. A. K. Fernandes, *Gallery Assistant* Mr. P. F. Gomes. *Office*, 6 Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible by holding classes and examinations, (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915 is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall Library Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary* Dr. J. S. Nerurker, B. Sc., L. M. & S., D. P. H. (Cantab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY—Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached 1,231,834 issues in 1936. The Bibles, Testaments and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at considerable loss to the Society. Grants

of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Trinquartier Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British and Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B F B S IN INDIA

Auxiliaries	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Calcutta	244,700	212,558	232,094	250,657	250,744	211,040	174,835
Bombay	213,276	243,174	190,509	214,544	206,019	185,720	197,193
Madras	322,491	294,700	286,522	301,966	251,504	261,549	261,675
Bangalore	31,410	31,053	23,912	26,077	25,624	18,007	22,179
North India	196,834	238,566	222,512	236,800	203,756	153,403	212,457
Punjab	87,994	97,560	77,786	94,605	89,696	90,212	173,020
Burma	104,821	112,077	106,623	111,557	90,079	85,973	79,506
Total	1,231,834	1,232,818	1,140,258	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,005,904	1,123,863

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon: The Rev. J. S. M. Hooper, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur (P).

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch)—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary*: Dr. B. B. Yodhi, Rawal Building, Farnington Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA CHESS SOCIETY—To encourage Chess and Chess contests open to all. *Patrons*: J. R. Capablanca and Sir W. L. Greaves, Kt., Lt. *President*: The Hon. Mr. Justice M. N. Mukerji, M.A., B.L. *Vice-President*: Dr. H. W. B. Moreno, *Hon. Secretary*: G. Dhara, *Hon. Treasurer*: B. B. Gosh, 93, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over res-

pensibility for the maintenance of the Umar Khadi Children's Remand Home for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Reformatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant in aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons. All of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District. *President*: H. E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Broughmore, C.I.E. *Vice-President*: The Hon. Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chairman Mr C P Bramble *Hon*
Treasurer Mr B R Tannan *Secretary*
 Miss B Budden

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY—This Society was started by the late Mr B M Malabari and Mr Dayaram Gudmal on the 1st of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1860. Mr Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharanpur (Simla Hills) from H H the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavji, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House. The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharanpur. It has accommodation for 90 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Purus. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bal Prabhakar H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavji Dispensary has an out patient department. The Recreation Hall is called The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890. Nearly Rs 3,06,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the current annual expenditure is about Rs 56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Mr S P Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Diwan Bahadur K M Jhaveri is the Hon. Treasurer.

EMPLOYERS FEDERATION OF INDIA—The Employers Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests, to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers, to nominate legatees and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations, to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members, to consider and support well considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour, and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office bearers for the current year are—
President Sir H P Mody, K B E. *Vice Presidents* Sir Edward Benthall, Sir William Wright and Sir Homi Mehta.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association but the present title was adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Office (Central Administration) are at 6 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. *President* Mr G Morgan C.I.E., M.L.A., *Vice Presidents* Sir Leslie Hudson, (Bombay) and W W K Page (Bengal). *General Secretary* Mr N Dilling. *Hon. General Treasurer* Mr E J Carter. *Publication* The Review of India obtainable from the *General Secretary*.

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

ASSAM—(*Chairman*, Mr G E Cuffe)

BENGALEE EASTERN—(*Chairman* Mr J W L Bailey, *Hon. Secretary* Mr R P Biay)

BENGAL WESTERN—(*Chairman*, Mr D M Archibald, *Hon. Secretary* Mr W V Curtin)

BHARAT NORTH—(*Chairman* Mr L G Munns, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr W H Moynick, O.B.E., M.L.C.)

BOMBAY—(*Chairman*, Mr J D Bole, *Hon. Secretary* Mr E J Gough)

CACHAR—(*Chairman* Mr G G Hills, *Hon. Secretary* Mr H J Cuthbert)

CALCUTTA—(*Chairman*, Mr George Morgan C.I.E., M.L.A.)

CHITTAGONG—(*Chairman* Mr J M Croftfield, *Hon. Secretary* Mr L H S Lewis)

DARJEELING—(*Chairman* & *Hon. Secretary* Dr D A Fairquharson)

DOOARS—(*Chairman* Mr C I Muphion, *Hon. Secretary* Mr F R G Shephard)

KANKINARRAH—(*Chairman*, Mr D I Duff, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr C D Ditch)

MADRAS—(*Chairman*, Mr F G Luker, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr F E James, O.B.E., M.I.A.)

MANBHUM—(*Chairman* Mr A E Ingeldew, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr B Wilson Hugh, M.I.C.M.L.)

PUNJAB—(*Chairman* Mr P H Guest, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr J I Waton)

SIND—(*Chairman* Mr I C Buss, M.I.A., *Hon. Secretary* Mr M R Cutler)

SYNTHET—(*Chairman* Mr H A Bull, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr L E H Houghton)

TRICHINOPOLY—(*Chairman and Hon. Secretary* Mr J F C Reynolds)

UNITED PROVINCES—*Chairman*, Mr F Gavin Jones, MLC, *Hon Secretary*, Mr C E Cooling

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calcutta)—*Honorary Secretary*, Dr S K Mitra, DSc, 210, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P C Ray as *President* located in the University College of Science building, 92, Upper Circular Road Calcutta. *Prof I C Ghosh, President*, Sir U N Bhattacharya, *Prof N R Dhar, Dr J C Chatterjee, J F Fowler, Sir P C Ray, Prof B K Singh, Prof H B Dunningham, Sir Martin O Forster, Prof P C Mitter, Prof J N Mukherjee, Vice Presidents*, Prof S S Joshi and Dr A C Sircar, *Hony Editors*, Prof B C Guha, *Hony Secretary*, Prof P Nogi, *Hony Treasurer*, Prof S S Bhattacharya, Dr P K Bose, Dr J K Chowdhury, Prof B B Dey, Mrs Sheila Dhar, Dr S Dutt, Prof Sudhamao Ghosh, Dr M Goswami, Prof P C Guha, Dr A N Kuppamma, Dr S Krishna, Dr K R Krishna, Dr B L Manjunath, Prof K G Nair, Prof J N Ray, Dr H K Sen, Dr P B Saha, Prof V Subramanyam, Dr T S Wheeler, *Members of the Council*, Mr G Puri, *Asst Secretary*, Dr S G Choudhury and Dr D Chakravarti, *Asst Editors*

Pomroy Branch. Khan Bahadur Dr A K Jaisankar, *President*, Mr G C Mitter and Dr S C Dey, *Vice Presidents*, Mr S M Mehta and Dr B K Vaidya, *Joint Hon Secretaries*, Mr N W Hare, *Hony Treasurer*

Lahore Branch. Prof Ruchi Ram Sahn, *President*, Prof S S Bhattacharya and Prof S D Mazumdar, *Vice Presidents*, Dr A N Puri and Mr P I Kapur, *Hony Secretaries*, Prof N A Yajnik, *Hony Treasurer*

Madras Branch. Dr B Narasimha Iyengar, *President*, Dr K L Moudgil, *Vice President*, Mr M Saha Iyengar, *Hony Secretary and Treasurer*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India. Subscription to Fellows Rs 15 Non Fellows Rs 16. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Particulars and Election form can be had from the Hony Secretary, Indian Chemical Society P O Box No 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE—Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense, to organise free and well informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions, to formulate considered views on current political and social questions, to publish literature

and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised in the interest of the public, and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects. Office, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. *President* Mr M A Jinnah, Bar at Law, *Vice Presidents* Mr Jammadas M Mehta, Bar at Law, M A, Mr Bhulabhai J Desai, M A, L B, Advocate, *Hon Secretaries*, Mr S G Warty M A, and Mr Mavji Govindji, *Treasurer* Mr V R Bhende

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION—(Central Committee)—The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924. *Secretary* Mr U N Sen (Co Associated Press, New Delhi)

BOMBAY—(LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION)—*President* Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bt *Chairman of the Executive Committee* The Hon Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay. Address (Co Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bombay)

CENTRAL PROVINCES—*Patron* H E Sir Hyde Gowar, KCSI, *President* Mr S B Tambe, *Secretary* M D Shahane. Address, Servants of India Society Nagpur

MYSORE—*President* Dr E P Metcalfe, *Vice Chancellor of the Mysore University*, *Vice President* A R Wadia University Professor of Philosophy, *Secretary* K V Sastri, Mysore University. Address Mysore University, Mysore

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INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student*, the former publishes original papers on Mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library with current mathematical periodicals in all languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. *President* R P Paranjpye, M A, DSc, Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University. *Secretaries* R Vaidyanathaswamy, M A,

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sentations to all or any of the bodies regarding
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INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION—The India
Sunday School Union is an interdenominational
organisation having for its object the strength-
ening of religious and moral education in the
Christian schools throughout the Indian
Empire. It has five full time workers, both
Indian and European. It was founded in
Allahabad in 1876. Its General Committee
is composed of representatives from the
National Christian Council, from the Provincial
Representative Councils and from local
Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries
of the I.S.S.U.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor
on the Nilgiri Hills, where besides the office
and well stocked book shop, there is the St.
Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In
this institution Summer Schools are held
where a short but intensive course of study
and training is offered to leaders in religious
education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the
Union offers courses of lectures in any part
of the country, delivered by members of its
staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in
English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in
English and several vernaculars. Text books

on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages and Scripture examinations are organised

The officers of the Union are as follows —

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General Secretary E A Annett, Coonoor

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 18 322 Sunday Schools with 30 428 teachers, and 707 204 scholars

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)—The organisation of the Institution began in 1919 and it was inaugurated by H E Lord Chelmsford early in 1921. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1935. Its objects to promote and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the United Kingdom. The standard of qualification is the same. Membership is divided into five classes: *a* Members Associate Members Compansions Honorary Life Members and Honorary Members. There are also additional classes, *viz* Students Associates and Subscribers. *President* Sir John Duffin Chittin Fil M A (Ind) *Secretary* Sir Pridmore C C (Sci) (Ind) 8 Gokul Road, P O Film Road 1 O Box 66, Calcutta

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NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA—Formed in 1923, by Major General Sir Bernard James CB, CIE, MVO, who was President from 1923 to 1925. Objects to form a national body of public opinion on horse breeding matters, to encourage and promote horse breeding in India, to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders

and to give them every encouragement, to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India, to prepare an Indian stud book, and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India. *Patron in Chief* H E The Viceroy, *President* (for 1937-38) Nawab Malik Aliah Baksh Khan Tiwana MBE *Secretary* Lieut Col W H Blood MVO. The Society issues the following publications: *Horse Breeding*, an illustrated half-yearly Journal in English Stallion Register and Supplement Indian Stud Book Show Judging Pamphlet. The second volume of the Indian Stud Book was published at the end of 1930. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February. *Registered Office*—Delhi

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Founded in 1870. Its objects are:—(a) to extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in the people of that country (b) to co operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India (c) to promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non interference in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad Nagpur and Calcutta. *Hon Secretary* Miss Beck 21 Cromwell road, London. Publication *The Indian Magazine and Review* (8 numbers a year) which chronicles the doings of the Association in England and in India and takes note of movements for educational and social progress. It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers and articles about the West to interest readers in the East. *Life Members*—Ten Guineas Annual Subscriptions—Members one Guinea County Members Ten Shillings Associate Students seven shillings and six pence

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Established in 1915) *Head Office*—Albert Building Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. Objects: (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways Steamers, Trains or Motor Buses (b) To deal with problems of transport in general (c) To present to Government Local Bodies and other authorities is also to Railway Steamship Companies, Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances (d) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (e) To hold or join with other Associations organisations or Institutions having similar aims and objects, in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings, etc. and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies

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P E N INDIA CENTRE—The India Centre of the International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P E N) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia under the Presidency of Dr Rabindranath Tagore for long, an honorary member of the London Centre *See Presidents*, Mr Ramananda Chatterjee, Srimati Sirojini Naidu and Sir S Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P E N everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. The India Centre in addition is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language areas and also abroad. This it does by means of public lectures and through its monthly journal, *The Indian P E N*, available to the general public in India for Rs 3 per annum. The headquarters of the India Centre are in Bombay with a branch in Calcutta. Membership is open to any Indian of recognized position as a writer subject to the approval of the Managing Committee. Entrance fee Rs 5 and the annual subscription Rs 3 which includes subscription to *The Indian P E N*. *Honorary Secretary* N K Bhigwat, M A 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA—Formed March 1897, Annual subscription Rs 10. *Secretary*, Dr K D Cooper, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr G K Devadhar, and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments subdivided into 60 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona and a hostel is maintained for the former and another for those attending the Sub Assistant Surgeon's Classes. There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi, with a hostel. The total number of women and girls including about 150 duplications on the rolls, at these various Centres of the Society is over 1,500. There are in Poona five hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other two in the Somwar Peth for Nurses, etc., under training at the Sassoon Hospital. The number of resident students is above 200 in these five hostels. In connection with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further

training. Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women, London with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, Paris. There is an active Infant Welfare Centre and ante-natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 50 excluding expectant mothers. The Society has extended its medical activities in Bombay by undertaking, with the help of two charitable Trusts in Bombay to work out the scheme of Maternity, Infant Welfare, Child Welfare and General Nursing for the women and children of the Bhatia Community. This scheme has a Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, and three Infant Welfare centres. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar, Allbag, Nasik and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance. The annual expenditure of the whole organization now exceeds Rs 2,50,000. *President* Shrimant Saubhagyavati H H the Rani Sahab of Sangli. *Local Secretary and Treasurer* Mrs Yamunabai Bhat, *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections* Mrs Janakibai Bhat (Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal), *Joint Lady Superintendents* Mrs Saralabai Nalk, M A, and Miss Dwarkabai Bhat, B A, *BT Hon. Secretaries Nursing and Medical Education Committee* *Joint Hon. Secretaries* Dr V C Gokhale, L M & S Dr N J Ranade, B A, M B B S, and Dr V R Dhamdhare, M B B S.

PRESS OWNERS ASSOCIATION, Bombay—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office—Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

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RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY—*Patron* H E the Governor of Burma. *President* Sir Thomas Couper, I C S, *Vice President* Dr H B Osborn, *Hon. Secretary* Mrs C Peacock, 35, York Road.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE—This Institution was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaili Dharmaic (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Poona, Warangal, etc. The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with that

intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects. The Institute has 2 orphanages with 150 inmates, industrial works, domestic industries, sales depots, clubs, libraries, etc. It also issues two Anglo Vernacular papers *The Ismaili* (a weekly) and *The Nazari* (a monthly). *Hon Secretary*, Gulamhusein Virjee

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION—

This Society was founded in 1754 for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung.

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section and a little later a Dominion and Colonies Section. The Indian Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant Governors of Provinces and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which with the other lectures delivered before the Society are published in the weekly *Journal* and circulated to members of the Society all over the world. There are a large number of Fellows resident in India. *Patron* H. M. the King. *President* H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. *Chairman of Council* Colonel Sir A. Henry McMahon, GCMG, GVO, KCIE, CSI. *Chairman Indian Section Committee* Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, GIE, KCSI. *Secretary* W. Perry, MA. *Assistant Secretary and Secretary Indian and Dominion and Colonies Sections* K. W. Luckhurst, MA. *Society's House* 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY—The Servants of India Society, founded by the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote all their lives to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 20 Ordinary members, 8 members under training, and 1 permanent assistant. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Dohad in Gujarat, Mayanur, Mangalore and Calcutta in the Madras Presidency, Lucknow in U. P., Lahore in the Punjab and Cuttack in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non official political organizations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U. P. Seva Samiti, the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujarat. The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is a unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well knit body recognised both by the public and Government. Mr. Chitla conducts the Bhagini Samaj for social, educational work among the Gujarati ladies. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district. In the Co-operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar.

The Society conducts three papers—The *Servant of India*, an English weekly of which Mr. S. G. Vaze is Editor, the *Dnyan Prakash* the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr. Limaye is the Editor and the *Himavad*, a weekly. Mr. Parulekar conducts the *All India Trade Union Bulletin*, and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan the *Sanshani Sevaraj*, a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan, S. G. Vaze, and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work.

the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President—Shri Chumanilal H. Setlavad
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Assistant Secretary—Mr. V. R. Bhende.

Office—107, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (PUNJAB)
MALABAR (MALABAR)—This Association was started in Madras in July 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory Primary Education including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child marriage and to raise the Age of Consent for married girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands, for as wives and mothers they have the task of training guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls interests women in maternity and child welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the

Simon Report Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Infant Marriage and Children and the abolition of the Devadasi system in the local legislature. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens publishes a monthly magazine titled *Stri Dharma* now edited by Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and self-expression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All India Women's Conference and the first All Asia Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Nivasa and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association have now opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act which have been enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—This Association which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world wide movement well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters—Allahabad, Alleppey, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Kandy, Karachi, Kunnawulam, Kottayam, Lahore, Madras, Madurai, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, Risalpur, Secunderabad, Simla, Trivandrum, Wellington. The others use rented or rent free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted

by 55 specially trained full time Secretaries. A feature of the Y M C A in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 7 Americans, 2 Canadians, 5 Englishmen, 3 Scotchmen, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 4 Anglo Indians, 1 Dane, 2 Australians, 1 Burman and 58 Indians and Ceyloneses.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y M C A's) called for a Budget of Rs 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs 28,790 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are —

Patron — His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, GMSI, GMIE, GCMG, GBE
Viceroy and Governor General of India

President of the National Council — The Most Rev Dr Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India

General Secretary — B L Rallia Ram, B Sc, B T

The Bombay Association now possesses four well equipped buildings — Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebbsch Street, and Reynolds Road. The President is Mr C G Freke M A, B Sc J P, FSS ICS and the General Secretary is Mr Joseph Callan. In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal mental employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON — This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for Indian, Anglo Indian and European girls and women. There are members in the following branches: General 39,

Schoolgirl 23, Girl Guide Companies 35, Blue Bird Plocks 19. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present, owns 21. Including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday Homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to Holiday Homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri. The Conference estate owned by the Association, in Ootacamund, Special Girls Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Travellers and work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these cities. The Association also runs an Employment Bureau through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These large Associations are manned by a staff of trained Secretaries, some of whom come from Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The others are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association, is international and interdenominational. Active membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world wide fellowship of the Y W C A and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H I the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours (Certificates, but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

Honorary Local Secretaries

Bombay	Mrs C M Scott, Divisional Engineer's Quarters, Central Telegraph Office Bombay
Punjab	Mrs Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of **Women's Employment Bureau** in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council, the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendship between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India

This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India. Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively.

These Units are now affiliated to the F U W I and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 31 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Chayne Walk, London.

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit, and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world friendship, and world service will easily be imagined.

As forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women: they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service; they help the country for which as individual Units they stand inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the International Federation alone, into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The benefit to Members individually also is great. The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them. Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation.

During 1929 these last have included Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree; residential scholarships at Crosby Hall; valuable Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America.

A special scholarship was offered in 1929 by Barnard College, Columbia University to under graduates from India.

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University. Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit.

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Lahore, Madras, Kodaikanal. Each Branch has its local committee. But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee composed of a President, Hon. General Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and one corresponding member from each unit.

OFFICE BEARERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Pending the formation of a Central Committee for 1936, all communications, till further notice should be sent to —

Mrs McKenzie M A, J P,
Wilson College
Chowpatty,
Bombay 7

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same by the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA — This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was founded in 1931 and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U S A. There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Bombay.

President of the Association Dr Jal Dastur C Pavry, M A, Ph D, 63, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA

Name of Club	Feta blished	Club house	Subscription			Secretary
			Int	An nual	Mon thly	
			Rs	Rs	Rs	
ABBOTTABAD		Abbottabad, N W F Provinces	40		20	Major J G Wunticht
ADYAR	1990	Madras	100	12	8	I F G Hunter
AGRA	1863	Agra Cantonment	75		12	C F Ball
AMBEDNAGAR	1889		40		20	W R Cope
AIJAL	1893	Lushal Hills, E B & Assam	32		15	Capt E G Sutton
AJMER	1883	Kaiser Bagh	100		15	F A Mithil
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100		15	S E Rees
ALLAHABAD	1868	Allahabad	100		12	Captain N Shaw
AMRATOTI			100		13	H D Duff
AMRITSAR	1894	Amritsar	30		12	Walter Dawson
BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE	1868	38, Residency Road	100		12	T S Kemmis
BAREILLY	1883	Municipal Gardens	50		9	Major M Hurford Jones I A
BARISAL	1861	Backergunj, Barisal	32		13	W K Hodgen
BARRACKPORE	1850	Grand Trunk Road, S Riverside	50		15	J Miller
BASSEIN GYMKHANA	1881	Fytche Street, Basseln, Burma	50		11	A H Watson
BELGAUM	1884	Close to Race Course	50		13	Major R H Coad, O B E M M
BENARES			20		16	J Bolam
BENGAL	1827	33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta	500	25	18	F S Cubitt M C
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE	1845	29, Chowringhee Road	150	20	16	J F Russell, I R I
BOMBAY	1862	Esplanade Road	100		10	A H A Simeox

Name of Club	Estd blished	Club house	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent	An nual	Mon thly	
BOMBAY GYMKHANA			Rs 75	Rs 6	Rs 9	M T Dickens
BYCULLA	1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	A Forlineton
CALCUTTA	1907	241, Lower Circular Road	260		10	D Y Anderson and Juten Mooketjee
CANNPORE	1844	Cannpore	50		10	G Rose
CHITTAGONG	1878	Pioneer Hill, Chitta gong	75	12	10	I B Francis
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA	1885	Mhow	45		20	Major H N Ingles
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA	1805	Elphinstone Road, Poona	200	12	10	Major J I W Dunby
COCHIN	1876		100		10	J C Ferguson
COCANADA	1856	Cocanada	70	120	10	A D Puckley
COIMBATORE	1868	Coimbatore	75	9	10	F E H Gerard
COONNOOR	1894	Coonoor, Nilgiris	50	12	8	F B Robey
DACCA	1864	Dacca	50		20	C W Fandy Green
DAIHOUSIE		Dalhousie, Punjab		15	7	W L Stevenson
DARJEELING	1868	Auckland Road	100	16	7½	G Wingham Hardy
DELHI	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi	100	15	15	C H Wilkinson
IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA		Delhi	100	15	15	Capt J France
JHANSI	1887	Next to Public Gar dens, Jhansi	50		12	Major P Proctor
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road Madras	250	20	12	J A Thomson
MADRAS COSMOPOLI TAN	1873	Mount Road	150	24	5	Dr N Venkata wami Chetty, M B & C M
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road, Calicut	100		12	R W Royton
MAYMYO	1901		100	12	20	Major T W Bell ORE
MULTAN	1892	Multan	50		15	Capt L I Bol
NAINITAL	1864		150	12	10	Lt Col J de Grey, O B K
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills	150	18	12	V S Williams
ORIENT		Chowpaty, Bombay	150	72	6	Mr I N Mehta and Captain A C Rich ards, I I C S
PEGU	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	150	20	12	R O B Perrott
PESHAWAR	1883	Peshawa	50		12	Major T P Imlay D S O
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore		15	12	Capt C I Jamson
QUETTA	1879	Quetta	50		1	Capt C C Whyte, M B I

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club house	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent	An-nual	Mon-thly	
BANGOOON GYMKHANA	1874	Haipin Rd, Rangoon	75	6	10	R H Hughesdon M O
BANGOOON BOAT		Royal Lakes, Rangoon	25	12	5	Z B Samuel
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50		8	R E Coupland
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT	1880	Apollo Bundel	27	18	12	Lt Col C Cobb C B E
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF	1861	11 Russell Street	500	25		P V Douetil
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF		Nasik	75	15	12	C S Mirston, 1 P (Retd)
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF		Bombay and Poona	150	25		C C Gulliland
SATURDAY		7, Wood Street, Calcutta	175	12	12	E P J Ryan
SECUNDERABAD	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	50		14	Major H S Morris, M C
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong	100		20	J C Ritter
SIALKOT		Sialkot, Punjab	32		21	Major, L W Wood
SIND	1871	Karachi	200	12	12	Col H J Mahon, C I I, M L A
TRICHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	J G Payne
TUTICORIN	1885	Tuticorin	50	6	10	H S Macquoen
UNITED SERVICE	1866	Simla	100	12	15	Major L B Grant, T D
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, UCKNOW	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace	100		12	A L Mortimer
UPPER BURMA	1889	Fort Dufferin, Mandalay	50	12	20	S T Stubbs
WILLINGDON SPORTS	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay	500	120		Lt Col B Higham C I F I M S (Retd)
WHEELER LTD	1863	The Mall, Meerut	50		15	Capt W J A H Auchinleck

ROTARY IN INDIA

89TH DISTRICT

(India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan)

GOVERNOR

The Hon ble Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Kt, O B E, J P, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

H W Bryant Esq, M B F, J I, P O Box No 5, Poona

INDIA

AHMEDABAD President G V Mavalankar
Honorary Secretary V K Hobli, Mirzapur Road 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at 8.30 p.m.
Grand HotelAMITSAR President Major R D Jackson
Honorary Secretary P C Bhandari, New Court Road 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 8.15 p.m.
Library Room Rambagh GardensBANGALORE President Dr S Subba Rao
Honorary Secretary H Richardson West End Hotel 1st Wednesday at 8.15 p.m. andevery penultimate Saturday 1.15 p.m.,
West End HotelBOMBAY President T R S Kynnersley
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Honorary Secretary A B Pandya, Race Course 2nd and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., Guest House BarodaCALCUTTA President S L Boothroyd
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JAMSHEDPUR President John Leyshon
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KARACHI *President* Dr F D Shioff *O B E*
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Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd Wood
Street 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 30 p m
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Every Friday at 1 p m, Cricket Gymkhana

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4th Thursdays, at 1 15 p m Poona Club

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Honorary Secretary V B Sathie 157
Fines 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 7 30 p m
District Local Board

SURAT *President* P J Talyarkhin *Honorary Secretary* A K Shukh, Sachin House
Surat

BURMA

RANGOON *President* S N Haji RA (Oxon)
Honorary Secretary S Chittirje, M J 167
Sparks Street Every Tuesday at 1 p m
Strand Hotel

THAYMYO *President* W L Baretto
O B 1 *Honorary Secretary* G H Reilly
Fvay 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 5 p m, Rotary
Club House

CEYLON

COLOMBO *President* Col J G Vandermaet
Honorary Secretary John A Pye The
European Association of Ceylon Every
Thursday at 1 p m Grand Oriental Hotel

SIRIAIS SETTLEMENTS

MALACCA *President* L A S Jeymyn
Honorary Secretary Chan Choo Hong,
22, Riverside Every Tuesday at 1 p m
Rest House

PINANG *President* Dr Icc Heng Keng
Honorary Secretary A P H Holmes
Municipal Offices Every Wednesday at 1 p m,
Eastern and Oriental Hotel

SINGAPORE *President* W A L Schaub
Honorary Secretary Richard E. Holttum
Every Wednesday at 1 p m, Adelphi Hotel

FEDERATED MALAYA STATES

IOH *President* John L Woods *Honorary Secretary* Thomas Y Ogilvie, Station Road
Every Wednesday at 1 p m, Grand Hotel

KLANG AND COAST *President* Capt Robert
Ivin *Honorary Secretary* Di M A
Gabriel 20 Sultan Street, Klang 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays at 6 p m Station Restaurant

KUALA LUMPUR *President* Hon C G
Howell *Honorary Secretary* John Hands,
MCH, P O Box 203 Every Wednesday
at 1 p m, Majestic Hotel

SEREMBAN *President* It Col W A Gutschell
Honorary Secretary S S Chelvanayagam,
127 A, Birch Street Thursdays, 1st 7 p m
3rd 8 p m, Rest House

PUTTING *President* S B Palmer *Honorary Secretary* K R Blackwell, State
Treasury 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1 p m,
Masonic Hall

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

BANDONG, JAVA *President* P Dijkwel
Honorary Secretary J A C de Kock van
Leeuwen Groote Postweg No 59 Every
Thursday at 8 p m, Societiet Concordia

BATAVIA, JAVA *President* J H Ritman
Honorary Secretary Dr J G J A Mass,
Dept Economische Zaken Wednesday at
8 p m, Hotel des Indes

BUTENZORG, JAVA *President* Hendrik van
Santwijk *Honorary Secretary* Ir Sin Houw
Tan Groote Postweg 3 Tuesday at 7 30
p m, Societiet Bultenzorg

CHERIBON, JAVA *President* E K Th
Kaldasch *Honorary Secretary* A Vonk
Kedjaksan 30a Tuesday at 8 p m, Societiet
Phoenix

DIEMER, JAVA *President* Dr R Van
Der Veen *Honorary Secretary* I H J W
Slaterus

DJOKJAKARTA, JAVA *President* Dr I P
Duyvendak *Honorary Secretary* Ir K H
Toe Water, Kloonsprinslaan 5 Friday
at 8 30 p m, Societiet de Vereniging

KLDIRI, JAVA *President* N W van Har
tingsveldt *Honorary Secretary* Ir I Gubius
Bandjaran 52 Tuesday at 8 p m, Societiet
Kali Brantas

MANGELANG, JAVA *President* Ir R C A F
J Nessel van Issa *Honorary Secretary*
A M Immermans Rajeman 12 Wednesday
at 7 30 p m, Societiet de Eendracht

MAKASSAR, CELEBES *President* Dr S E
van Manen *Honorary Secretary* A Th
van Elk, Muandolle Voute & Co N V
Monday at 8 0 p m, Societiet de Harmonie

MAING, JAVA *President* R K A Tietch
Honorary Secretary I S A M van Roim
Rampal 1a Wednesday at 8 p m Societiet
Concordia

MEKAN, SUMATRA *President* J McQueen
Honorary Secretary W J Vermeul Mondays,
1st and 3rd 8 0 p m, Medan Hotel

PADANG, SUMATRA *President* Dr J J de
Elms *Honorary Secretary* J W C A
Jonker, Grevelade 18 Tuesday alternate
5 15 or 7 30 p m, Oranjehotel

PALIMBANG, SUMATRA *President* B T
Stegeman *Honorary Secretary* Ir A G F
Smit Tlang Djawa 9 Thursdays 2nd, 4th
and 5th 8 0 p m Societiet Palimbang

SEMARANG, JAVA *President* H P J van
Tier *Honorary Secretary* W J Fbalng
Konung Geo Weluy & Co Monday 12 45 p m,
Societiet de Harmonie

SEKABOEMI, JAVA *President* Dr A L A
van Unn *Honorary Secretary* Di P I
Bockstein, Aloon Aloon Friday at 7 30
p m, Hotel Sriabatoe

SOKRABAJA, JAVA *President* J H Ziesel
Honorary Secretary B J De Bruyne van den
Boschman 62 Thursday at 8 0 p m,
Simpang Club

SOLO, JAVA *President* W A van der Noordaa
Honorary Secretary J P Bakke, c/o Baros
Tampir Bojolali Tuesday at 8 30 p m,
Societiet De Harmonie

The Church.

The Church of England in India became on March 1, 1930 a self governing branch of the Anglican Communion. Until that date it had been an integral part of the Church of England and its bishops were considered to be suffragans of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. This legal bond was severed by the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the date of severance appointed under the Act the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon has been free to manage its own affairs, although as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution it has no intention or desire to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity.

Like all the other branches of the Anglican communion the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon is Episcopal. It is composed of fourteen sees: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Rangoon, Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevely and Madura, Nagpur, Durnakal, Assam and Nasik. Of these the first to be erected was Calcutta in 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1930. Vacancies on the Episcopal Bench are filled by election each diocese electing its own bishop. The Bishops rule the Church and to them is reserved the final word in all matters of faith and order, but they rule in conjunction with a system of Councils which has been framed so as to give the greatest possible amount of representation to the whole body of the faithful. The foundation of the system is the **Parochial Council** of which the Parish Priest is the convener and chairman. Every baptised, and confirmed member of the Church residing in the parochial area who contributes in some recognised way, to the financial support of the Church is a member of the Parochial Council of the ecclesiastical area in which he resides and is called a Qualified Elector.

Above the Parochial Councils come the **Diocesan Councils**. All Priests holding the Bishop's licence are members of the Diocesan Council and to it are sent lay representatives elected by the Qualified Electors of every Parochial Council. The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them. They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council. General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta. They consist of three Houses, Bishops, Priests and Laymen. Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops. The other two Houses are formed by the elected representatives of the Diocesan Councils. The three Houses usually sit and vote together,

but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions. A Canon of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses. In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone without the concurrence of the other Houses can issue Determinations about both subjects. But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon.

Every priest before being licensed to work in the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon takes an oath of obedience to the Canons.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment—At the time of the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure the Government of India acknowledged that it was responsible for providing for the spiritual needs of the Soldiers and Civilians whom it brought out to India. These responsibilities it discharges by maintaining an establishment of chaplains and churches for the four principal denominations of Christians—Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and the Free Churches. The Chaplains of the two first named groups are appointed by the Secretary of State for India. The Anglicans on the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman. They are paid by Government and pensioned after a covenanted period of service. Although they form a definite Department of Government they are not subject to the orders of anyone save their own ecclesiastical superiors. The Presbyterian Chaplains are sometimes appointed to stations and sometimes to regiments. The Anglican chaplains are always chaplains of stations and have the pastoral care of all the inhabitants of the station who do not deliberately withdraw themselves from their ministrations, but when troops are included in the number of their prisoners Government orders that they shall have the first claim on their services. The chaplains and their congregations are members of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon during their residence in India and have full rights of representation in the Councils of the Church. Their right to the use in worship of the Prayer Book of the Church of England is not only acknowledged in the Constitution of the Church but is also safeguarded by clauses in the Indian Church Act.

Government gives to the Metropolitan an annual block grant which is divided between the seven bishops whom Government recognises as having jurisdiction over the Establishment Chaplains and their congregations. These are the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur.

before 1930 they formed part of the establishment. One of the difficulties which the Church is facing is that the Government Block Grant is not large enough to provide for all the needs of these bishops. In consequence the Church is struggling to raise Diocesan Endowment Funds to make up deficits. More serious still, however, is the situation brought about by the action of Government in 1924, when in pursuance of a general policy of economy necessitated by post war conditions it cut down the number of its chaplains by sixty. This set the dioceses a very difficult task. It became necessary suddenly to provide the salaries of Diocesan Chaplains and to furnish funds for the upkeep of the churches of many civil stations previously maintained by Government. Realising the magnitude of this burden Government agreed to help for a period of seven years by means of a very generous Block Grant. The question of the reduction of this grant is now under consideration. If the grant is considerably reduced the situation in most dioceses will be very serious. Either the Church must raise and devote to its European work a greatly increased sum of money or many of the churches in up country stations will have to be closed. The chief sufferers will be the Anglo Indian and Domiciled community which on account of 'Indianisation' is less able than ever to carry the burden which it seems must inevitably be laid upon it. The difficulty of raising funds for the education of the children of this community and of obtaining priests to work for it becomes greater year by year. Nevertheless the Domiciled Community is the backbone of the Church in India and it is through this community that the conversion of India must come.

The Church in India have not been wholly blind to these facts and have made desperate attempts to cope with the needs of the community in spite of lack of real support from home. The education of its children is very largely in the hands of the Christian denomination though there are a few institutions such as the La Martiniere Schools, on a non-denominational basis, but they are exceptional. In all the large centres there exist schools of various grades as well as orphanages, for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the control of various Christian bodies. The Roman Catholic Church is honourably distinguished by much activity and financial generosity in this respect. Her schools are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire, and they maintain a high standard of efficiency. The Anglican Church comes next, and the American Methodists have established some excellent schools in the larger hill-stations. The Presbyterians are also well represented in this field, particularly by the admirable institution for destitute children at Kalimpong, near Darjeeling. Schools of all denominations receive liberal grants-in-aid from Government, and are regularly inspected by the Education Departments of the various provinces. Thanks to the free operation of the denominational principle and its frank recognition by Government, there is no "religious difficulty" in the schools of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.

Christian Missions.

The tradition that St. Thomas, the Apostle was the first Christian missionary in India is by no means improbable. History, however, carries us no further back than the sixth century, when a community of Christians is known to have existed in Malabar. Since then the so-called Syrian Church in south-west India has had a continuous life. Except in its infancy this Church (or rather these Churches or the Syrian Christians are now divided into four communions) has displayed little of the missionary spirit until quite recent times. Western Christianity was first introduced into India by the Portuguese, who established their hierarchy throughout their sphere of influence, Goa being the metropolitical see of the Indies. St. Francis Xavier, a Spaniard by race, took full advantage of the Portuguese power in Western India to carry on his Christian propaganda. His almost super-human zeal was rewarded with much success, but many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the shrinkage of the Portuguese Empire. It is really to the work of the missionaries of the Propaganda in the 17th century that the Papacy owes its large and powerful following in India to-day. The Roman Catholics in India number 2,768,598. The total of "Syrian" Christians (exclusive of those who while using the Syrian liturgy, are of the Roman obedience) is 517,247, as against 367,000 in 1901. Protestant Christians (the term throughout this article includes Anglicans) number 3,002,558, an increase of 547,000 since 1911. Thus, the total number of Christians of all denominations in India is now over six millions.

British India was opened to Missions by the Government of India Act of 1813, and the work of the Protestant missions, previously confined to Dutch and Danish India and a few Indian States, may be regarded as having begun to assume its present scale from that date. The statistical results are given above. It is now, however, generally recognized that Christian missions are producing indirect effects in India which lend themselves only incompletely to any sort of tabulation. The main agency of this more diffusive influence of Christianity is the missionary school and college. The Protestant missions fill a considerable part in the elementary education of the country. According to the 1923 Report of the National Christian Council for India they are teaching 420,255 children in 12,699 elementary schools, mostly situated in villages. The majority (243,895) of children in these schools are non-Christian. The same is true also of the secondary schools and in a still greater degree of the colleges. The former number 523 with 70,254 male and 25,303 female pupils. There are 40 colleges affiliated to Universities, containing 20,062 male and 1,309 female students. Of these as many as 14,148 are non-Christians. From the standpoint of missionary policy much importance is attached to these agencies for the indirect propagation of the Christian faith. The statesman and the publicist are chiefly interested in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated

classes, and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs. The principal **University colleges** under Protestant auspices are the **Madras Christian College**, the **Duff College**, **Calcutta**, the **Wilson College**, **Bombay**, the **Forman College**, **Lahore**, and three women's colleges—the **Women's Christian College** at **Madras**, the **Isabella Thoburn College** at **Lucknow**, and the **Women's Christian Medical College** at **Ludhiana**. The **Roman Catholics** have a large number of educational institutions, ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for University degrees. But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant bodies. The proportion of literates amongst native **Roman Catholics** is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts, but compared with **Hindus** and **Mahomedans** it is conspicuously higher. The **Roman Catholics** have some 3,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction. In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in University colleges about 6,000 students of both sexes. These figures, however, include a large proportion of **Europeans** and **Eurasians**, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges.

More recent, but producing even more widespread results, is the **philanthropic work** of Christian missions. Before the great famine of 1878, missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity. The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon their hands. Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity. But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions. **Hospitals and dispensaries** have sprung up in all parts of the mission field, and leper asylums are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary effort. In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion. There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type writing. In this department the **Salvation Army** hold a prominent place, and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry. The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked. It has awakened the social conscience of the non-Christian public, and such movements as 'The Servants of India' and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary operators.

Reunion—For very many years Indian Christians have shown that they felt much more acutely than Europeans the scandal and disadvantage of the divisions of Christen-

dom. These divisions are due to a very much greater extent than is always recognized to political causes, and in the political conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they became crystallised, India had no part. Even those differences amongst Christians which have a purely religious origin and foundation seem to be of very little account to Indian converts. For them the great dividing line is that between **Christ** and **Mahomed** or **Shiva** and **Vishnu**. Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in **Christ**. Compared with the greatness of the gulf which separates Christian from non-Christian, the differences of 'confession' and 'order' which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly artificial and negligible. In consequence the reunion movement, which is noticeable all over the world, is nowhere so strong as in India. In South India it has already resulted in the formation of the **South India United Church**, which is a group union of five of the principal Protestant communions, and as these bodies are in communion individually with all, or almost all, the other Protestant bodies at work in India the Union may be regarded as a **Pan-Protestant Union**. The **S I U C** is at present negotiating with the **Anglican Church**. If as seems probable the negotiations are successful the result will amount to a union of all the Christian bodies in South India, except the **Roman Catholics**, on the basis of the last **Lambeth encyclical**. This will mean that a real **National Indian Church** will come into being. Although it will be tolerant of almost every expression of Evangelical opinion and will retain the freedom of development characteristic of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the historic episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the **Anglican Church**.

Anglican Missionary Societies

The **Church Missionary Society** carries on work in India in seven different missions—the **United Provinces**, **South India**, **Travancore and Cochin**, **Bengal**, **Western India**, **Punjab** and **Sind** and the **Central Provinces** and **Rajputana**. The names are in order of seniority. Work was begun in what are now called the **United Provinces** in 1813, in **Bombay** in 1820, in the **Punjab** in 1851, and in the **Central Provinces** in 1854. The Society has always kept Evangelistic work well to the fore, but it also has important medical missions, especially on the **N-W Frontier**, and many schools of the **Primary**, **Middle** and **High standards**. The **Church of England Zenana Missionary Society** is an offshoot of the **C M S** controlling the work of 162 missionary ladies. The number of ordained European missionaries of the **C M S** in **India** and **Ceylon** is 106, European laymen 30 and European lay women 258. The Society claims a Christian community of 2,21,359 of whom 63,655 are adult communicants.

Society for the propagation of the Gospel Statistics of the work of this Society are not easily ascertained, as much of it is done through Diocesan institutions, which, while financed and in many cases manned by the **S. P. G.**, are

entirely controlled by the Diocesan authorities. The best known of the S. P. G. missions is that at Delhi, commonly called the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, carrying on educational work at St. Stephen's College and School. At the College there are about 200 students under instruction, and at the High School 800. The College hostels accommodate 100 students. Missions to the depressed classes exist in Burma, in the Ahmednagar District and in several parts of South India, especially in the Diocese of Tinnevely Madurai. The S. P. G. also maintains an important Criminal Tribe Settlement at Hubli, in the Bombay Conate. There are 116,000 Indian Christians under theegis of the S. P. G. 90 ordained European missionaries and 98 European lady workers.

Other Anglican Societies—The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was started in 1880. It works in the poorest parts of Calcutta and also at Burisal. There are 11 mission priests of this Society, and 16 Sisters. In addition to its work amongst the poor, the Oxford Mission addresses itself to the educated classes in Bengal and issues a periodical called *Lophany*, which is known all over India.

The Society of St. John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has houses at Bombay and Poona, and small stations in the Bombay Konkan. In Bombay its missionary work centres upon the Church of Holy Cross, Umurkhadi, where there is a school and a dispensary. The Christians are chiefly drawn from the very poorest classes of the Bombay population. At Poona the Society co-operates with the Wantage Sisters and in Bombay with the All Saints Sisters. Other Anglican sisterhoods represented in India are the Clewer Sisters at Calcutta and the Sisters of the Church (Kilburn) at Madras. The St. Hilda's Deaconesses Association of Lahore carries an important educational work (chiefly amongst the domiciled community) in the Punjab. The mission of

the Scottish Episcopal Church at Nagpur, the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh and the Mission of the Church of England in Canada working at Kangia and Palampur (Punjab) should also be mentioned under the head of Anglican Missions.

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society carries on work in India in three missions—the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Burma. Work was begun in all of these Provinces in 1921. The work of the Society is primarily Evangelistic and the work is carried on by means of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Schools and Camps. The Society has 17 principal Stations of which 5 have Hospitals and 7 Schools, the latter including the School for the Deaf in Rangoon. The number of Ordained European missionaries of the B. C. M. S. in India and Burma is 11 Doctors, 4 European laymen, 11 and European laywomen 61. There are 54 Indigenous workers, including 3 Doctors. Statistics of the Christian community from all Stations are not available.

An interesting development has lately taken place in the Anglican communion. In 1922 the foundations were laid of a new Religious community called the Christa Seva Sangh or the Society of the Servants of Christ. The aim of its members is to enable Indians and Europeans to live together a common life based upon the three fold vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and by living together to develop the Religious life along lines peculiarly suited to India. Indians appreciate fully the value of renunciation. The Sangh hopes to commend Christianity to India by presenting it with a concrete illustration of Christian asceticism. The first Ashram of the Brotherhood was consecrated by Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay in 1928. It is situated in Poona and it contained at the time of consecration 13 Brothers, of whom 6 were Indians and 7 Europeans. It shows every sign of life and growth.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department

Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, D.D.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan India, Burma and Ceylon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Birch, Ven. ble Ormonde Winstanley M.C.
Williams, Rev. Henry Frank Fulford M.A.
Wilkinson, Rev. Ernest Roland M.A.
For Rev. Canon Percy Erskine M.A.
Young, Rev. Ernest Joseph, B.A.

Archdeacon of Calcutta
(On leave)
(On leave)
Chaplain St. Stephen's Kidderpore
Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta
Fort William, Calcutta
(On leave)

Hugham, Rev. Phillip, B.A.
Pearson, Rev. Canon Cyril Greenwood, M.A.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Boulton, Rev. Walter, M.A.
Lucker, Rev. G. E., B.Sc.
Cowham, The Rev. Arthur Gerard M.A.
Tilney Bassett, The Rev. Hugh Francis Emra, M.A.
Frothman, The Rev. Lionel William M.A.
Hullday, The Rev. Sydney Lang

Chaplain Shillong Assam
Metropolitan's Chaplain
Chaplain Barrackpore
Darjeeling and Ichong
Chaplain Kasauli Punjab
Chaplain of Bankipore

BFNGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

PROBATIONARY

Randolph, Rev T B, M A	Senior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta
Rogers, Rev G T, M A	Junior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta
Pearson, Rev A J	Chaplain, Dinapore

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Lec, The Rev Robert Ewing, M C, M A, B D	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland Bengal On leave ex India, pending retirement
McKenzie The Rev Donald Francis, M A, J P	Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland, Bombay On leave ex India
MacJellan The Rev Duncan Tait Hutcheson, M A, J I	Offg. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal and Senior Chaplain St Andrew's Church, Calcutta
Rutledge The Rev James William Renwick, M A	Junior Chaplain Attached 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borders, Calcutta
Matheson, The Rev Robertus William, M A	Junior Chaplain Attached 1st Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Barrackpore

CHURCH OF ROME

Perier The Most Rev Dr Ferdinand, S J	Archbishop Calcutta
Bryan Rev Leo, S J	Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF INDIA

Acland, The Right Rev Richard Dyke, M A	Lord Bishop of Bombay
Ashley Brown The Venble William, I T H	Archdeacon
Arthur Patrick Lillie	Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Ashley Brown, Rev W, I Th	Chaplain of Mahabeshwar and Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona, in addition
Dossetor, Rev F E, M A	Chaplain of Kirkee
Fortescue Canon Rev C F L Th (Dur)	Senior Presidency Chaplain Bombay
Nix Seaman Rev Alfred Jonathan, M A	Chaplain of Colaba Bombay

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Harding Rev J A	Chaplain of Ahmednagar
Cowburn Rev F, B A	Chaplain (On leave)
Elliott Rev I R H, M A	Chaplain of Deolali
Barnes, Rev J B A	Chaplain of Ahmedabad
Ball Rev Henry, M A	Chaplain (On leave)
McPherson Rev K C	Chaplain (On leave)
Stansfield Rev H R	Chaplain of Crater, Aden
Lewis Rev O G, M A, C F	Chaplain of Steamer Point Aden
Ruddell Rev J F W, B A	Additional Chaplain St Mary's, Poona
Lindsay, Rev W T, M A	Chaplain of Belgium
Waddy Rev R P S, M A	Garrison Chaplain, Pombay
Waite Rev F L, W	Chaplain of Ghopurl

FIELD SERVICE POST

Nil

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Chaplains

McLean, Rev L, M A	Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church Bombay
MacEdward, Rev I, M A	Presidency Senior Chaplain, (Offg.)
MacDonald, Rev Donald, M A, B D	(On leave)
McRury, Rev D A	(On leave)
	Second Chaplain, St Andrew's Church Bombay

CHURCH OF ROME

<i>Vacant</i>	Archbishop of Bombay
Ghezzi The Right Rev Charles, S J	Vicar General (Doing duty as Administrator of the Archdiocese, in addition pending the appointment of the next Archbishop)

Assam Ecclesiastical Department

CHAIRMAN

Halliday, The Rev. Th. J.	Shillong
Mathew, The Rev. F. W.	Lakhimpur
Wife, The Rev. A. B. A.	Silchar
Wyld, The Rev. F. B. A.	Sibsagar

} Paid from All India Grant

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department

CHAIRMAN

Footman, Rev. L. W.	Chaplain of Pankajpore
Hogers, Rev. G. F.	Chaplain, Dinapore

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Peffer, Rev. H.	Bhagalpur
Morgan, Rev. D. J.	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Indih, Rev. Ethelred	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
Tones, Rev. G. Loyton	Ranchi

Burma Ecclesiastical Department

West, The Right Rev. George Algernon M.A.	Bishop of Rangoon
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SENIOR CHAIRMEN

Luk, Rev. William Robert C.F.O.B.	(On leave)
Thursfield, Rev. Gerald Arthur Richard	Do
Delhay, The Venble. William	Officiating Archdeacon of Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary and Chaplain Rangoon Cantonment
Lee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris	Chaplain, Maymyo

JUNIOR CHAIRMAN

Stevenson, Rev. George Edwin	(On leave)
Hargretham, Rev. William Harold Spencer	Chaplain, Mandalay
Shuler, Rev. Robert Henry Lawson	Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral

Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Wood, The Right Rev. Alex. M.A. The D.D.	Lord Bishop of Nagpur (On leave)
Mutin, The Venble. Frederick William M.A.	Bishop's Commissary, Archdeacon & Chaplain of Nagpur
Day, Th. Rev. Edward Ridley M.A.	(On leave)
Wilmington, The Rev. Canon Guy Watson M.A.	Chaplain, Mhow, Central India
Streetfield, The Rev. S. F. B.A.	Chaplain, Lucknow
Gush, The Rev. T. J.	Chaplain, Kumbher
Sanders, The Rev. Harold Martin M.A.	Chaplain, Chikrata, U.P.
Williams, The Rev. W. P. B.A.	(On leave)
Eastwick, The Rev. Rowland M.A.	Chaplain, Nasirabad
Cline, The Rev. Elcher	2nd Garrison Chaplain, Jabalpur & Garrison Chaplain in addition

Madras Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Waller, Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield D.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras
Crichton, Rev. Walter Richard M.A.	Archdeacon (On leave preparatory to retirement)

SENIOR CHAIRMEN

Edmonds, Rev. Canon Herbert James M.A.	Officiating Archdeacon & Bishop's Commissary
Hayward, Rev. W. G. B.A.	Chaplain, Mercara, Mysore
Wilson, Rev. G. A. M.A.	Chaplain, Calicut
James, Rev. Rhys B.A.	Chaplain, Wellington
Trudgill, Rev. Richard Marmaduke B.A.	(On leave preparatory to retirement)
Trench, Rev. Albert Charles M.C.	Do do
Goldman, Rev. A. F. B.D.	Chaplain, St. Thomas Mount
Whicker, Rev. C. F. R.	Chaplain of Ootacamund

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT--*contd*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Clarke, Rev M, M A	(On leave)
White, Rev Jack	Chaplain, Bangalore
Fry, Rev F H	Chaplain of Trumulgerry, Deccan
Perry Rev T V, B A	Chaplain of Bolium Deccan
Jackson, Rev I S, M A	Chaplain of Secunderabad
Jones, Rev T S, B A	Garrison Chaplain Fort St George Madras
Mortlock Rev A G, M A	Chaplain St George's Cathedral, Madras

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Ingram Rev T W	Presidency Senior Chaplain Madras
Reid Rev J P	Chaplain, Bangalore

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department

SENIOR CHAPLAIN

Vacant

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Stephenson Rev W	Chaplain of Kohat
Bradbury Rev T H	Chaplain of Nowshera and Risalpur
Nicholl Rev T M	Chaplain of Peshawar
Blease Rev R G	Chaplain of Razmak
Tambling Rev F G H	Chaplain of Abbottabad
Jones Rev G W	(On leave)

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department

Barne The Right Rev George Dunsford M A, C I F O B E V D	Bishop of Lahore (On leave)
Foster Rev Canon J G M A	Ferozepore
Marshall Rev Canon Norman Elwyn M A	(On leave)
Johnston Rev Canon G F M A	Do
Devenish, The Ven ble R C S M A	Lahore Archdeacon of Lahore & Bishop's Com- missary in charge of the Diocese
Tambling, Rev F G H	Abbottabad
Rennison, Rev Eric David M A	Kurich
Gorrie, Rev I M, T A	Murree
Jones Rev G W B A	(On leave)
Storrs Fox Rev L A, M A	Do
Nicholl, Rev E M, M A, M C	Peshawar
McKenzie, Rev D S, M A	New Delhi
Morgan Rev B I, M A	Jullunder
Evers, Rev M S, M A, M C	Ambala
Devlin Rev I S, M A	(On leave)
Salisbury, Rev Mark T D	Quetta
Waterbury, Rev F G B D	Dalhousie
Bartels Rev R C, B A	Hyderabad (Sind)
Brailsford Rev Cyril A K C	(On leave)
Foster Garland Rev G H M A	Peshawar
Noble, Rev R H, M A	Lahore (ant)
O'Neill, Rev W S, M A	(On leave)

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Bradbury, Rev John Henry A K C	Nowshera
Laurenc, Rev George M A, B D	Rawalpindi
Gasking Rev C A L Th	Karachi
Claydon Rev Evan M A	Multan
Stephenson Rev William B A	Kohat
Blease Rev Rupert George B S	Rizmak
Fish Rev T J, B A M C	Simla (Assistant)
Young Rev P N F, M A	New Delhi
Rose Rev F P M A	Karachi (Additional)
Kennedy Rev H G S M A	Skalkot
Futera Rev S R B A	Peshawar
Hazell, Rev H E	Lahore (Assistant)

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Mee Rev J A, B A	Peshawar (Assistant)
Geddes Rev L F M A	Quetta (Assistant)
Fytler, Rev J D	Lahore (Additional)
Fell Rev B G M A	Ambala (Assistant)

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE DIOCESE OF LAHORE

Cowham Rev A G	Kasauli
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United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey, M A	Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad
Bill The Ven ble Sydney Alfred, M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters Naini Tal (On leave for 8 months from April 1, 1937, preparatory to retirement)
Cotton The Ven ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M A	(Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal offg)
Westmacott, R, V D, Barr at Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow Headquarters, Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Bill, The Ven ble Sydney Alfred M A	On leave, preparatory to retirement
Rigg The Rev Arthur Cecil Pietroni, M A	On 8 months leave from March 1 1937
Hart, The Rev Canon Arthur Neville, M A	On 28 months leave from Oct 26, 1936, preparatory to retirement
Patrick The Rev Alexander, M A	Fyzabad
Porter, The Rev Canon John, J Th	Agra
Douglas, The Rev Percy Sholto, M A	Allahabad Garrison
Southern, The Rev Gerald Holte Bracebridge, M A	On 6 months & 15 days leave from Oct 27 1936
Luckman, The Rev Sydney, B A	Jhansi
Burn The Rev John Humphrey, B A	Dehra Dun
France The Rev Alexander	Meerut

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Cotton The Rev Henry Wilmot Stapleton M A	Naini Tal
Larwill The Rev Guthrie James M A	Lucknow (Cantt) under orders of transfer to Chhabhatta
Davies Igh The Rev Arthur George M A	Lucknow (Civil)
Munn The Rev William Ernest Nupier L Th	Bareilly
Garrod The Rev William Francis B A	Ranikhet (Almora)
Richards, The Rev George Henry	On 8 months leave from March 10 1937

CHAPELAIN ON PROBATION

Rogers, The Rev. L. W.	Cawnpore
Stratton, The Rev. B.	Agra (Contt)
Hurn, The Rev. F. L. A.	Agra (Additional)
Powell, The Rev. F. M. S.	Lucknow (Contt) (Additional)
Clarke, The Rev. A.	Kailash
Bacon, The Rev. I. A.	Naini Tal (Additional)
Saunders, The Rev. H. M.	Chakrata

Methodist Church

Reynell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse	Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi & Simla
Jenkin, The Rev. Henry J. B. A.	Lithore
Keir, The Rev. Robert Thomas Hon. C. I.	(On leave)
Kelly, The Rev. John Dwyer, Hon. C. I.	Jubbulpore
Thorne, The Rev. Percival Edward	Quetta
Linton, The Rev. Lawrence	Jhansi
Counter, The Rev. J. Govett	Mecut
Clifford, The Rev. F. Wesley	Cuttack
Rolfe, The Rev. Herbert R.	Tucknow
Cope, The Rev. Harold K. J.	Mhow
West, The Rev. J. Aubrey	Peshawar

MADRAS

Williams, The Rev. Joseph	Secunderabad
Hopkins, The Rev. Leonard J.	Bangalore

BOMBAY

Cullwick, The Rev. William Edward Hon. C. I.	Kurkee
Poad, The Rev. Frank Edgar	Bombay

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements —

- (1) The ' Syrian ' Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599 and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syrian rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1600 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 2 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laymen have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the ' Padroado ' or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended

by the Agreement of 1923, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows —

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs** —

The archbishopric of Goa and Damão (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochim and Mysore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Oriental Churches** —

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Propaganda Fide** —

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmer, and the Prefecture Apostolic of Indore.

The archbishopric of Bombay with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Trincomopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam and Nagpur, Bewada, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Missions of Cuttack and Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Madurai.

The archbishopric of Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir and J Mullian.

The archbishopric of Verapoly with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregation or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian etc., numbering about 2,400, and probably about 9,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministrations to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people, their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St Xavier's College Calcutta, St Peter's College, Agra, St Xavier's College, Bombay, St Joseph's College Trichinopoly, St Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras teaching university courses besides a large number of high

schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned (but particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted). The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplains are derived mainly from Europe that is, from the collections of the *Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of the *Holy Childhood*, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism except for infants or at point of death is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev Archbishop Kierkels D.D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church have become one. The Union effected in October 1929, has already exerted a profound influence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India. The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814 when the Rev Dr Bryce landed in Calcutta and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated Calcutta 1914 Bombay, 1919, Madras, 1921. Since 1903 there have been eighteen chaplains on the staff of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment. There are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively. There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies, and churches have also been built in all considerable military stations, e.g., Chakrata Lucknow, Peshawar, Kanikhet, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jubulpore. In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains and these are serving in such stations as

Rawalpindi, Lahore Cawnpore Meerut, Mhow and Quetta. The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment. In other places such as Sialkot Murree, Dalhousie and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries. Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland, to form the Scottish Church College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres and the baptised Christian community now numbers over 20,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 12,000. In the eight mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Sinal, Manipal, Nepal, Poona, and the

Punjab there were at the end of 1933, over 53,000 baptised Indian Christians in connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools three hospitals and six dispensaries

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body, of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage In Bangalore there is the St. Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madras the local congregation supports a school for poor children The Ayrcliff Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simla The now well known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work

There are now twenty cottages, and about 600 children in residence The Church has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five Christian Colleges The Scottish Church College, Calcutta, is well known The Madras Christian College which owes so much to the work of Dr. William Miller, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, Bishop College, Nagpur and Murray College, Sialkot The Church also carries on important medical work There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals in Madras, Nagpur, Amrit and Poona Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons "The Church of Scotland Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon"

Though the former Churches of the United Free Church now belong to the Church of Scotland they remain independent of the establishment recognised by Government They have only three purely European congregations in India, two in Calcutta, and one in Bombay

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 202 missionaries and 1,044 Indian and Singhalese workers Connected with the Society are 416 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 299 Primary Day Schools, 20 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College The Church membership at the close of 1935 stood at 24,701 and the Christian community at 69,819 Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work

EDUCATIONAL WORK—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary Educational operations, in Arts and Theology It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly formed Calcutta University, reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an inter-denominational basis

for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations *Principal* Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., B.D.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 8 Hospitals Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells 41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London The total expenditure of the Society for 1935 amounted to £164,272 of which £71,757 was expended in India and Ceylon

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts There are 20 stations and 632 outstations with a staff of 101 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,525 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages Organised Churches number 126, communicants 28,236 and adherents 26,719 for the past year Forty-six Churches are entirely self-supporting In the Educational department are 558 village day schools, with 19,993 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a

Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 65 per cent, the Christian community by 20 per cent, and scholars by 105 per cent. Indian Secretary is the Rev J. B. McClure (Cochin).

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma begun 1813, Assam 1836, Bengal and Orissa 1836, South India 1840. It owes its origin to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 in Bengal and Orissa, and 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic, educational and medical, and the training of the indigenous pastors, preachers and Bible Women and extends to many races and languages. The most important result of its work in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens and the Kachins whose languages have been reduced to writing by the Mission. The Chins of the Chin Hill Tracts are also progressing along the same under the influence of the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 11 different languages and large efforts are being made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

In the year 1935 the field staff numbered 351 missionaries, 6,709 indigenous workers. There were 2,868 organised Churches of which 2,139 were self supporting. Church members numbered 2,08,222. In the 2,441 Sunday Schools were enrolled 91,883 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,710 schools of all grades. Judson College at Rangoon and the Agricultural School at Pyn Omying being among them with 9,162 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and 34 dispensaries treated 104,400 inpatients and 1,35,711 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works contributed over Rs. 5,78,819 for this religious and benevolent work during the year.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION, was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 53 missionaries. There are 854 native workers, 923 organized churches, 7,817 baptised members, 386 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 10 station schools, 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries treated 2,18,819 inpatients and 33,788 outpatients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 11 different languages.

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary Miss Marion G. Burnham, Gauhati, Assam.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL ORISSA MISSION, commenced in 1836. Area of occupation Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar. Mission staff 20, Indian workers 400. English Churches 2, Vernacular Churches 38. Church membership 3,014. Educational 1 Boys High and Technical School and 1 Girls High School, Balasore. 1 Girls High School Midnapore, and 1 Boys High School Bhimpore. Elementary Schools, 103. Pupils under instruction 4,303. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples.

Secretary The Rev L. C. Frush, Khairapur, Bengul.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission. High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Teacher Training Schools for men are maintained at Bapatla and Guntur and Teacher Training Schools for Women at Ongole and Nellore. Organized Telugu Churches number 301, with 109,683 communicants. There are 60 missionaries, and 2,829 Indian workers. The Mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located at Nellore. A total of 37,187 receive instruction in 1,149 primary schools, 25 secondary schools and 3 high schools. In Medical work 6 Hospitals and 10 Dispensaries report 41,325 patients, and 1,685 operations during 1936.

Secretary—Rev T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur District, South India.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 27 Australian workers. There are 3,247 communicants and a Christian community of 6,215.

Secretary, Field Council The Rev J. E. Watson, Mission House, Comilla, England.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION—Has 22 European Missionaries and 241 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramanad and Tinnevely Districts. Communicants number 1,532, organised churches 58, elementary schools 87 with 3,218 pupils.

Treasurer and Secretary Rev D. Morling, Kovilpatti, Tinnevely District.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 36 Missionaries, of whom 13 are clerical, 14 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 2 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 524, of whom 15 are leaders, 87 Evangelists, 4 Colporteurs, 41 Bible

women, and 348 are Teachers. There are 19 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 2,358, and a Christian Community of 7,739. In Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several Dispensaries with 1,714 inpatients and 17,377 new cases, and a total attendance of 67,819. The

Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 131 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 6,724 pupils, also 1 crèche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad a Teachers Training College for Women at Borsad a Divinity College at Ahmedabad and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary Rev. F. M. Broly, B. A. Surat.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA—The Sikhote Mission of this Church was established at Sukot in the Punjab in 1855. It is now carrying on work in the civil districts in the Punjab and two in the Punjab. Its missionaries number 84. Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, seven Middle schools and 181 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1930 was 10,063. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and four Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 43,432 and the total Christian community 69,013.

General Secretary Rev. H. C. Chambers, D. D. Gordon College, Rawalpindi.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections known as the Punjab in (1834) North India (1836) and Western India Missions (1870). The American staff, including women, numbers 209, and the Indian staff 962. There are thirty four main stations and 212 out stations. Organised churches number 103 of which thirty five are self supporting, there are 12,045 communicants and a total baptised community of 73,751.

Educational work as follows:—Two men's college and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women, students about 1,820, one Theological College students thirty four, two Training Schools for Village Workers students about 180. Thirteen High Schools students about 3,100, two Industrial Schools, three Agricultural Demonstration Farms, four Teachers Training Departments, The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women, students about 170, 132 Elementary Schools, 172 Schools of all grades, pupils about 11,920.

Medical Work—Light Hospitals, twenty three Dispensaries.

Evangelistic Work—196 Sunday Schools, with an attendance of 3,321 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, Rs. 53,750.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. W. and under the care of I. M. Frank and L. I. Cruikshanks well known throughout the whole of S. W. India, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore, under the principalship of Dr. S. K. Datta, is equally well known and valued in the Punjab. The

Lahore Christian College (Dr. C. H. Rice, Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Acting Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India—Rev. E. Graham Parker, B. A., B. D., Jhansi U. I.

Secretary, North India Mission—Rev. J. H. Lawrence, I. A., D. D., Mainpuri.

Secretary, Punjab Mission—Rev. T. B. Welford, M. A., Ph. D., D. D., 6, Napier Road, Lahore.

Secretary, Western India Mission—Miss C. Grace Dean, B. A., Kolhapur, Residence P. O.

THE NEW / IATAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary Rev. J. L. Gray, Jagadhri, Dist. Ambala.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION—Commenced in 1877 has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Ruttim, Dhu, Jaora, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 80, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory—Organised churches 22. Unorganised churches 8, Communicants 2,526. Baptised non-communicants 8,332. Unbaptised adherents 942, Total Christian Community 11,820.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls, a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Union Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Ruttim, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Ruttim Boys School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out stations.

General Secretary of Mission—Rev. J. T. Taylor, B. A., D. D., Indore.

Associate Secretary of Mission—Miss G. Littleton, Khurda C. I. (Via Melhapur Road Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church Council—Rev. E. H. Russell, M. A., D. D., Ruttim C. I.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U. P., and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the five central stations are located in the States of Alwar, Jaipur and Barwani but the Mission comprises within its area the States of Jaipur and Kathiwar, also part of Chhoti Udaipur in the Bombay Presidency and parts of Bhar, Indore and Gwalior States bordering on the Jaipur Barwani Road. The staff in Central India consists of 20 missionaries and 42 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central and vernacular school for boys and girls at Anikhet and Alwar, Jaipur States. At Anikhet

also there is a Children's Nursery Home and dispensary and a General Hospital for the area is located at Jobat. In the district there are five organised and 3 unorganised churches with 273 communicant members and a baptised community of over 1,300.

Secretary—The Rev D J McDonald, Jobat, Via Dohad, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr J Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of eleven missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragron, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary and an industrial school for boys. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary—The Rev A A Lowther, M A, B D.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khassia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khassia language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants

number 35,396, the total Christian community 92,923, organised Churches 721. Elementary schools number 678. Scholars 20,243, in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 822 and Scholars 54,047. Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 10,000 patients.

Secretary Rev J J Sandy, Durling Aljal.

THE ARCOOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH—In America organised in 1853 occupies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor districts in S India with a staff of 39 Missionaries and 628 Indian workers. Churches number 17, Communicants 7,576, Total Christian Community 24,693. Boarding Schools 17. Scholars 1,094, Theological School 1 student, 34. Voorhes College, Vellore, students 137. High Schools 4. Scholars 1,887. Training schools 2, students 120, Industrial Schools 2, Agricultural Farm and School 1, total pupils 280, Elementary schools 225, Scholars 9,716. Two Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries with a staff of 68 provided for 2,617 in patients and 29,571 out-patients excluding the Union Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries Vellore.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Luberulosis Sanitarium for S India is near Madanapalle Arogiavaram, P O, Chittoor District.

Secretary—Rev C R Wieringa, M A, D D, Vellore. N Arcot.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has two large missions, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Vadli, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wai. It was commenced in 1813 the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1934 included 38 missionaries and 429 Indian workers operating in 9 stations and 109 outstations. There are 67 churches with 6,626 communicants. The educational work includes 10 secondary and training schools with 993 pupils. There are 55 primary schools and 7 kindergarten with a total of 4,453 pupils. A school for the blind is conducted in Bombay and industrial schools are carried on in three centres. In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of 80,057 patients. The mission has six major social service centres under its charge including the Nigpada Neighbourhood House in Bombay. At Sholapur a settlement for criminal tribes is carried on by the mission under the supervision of Government. *Secretary* W Q Swart, Ahmednagar.

MADURA MISSION—The Madura Mission celebrated its centenary in January, 1934, and at that time turned over administration of work under its control to the Madura Mission Sangam. The Mission still exists to deal with certain matters relating to the maintenance of missionaries. The Secretary is Rev J J Banunga, Pasumalai.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL—The Madura Church Council is a branch of the South India United Church, and is in charge of the Christian community that has developed through the work of the Madura Mission. The Madura Church Council is in charge of 31 pastorates about 181 village schools and five large Elementary Higher Grade Co educational Boarding Schools. The Secretary of this organization is Rev Paul Raj Thomas, Pasumalai.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM—The Madura Mission Sangam was formed in January 1934 to take over work in the Madura and Ramnad Districts which had hitherto been under the control of the Madura Mission. This work consists of a Hospital for men and a Hospital for women and a large High School and Training School for Girls in Madura school, for girls at Rachanyapuram three miles from Madura. A High School Training School Trade School and Theological Seminary at Pasumalai, together with some responsibility for the village work under the immediate control of the Madura Church Council.

The Madura Mission Sangam consists of a little over forty members more than half of whom must by constitution be Indians. The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is Rev R A Dudley, Tirumangalam.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE MADURA—The American College then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in

what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Valmar river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hill, the Ellen S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Mun Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 23 missionaries, and 30 Indian workers. There are 125 church members in good standing with 94 in Sunday Schools. 15 Elementary Schools provide for 44 pupils.

Secretary—Miss Gladys J. Herrick, en, Amalner, Dist. Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION—Working among Hindus, Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh has 20 missionaries and 71 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,236 of whom 608 are communicants. There are 13 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools number 607.

Secretary—The Rev. Simon A. R. Johansson, Mandulwar, Dhadolun, West Khandesh.

THE CHURCH OF FINLAND MISSION—Total staff is represented by 5 foreign missionaries, 4 catechists and 4 teachers. There are 86 baptized adult christians, 84 children and total community about two hundred. Four day schools, 3 Sunday schools, 4 dispensaries and one weaving, etc., in lustiy.

Home Secretary—Professor J. S. Hoyer, Annankatu, 1 Helsinki, Suomi (Finland).

Field Secretary—Rev. E. A. Ollitt, Ghum, D. H. R.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

The European staff numbers 88, Indian workers 2,449, Organised Churches 520, Communicants 29,880 and Christian Community 195,616. There are 1 Christian College, students 159, 2 Theological Institutions, students 70, 4 Training Institutions, pupils 114, 12 high schools, pupils 4,849, 25 Boarding schools, scholars 1,167 and 862 Elementary schools with 46,371 scholars. In medical work Hospitals number 6, Nurses 7 Europeans and 37 Assistants, 14 qualified doctors, 0 Europeans and 62 Assistants and 10,413 in patients and 206,276 out patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal, 1 M. S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S. C. M. S. and I. M. S. has been opened in Benares City with the Rev. J. C. Jackson of the I. M. S. as Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nam. Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese, Malabar, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 19 stations and 950 outstations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 985 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

Bengal Secretary—Rev. Hilary A. Wilson, B.A., 1 C, Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, P. O. Hill Road, Calcutta.

South India—Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. George Parker, M.A., B.D., 18, Lawley Road, Bangalore.

Benares Superintendent—Rev. J. C. Jackson, Rankitola, Benares Cantonment U. P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE—Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance but a number of its missionaries were at work Berar Province much earlier. Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 30 missionaries and 96 Indian workers. The number of mission stations and pastors is 15 with 3 outstations. There is a Christian community of 2,081 adults. There are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls. There is one English congregation at Bhursawl.

Executive Secretary—The Rev. I. P. C. (C. M. A.), Akola, Berar, C. P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BROTHERS (AMERICAN)—Opened work in 1895 and operates in Broach, Surat and Dhana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpalia States. Its staff number 37 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 177

Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 5,876. Education is carried on in 2 Boys Boarding Schools, 2 Girls Boarding and in 3 Co educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Village Day Schools number 10, 1 females under instruction number 672, males 2,711 total 3,383. There are 98 Sunday Schools having 177 teachers and a total enrolment of 5,089. There were 41,222 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1938. The foreign medical staff consists of three doctors, two nurses. Industrial work is carried on in the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

Acting Secretary—C. G. Shull, Palghar, Dhana District.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—Founded in 1893. Mission Stations—Khed Shivapur, Poona District. Nasrapur and Phoi (Bhor State). Poona District. Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District. Phaltan (Paltan State), Satara District. Pandharpur Sholapur District. Natepuri Sholapur District. Akhaz Sholapur District. Shiwai, Poona District. Dapoli District. Latn, Latn.

The Staff consists of 45 European and 45 Indian workers, with a community of about 120 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work and primary education. Medical work is conducted at each station, with a hospital at Pandharpur. Mission Headquarters, 17 Napur Road, Poona.

Secretary—S. D. Davidson

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Khanpur, Bogra District. Bengul and two at Ulubaria Howrah District. Bengal.

Executive Secretary—Rev H. W. Cover M. A., Bogra, F. B. I.

Recording Secretary—Rev A. E. Mycis, B. A. Ulubaria Howrah Dist.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION—Founded in 1897 has 41 Organized Churches, 17 Missionaries, 53 stations and outstations, 1,750 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Industrial School and Bible School in the Mlore District, also Station at Doddballapur near Panglore S. India, also Colony for young people of mixed parentage Champawit via Almora, U. P. stations also in Nuwara Eliya, Mulpotha, Uva Province and Polghawella Ceylon. Girls Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya. Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage Nuwara Eliya. Total Christian community 4,092. Magazines—English *Missionary Notes* and Telugu *I. C. M. Messenger*.

Directors—Rev Arnold Paynter, Champawit Almora U. P. and Mrs A. L. Paynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Persia, where it has a Boys' Boarding School. In Chikhill, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At Basun, Persia 85 miles from Buldana (recently taken over from another mission) there is a Day School also a Bible Training School. At present there are seven missionaries in India and a force of 38 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women.

District Superintendent—Rev P. L. Beils, Buldana, Persia.

THE HEBREW FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—Has two missionaries in India. They are Rev S. V. Christense, Adra J. N. Ry. and Miss E. K. Landis at Raghunathpur, Manbhum District.

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 3 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling and Tibet as its objective. *Secretary*—Miss J. Ferguson, Darjeeling.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)—Opened in 1903 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Tamil Christians of Tinnevely. There are now nearly 8,020 Idugu Christians in 135 villages and 416 Palivar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligence* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields.

Secretary—Rev D. S. David, Palumcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPROSERS—Founded in 1874 is an interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 20 countries but largely in India, China, Korea and Japan. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India alone the Mission now has 36 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,000 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India over 8,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India, but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India is received from Britain, although the provincial Government give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which H. F. Lady Brabourne, who represents the Bombay Presidency, is a Vice President.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. William McIntyre & Co. Munnell & Co. 2 Table Place Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer Bombay—R. C. Lowndes Esq. & Co. Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr. W. H. P. Anderson 7 Bloomsbury Square London W. C. 1. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Furlah, Bihar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION—An interdenominational Society commenced work at Motihari, Bihar in 1900 and now occupies 6 stations and 9 outstations in the Champaran and Saran Districts with a staff of 23 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M. E. School with 200 pupils. Communicants number 138.

Secretary—George McCle, Launkaria Hospital, Bagaha P. O., Champaran District.

The RAXAUR MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union has

1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 2 European Nursing Sisters and 7 Indian workers

Secretary—Dr H C Duncan

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 28 Missionaries and 116 helpers and voluntary workers, operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Kirozahad (U P), Halaughat Nymensingh District (Bengal), Jharsugudah (B & O), Murwahi (C P), North Kanara, Mirajgon and Karmala Talukas (Bombay), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions) Tankehd and Tirupattur Talukas (N Arcot). Thirty-four Elementary Schools and one High School with hostel, one First Grade College with Hostel, one printing press, three dispensaries and two Hospitals. Annual expenditure Rs 50,000 excluding self-supporting institutions. *The National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly journal in English sold at Re 1 per year post free), *Deepika* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 annas per year, post free

Address—N M S Buildings, Royapettah, Madras

President—The Rt Rev John S C Banerjee

General Secretary—Thomas David, B A B D

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION—The Seventh day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of five hundred and seventy-seven workers, European and Indian including one hundred and seventy ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes there are five branch organizations located as follows—

Seventh day Adventist Mission—Western India (H Christenson Superintendent) Office Address Salisbury Park, Poona

Seventh day Adventist Mission—Burma (J O Wilson Superintendent) Office Address 30 Vovle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Rangoon

Seventh day Adventist Mission—Northeast India (F H Loasby Superintendent) Office Address Birmah Ranchi

Seventh day Adventist Mission—Northwest India (T J Michael, Superintendent) Office Address 8, Piraviraj Road, New Delhi

Seventh day Adventist Mission—South India (E M McLean, Superintendent) Office Address 10, Cunningham Road, Bangalore

The general headquarters for India and Burma is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. N C Wilson, President. A F Nelson, Secretary and Treasurer (Office Address Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up to date publishing house devoted to the printing of health temperance, evangelical and associated literature (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona)

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country, and at Vincent

Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work

Eight physicians, one maternity worker (C M B) and a number of qualified nurses are employed regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations

The baptized membership (adult) is 4,773 organized into 102 churches and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 317 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 10,799

The Bombay address is No 9, Club Back Road, Bvnull

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION—Established 1890, works in the C Provinces, Mission staff numbers 37, Indian workers 55, Church members 1,400, adherents 717, Industrial Training Institutions 2, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo Vernacular Schools 2, Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2, Widows Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leprosy Home 1, Home for untainted children of lepers 2, Leper Clinic 5

Secretary—A C Brunk, Dhymtar, C P

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C Provinces. Workers number 23, Leper Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic and Educational work carried on. Secretary—Rev P W Penner, Jaulgir, C P

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION—Established 1890 in the C P and Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers 20, Churches 8, Communicants 327, Christian Community 560, 2 Boarding Schools with 62 boarders and 2 elementary schools

Secretary—Rev Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar C P

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts and also stations in Morana, Ceylon. Mission staff 31, Indian workers 61, Churches 13, Communicants 876, Christian community 2,637, Orphanages 4, Schools 4, Pupils 264

Secretary—A Scott, Kadiri, Anantapur District

THE BOYS CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—Was founded by Rev Albert Norton in 1899 during a time when a serious famine swept the land

At present the Mission staff consists of seven missionaries and 48 Indian workers. There are two elementary schools, one at Dhond, Poona District and one at Oran U P. The total enrolment of the schools is 220 children. At Dhond there are two orphanages, one for boys and one for girls

The mission consists of two main stations, one at Dhond, Poona District and another at Orai United Provinces with two outstations in the U P, one in Jalaun and the other in Kalpi

The work of the mission is chiefly caring for orphan boys and girls and evangelistic work in neglected villages

Rev John E. Norton the son of the late Rev Albert Norton is Director of the B C H Mission stationed at Dhond, the headquarters of the Mission

Ladies' Societies

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—This is an inter denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab. There are 75 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 32 Assistant Missionaries, 235 Indian teachers and nurses and 52 Bible women. During 1933 there were 5,119 in patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 23,515 out patients, 88,609 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 30 Schools were 3,129 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,256 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £44,530.

Hon Treasurer—The Lord Meston of Dunottar
President—The Lady Kinnaird

Secretaries—Rev E. S. Carr, M.A. (Hon.)
Rev L. B. Butcher Miss L. Murrin and Miss Lüsching

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE with which is incorporated **THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN**—In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influences to Indian women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.L., M.A., M.D. was its Founder and Principal. The School was inter denominational, and trained students for various Missionary Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 240 beds.

In 1933 there were 333 medical students qualified as Doctors, besides 152 Compounders, 200 Nurses and 614 as Nurse Dais and Midwives.

At present 280 are in training, 186 medical students, 21 Compounders, 17 Nurses, 66 Nurse Dais and Midwives besides a large number of Indigenous Dais.

During the past year 4,185 in patients were treated and 51,822 out patients.

The New Lady Willington Assembly Hall has been completed with the Library forming part of it and meets a great need. A Deep X Ray Therapy Machine has also been installed and Radium Treatment has also been started.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational.

The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden—Miss R. Navalkar, B.A., Reynolds Road Byculla, Bombay.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Miss Eunice Wells Secretary Treasurer

Disciple Societies

The India Mission Disciples of Christ under the United Christian Missionary Society Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., began work in India in 1882. It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces. There are 52 missionaries, including missionaries wives, and 200 Indian workers. There are 17 organized churches with the membership of 2,524. There is a Christian community of 5,000. There are 3 hospitals and 6 dispensaries, in which 2,410 in patients, and 13,855 out patients were treated last year, with a total of 134,414 treatments. Three boarding schools for girls and one for boys with 1 hostel for boys show 379 inmates. There is one Lepet Asylum with 120 inmates. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 120 patients during the year. An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work. The Mission Press at Jabulpore printed last year about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature. 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools, 5 Middle Schools and 12 Primary Schools, with about 1,621 under instruction.

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District. The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P. and Palamau District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

Secretary and Treasurer W. B. Alexander
Jubbulpore, C.P.

Inter-denominational Missions

* **THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION** Founded 1895. Head Office, 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, base on the N.W. frontier at Mardan, advance stations at Malikand Pass, Chakdara, Kuramula, Pandapur, Gurez, Kargil, Shigra and Kharlu. Protestant, Evangelical, undenominational and European Missionaries.

THE FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL—The Friends Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India. A College for Hostel and High School boys is supported in Nagpur.

The Church which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England.

There are 13 missionaries, 11 on the field and 2 on furlough also 3 retired missionaries living in the district.

The principal activities are a hospital with dispensary and a Primary School and an Anglo Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi. A Boarding school for Girls with Primary and Anglo Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur. A Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale. A Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary Middle and High schools there. Two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

In 1935 an Ashram was opened near Itarsi by Miss Hilda Cashmore late Warden of the University Settlement Ansoats, Manchester. The work there will be of an educational and social nature.

There is also a Weavers Colony at Khlera, Itarsi, where hand loom cloth is made.

There are 169 members and 1,332 adherents. Mission Secretary Miss M. Lynch, Sohagpur (C. P.). Church Secretary Dhan Singh, Friends Mission, Sohagpur, (C. P.).

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS MISSION—With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, with Dispensary and Boys' school at Haroalpur Orphanage, evangelistic and industrial work at Nowgong.

Secretary Miss E. E. Baird, Nowgong, C. I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. Hon. Secretary Rev. L. P. Smith, 11, Mission Row Calcutta.

THE OPEN BRETHREN—Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Maharashtra, Godavari, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevely, Malabar Coast, Colmbatore and Nilgiri Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

Lutheran Societies

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Now working in close co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1927. The mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts. Foreign staff on the field in October 1935, 71, Indian staff of all grades, 2,993, Baptised membership, 168,013. Schools, 1,048, pupils, 42,230. There are a First Grade College, with three year

post graduate department of theology, three High Schools for boys, one High School for girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricultural School, six Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and a Printing Press.

President of the U. L. C. Mission Dr F. L. Coleman, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.

President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church Dr F. Neudoerffer, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM SWEDEN—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856 occupies the Districts of Sangor, Betul, and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 31 and 186 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 24 Primary and Anglo Vernacular Schools with 1,400 Children in attendance. 38 Sunday Schools with 721 Christian and 1,143 non-Christian attending. 6 Dispensaries with 28,300 patients during 1936. 4 Workshops. One Women's Industrial School. One Widows Home with 84 Women. 6 Orphanages with 185 boys and 202 girls. One Boarding School for boys and one for girls. Three Farms where Modern Village Uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev R. Asplund, Chhindwara, C. P.

THE BASEL EVANGELIC MISSION with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris. It has at the beginning of 1937, 28 chief stations and 84 out stations with a total missionary staff of 58 European and about 900 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 25,380. Educational work embraces 109 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,172. Medical work is done at Betgeri Gadag, Southern Maharashtra, Coimbatore, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S. Kanara, it is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary—Rev A. Streckenbach, Nattur, Telcheery, Malabar.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Colmbatore, Madurai and Ramnad Districts with diaspora congregations in Ceylon. In conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical

Lutheran Mission (L. E. I. M.) co-operate with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church which was constituted an autonomous Church on 14th January 1919. The C. S. M. maintains an eye hospital at Inupatur, high schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, conducts in conjunction with the L. E. I. M. a high school for girls, at Tanjore.

The European staff is 33. Schools 53. Teaching staff 167, Pupils, boys 2,551 and girls 1,139.

President — Olof Johansson, C. S. M., Dindigul, Madura Dt.

LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION — European staff 17. Schools 11, Teaching staff 98, Pupils boys 1,355 and girls 918.

President — The Rev. P. Gubler, Lieut. Tranquebar House, Trichinopoly.

INSTITUTIONS COMMON TO BOTH MISSIONS — School 1. Teaching staff 22, Pupils boys 29 and girls 286.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH — Organised Churches 49. Ordained Indian Ministers 38, other Indian workers 128, Baptised membership 34,472. Schools 254. Teaching staff 718, Pupils, 12,731 boys and 6,012 girls.

President — Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M. A., D. D., F. N. O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M. E. I. M.) — Is located in North Arcot (Ambur, Vannumbadi) Salem (Kishna) (iii) Tanjore (Tanjore Nagarputram) Madura (Madura), Ramanad (Ramanadur) Ponnacilly (Viduthi, Vidakulam), Districts in Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore) and in Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Puzhasseri, Nedumangudi, Adimalai, Alappay).

There are 50 missionaries (of whom 13 are on furlough), 1 American teacher in charge of a school and holding home for children of missionaries (in Kodakulam), 1 male doctor (Indur), four training institutions for teachers, 2 for catechists, 1 theological seminary for training pastors, 3 high schools, 1 hospital with 20 beds.

Statistics November 1934. Souls, 16,081, Baptized, 10,407. catechumens 2,021, adjuvants 3,654, native pastors 4, evangelists 19, catechists, 82, teachers belonging to the M. E. I. M. 166, other teachers, 28, boarding houses, 10.

The General Secretary — The Rev. L. H. Meinzen, Vudakulam, Ponnacilly District, South India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot on the Sheravari Hills and in Madras has a total staff of 364 Indian and 38 European workers, communicants, 3,105 Christian Community 7,412, one High School, one Secondary school, one Bible School for Women, three

Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one hostel, 82 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals, total scholars 5,745.

President — The Rev. C. Bindslev, Nellikuppam.

Treasurer — The Rev. K. Hultberg 38 Broadway G. I. Madras.

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals) — Founded in 1867 works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mechi people (Boio). Mission staff numbers 33, of whom 2 medical missionaries, Indian pastors 31, other Indian workers 500. Christian community in organized congregations 21,441. 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 2,300 pupils, 1 industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 1 leper colony with 300 lepers, 1 tea garden. *Acting Secretary* — Rev. R. Roslund Dumka, Santal Parganas.

Methodist Church

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India, in 1817. The Mission in India apart from Ceylon is organized into 7 Districts with their separate District Synods working under 2 Provincial Synods. In connection with these Synods there is a large English work with 22 ministers giving their whole time to Military and English work.

The Districts occupied include 148 Circuits in Bengal Madras Mysore, Bombay Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Central Provinces United Provinces and Nizam's Dominions. The European staff numbers 105 with 72 Indian ministers and 1094 catechists. There are 414 Churches with a Christian community of 121,637 and 32,556 Communicants. There are a number of Circuits with their Churches thoroughly organized and self-supporting. Educational work comprises 4 Christian Colleges with 59 teachers and 1,763 students, 5 Theological Institutes with 42 teachers and 373 students, 10 High Schools with 2,497 teachers and 5,047 students, 6 Industrial Institutes with 25 teachers and 242 students, 7 Boarding Schools with 116 teachers and 1,648 scholars, 1,233 Elementary Schools with 2,312 teachers and 41,831 scholars.

Medical work is represented by 17 Medical Institutions with 3 European and 12 Indian doctors, 4,041 in patients and 163,498 Out patients.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces. From that centre it spread until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan, Burma, Malaya, Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands. In 1920 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated

India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division. Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of 525,668.

The major task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes, and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of fact, however, it has large numbers who came from the Mohammedans and the caste Hindus, and among such its influence is extending.

The educational work of the Church is extensive, it having in this area a total of 1,100 schools of all grades including three colleges, twenty-two high schools, and numerous normal training and theological institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 40,000.

Special effort is made for the instruction and development of the young people of the Church there now being 336 chapters of the Epworth League with 13,394 enrolled members, and 4,021 organized Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 139,422.

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Publishing House at Lucknow doing work in English, Urdu, Hindi and other vernaculars. The periodicals issued cover the interests of both the evangelistic and the educational field, the Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Christian Education being in English, while the Kavakali Hind, and other periodicals are issued in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conferences held quadrennially in America in which the eleven conferences now existing in India are represented by twenty-four dele-

gates. The policy of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the general governing body, there at present being but about two hundred American men and women as compared to 600 ordained and 4,000 unordained Indian and Burmese workers. At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by three Bishops elected by the General Conference, and resident as follows: Bishop John W. Robinson, Delhi; Bishop Brenton P. Badley, Bombay; and Bishop Jashwant Rao Chitambar, Jubbulpore.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION, Sangli, Poona District Headquarters Stations with Missionaries: Dandi Marol, via Nargole, District Thana; Pardi District Suat, Eight Missionaries on field. Two on furlough. Four main stations. Two boarding schools. One industrial school. One Bible School. One village farm project. Eight village schools. Chairman of Field Committee, Rev P. D. Doty, Sangli, District Thana.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT MISSION began work in India in 1919, has a staff of four missionaries. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka with one main station, Dhulia. There are two hostels for orphan children (evangelistic work) and a hospital. *Secretary*: Dr. Edith Lacy, Dhulia, West Khundesh.

THE FREE METHODIST MISSION of North America—established at Yecotul, 1893—operates in Berar with a staff of 11 missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organized churches 5, 1 Theologic school, 1 Girls' Boarding School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 8 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical and village health work.

Secretary: Mrs. Ida M. Puffer, M.A. Yecotul, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth Tucker and was for many years under his control with Headquarters in India. For some time now the area occupied has been divided for administrative purposes into 6 territories, each under a Territorial Commander, and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Malabar and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Lastin Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burmah Command with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the depressed classes, is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U.P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of 'Criminal Tribes' are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work was

commenced), A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces, and also in one dispensary

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Weaving Schools, Agricultural Colonies, a Hospital for British Military Soldiers, and Civilian at Delhi

Village centres at which the S A Works	1,904
Officers and Employees	675
Social Institutions	19

Territorial Headquarters—Ferozpur Road, Lahore Punjab

Territorial Commander—Commissioner N Muthiah

Chief Secretary—Brigadier I Mortimer

Western Territory—The Western Territory comprises Bombay, Gujrat, Panch Mahals and the Mharashtra

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army Mortmain Road, Byculla, Bombay

Territorial Commander—Lt Colonel Stuart H P Colledge (Ibrahim Singh)

Chief Secretary—Brigadier Stephen J Seal (Hannat Singh)

Corp 287 Outposts 485 Societies 473, Social Institutions 16

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Lucy Memorial, Amrit—and several Dispensaries, 20 Day Schools, 4 Boarding Schools, a Home for Juvenile Criminals, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, conditionally released Prisoners Home, the management of the Bombay Helpless Legerus Camp, Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving, Wiping and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 375 Salvationists

Madras and Telugu Territory—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency

There are the following agencies at work, viz., places in which work is systematically done, both evangelical and education and social—307 Corps and Outposts, 102 Village primary schools, 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement, 2 institutions for the training of Officers, 11 (per Colony at Bapatla taken over by us in 1928, 1 Hospital for women and children at Nadiobrolu, Guntur District, a Women's Industrial Home in Midras, a Boarding Schools for girls, and another for boys of the Salvation Army

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras G. P. O. Box 206

Territorial Commander—Colonel W D Pennock

General Secretary—Brigadier Edward Walker

The South India Territory—The main portion of our work in the Southern (India) Territory is within the geographical boundaries of the Indian State of Travancore

Travancore is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British District of Madras, Rannid and Tinnevely constitute its eastern boundary and in the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width 75 miles

Aggressive measures have carried our flag in the north, over into the Indian State of Cochin and in the East into the British District of Tinnevely. The Gospel is preached in English, Tamil and Malayalam

The outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outposts, 51 Societies. With the exception of about twenty centres where Invoys are employed, Field Officers are in command of Corps and regular programme of meetings is carried through. At suitable seasons special campaigns are organised and without exception these always result in the winning of new people that is to say whole families steeped in superstition, darkest heathenism and idol worship, renounce their old life with its bad ways, and come over to us. They attend our meetings and under sound teaching, and by the Holy Ghost are led to Christ and Salvation. In companies of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred at a time, they come and are received under the Flag as New People. It is a thrilling experience to witness such a ceremony. News reaches us that the Officers and Soldiers of one Corps visited a nearby village where all the people were heathen. After the first Meeting, fifty people decided to come over on the side of Christ. Every Sunday since a Soldier of the Corps has visited that place instructing these babes in Christ

Overcome temptation is a life test, revealing of the tempted one his entry into a real spiritual experience. Our people do stand true to Christ even under severe persecution. Unless you renounce your Christ, I will not employ you or pay you the wages due said an employer to one of our Soldiers. Christ is more to me than wages. I placed the Soldier, and although pressed, hard on every side, he stood firm, and gives a radiant testimony, telling how by grace he conquered

The women Officers are making splendid progress and many have put in all Meetings. Move on, you cannot hold a Meeting here, said a burly policeman once to a tiny slip of a Lieutenant, who with a few Constables was holding an Open air Meeting in the market place. The

crowd expected to see the Official promptly obeyed but this little woman looking up at him said "where is your authority to stop a religious Meeting?" The Policeman beat a hasty retreat and the Meeting continued.

Our young People are mostly keen on obtaining good education, but parents are poor and fees comparatively high. In many villages there are Day Schools in which Primary Education is given and in Trivandrum and Nagercoil there are Schools where the pupils are taken a little higher in their studies.

The Boarding Schools in Trivandrum and Nagercoil continue to prove most useful. There is one for girls and two for boys.

In many villages it is impossible for Officers and Soldiers to get for their children any education beyond the early primary classes and so they are admitted to our boarding schools. In addition there are always Orphans—more than we can take—to be cared for.

The Catherine Booth Hospital with its Branches continues to do splendid service the value of which it is quite impossible to estimate. Rich and poor find it their disposal in efficient organization of which they readily avail themselves.

There is every indication that the Government of Cochin is well pleased with our Management of the State Leprosy Colony. Certainly a spirit of brotherhood and contentment exists amongst the patients, and a Christlike atmosphere pervades the whole place.

There is a Leprosy Colony the land and buildings of which are Salvation Army Property.

The Salvation Army Doctrines have been published in Tamil, and Malayalam.

In a quiet, unobtrusive manner the prisoners and women are regularly visited by our Officers. We rejoice in the many evidences to hand indicating that the prisoners recognize our Officers as their friends.

Territorial Headquarters—S A Kuravancannan, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander—Lieut. Commissioner J A McKenzie.

Chief Secretary—Brigadier Daya Ratanam (Mashin).

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There is no provision of law in British India for the registration of Copyright. Protection for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copyright Act under which there is now no registration of rights, but the printer has to supply copies of these works as stated in that Act and in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such modifications in the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the *Gazette of India* on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 of that Act there is limited power for the legislature of British possessions to modify or add to the provisions of the Act in its application to the possession, and it is under this power that the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The Act to which these provisions are scheduled makes some formal adaptations of them to Indian law and procedure, and some material

modifications of them in their applications translations and musical compositions. In the case of works first published in British India the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation is, subject to an important proviso, to subsist only for ten years from the first publication of the work. The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, "have not been published, i.e., written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, printed, reduced to writing, or otherwise graphically produced or reproduced."

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843, the (aste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older (English) statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects, but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

Codification

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said the Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended

The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force.

Statute Law Revision

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts, but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"), "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884, by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remained, but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European

British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans. Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered. Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted — "That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXVIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code.

The Federal Court

A Federal Court is according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed. The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor General from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties that is to say the Federation, any of the Provinces, or any of the Federated States if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (of law or of fact) on

which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Certain instructions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a State is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court can pronounce only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act or any Order in Council made thereunder. No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to extend to certain civil cases involving large stakes. An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act or of an Order in Council made thereunder or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature.

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act or of an Order in Council made thereunder or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act. An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council. All authorities civil and judicial throughout the Federation are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language and judgment must be pronounced in open court in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges.

The Federal Court is established and commences to function from 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance is to consist of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000 and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

Sir Munroe Glynn, K.C. is appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India and Sir Shah Mehmood Ismail and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court.

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery.

High Courts

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Langoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown, they hold office

during the pleasure of the Sovereign, at least one-third of their number are barristers, one third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1933. And by law is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India not from Parliament. In Sindh N W F Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions Judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions, on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and

as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500. In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by juries.

Legal Practitioners

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers at Law, Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts, and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts, and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts.

Law Officers

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member

of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister), the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate, the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate, and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Act 1935 is proposed to appoint an Advocate General for each of the more important provinces.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon. They are under the authority of the Governor General in Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire The Hon ble Sir Harold, Kt, KC, MC	Chief Justice
Barrister at Law	
Costello, The Hon ble Mr Justice Leonard Wilfred James, Kt, MA, LLB, Barrister at Law	Puisne Judge
Lort Williams, The Hon ble Mr Justice John Kt, KC	Do
Tack, The Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Ernest, ICS	Do
Mitter, The Hon ble Mr Justice Dwarkanath, MA, DLI	Do
Ghose, The Hon ble Mr Justice Sarat Kumar, MA, ICS	Do
Panckridge, The Hon ble Mr Justice Hugh Rahere Barrister at Law	Do (On leave)
Patterson The Hon ble Mr Justice David Clarke ICS	Do
Ameer Ali The Hon ble Mr Justice Torick, Barrister at Law	Do
Ghosh The Hon ble Mr Justice Mahim Chandra, MA, ICS, Barrister at Law	Do
Guha The Hon ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath, RA Bahadur	Do
Bartley, The Hon ble Mr Justice Charles, ICS Barrister at Law	Do
McNair, The Hon ble Mr Justice George Douglas Barrister at Law	Do
Cunliffe, The Hon ble Mr Justice J R E Cunliffe, Kt, Barrister at Law	Do (On leave)
Ali The Hon ble Mr Justice Syed Nasim	Do
Henderson, The Hon ble Mr Justice Allan Gerald	Do
Mitter, The Hon ble Mr Justice Roopendra Coomar	Do Additional
Mookerjee The Hon ble Mr Justice Bijan Kumar, MA, DLI	Do Additional
Biswas, The Hon ble Mr Justice Charuchandra ICS	Do Additional
Remfry, The Hon ble Mr Justice C F BA LLB, (Cantab) Barrister at Law	Do (Offg)
Khundkar, The Hon ble Mr Justice N A Barrister at Law	Do (Offg)
Asoke Kumar Roy, Barrister at Law	Advocate General
Bose, S M Barrister at Law	Standing Counsel
Basu, A K, Barrister at Law	Government Counsel
Morgan, H Carey	Government Solicitor
Edgley, N G A, ICS	Superintendent and Remembrance for Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

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Sen, Binod Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports
Collet, A L	Registrar (Original Side)
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Punarnu Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee
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Mitra, Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar
Palsett, E	Assistant Registrar
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Ghatak, Niroj Nath Barrister at Law	Do
Sen Gupta Subodh Chandra	Do
Dutt, Krishna Lal	Do
Mitra Bhupendra Nath	Do
Padrud Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B A	Secretary to the Honble Chief Justice and Head Clerk Decree Department (Offg)
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Ghosh Hari Charan	Assistant Registrar Appellate Side Correspondence Section
Chakrabatti Ujjay Krishna	Senior Bench Clerk and ex officio Assistant Registrar Appellate Side
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Meyer, S C H, Barrister at Law	Official Assignee
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)	Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department

Beaumont The Hon ble Sir J W F, Kt, KC, M A (Cantab)	Chief Justice
Blackwell, The Hon ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick, Bar at Law	Puisne Judge
Ravgnekar, The Hon ble Mr Justice Sajtha Shankar B A, II B Bar at Law	Do
Broomfield, The Hon ble Mr Justice R S, B A, Bar at Law, ICS	Do
Wadia, The Hon ble Mr Justice Bomanji Jamshedji	Do
Bulce The Hon ble Mr Justice Kenneth William, B A (Dub) Bar at Law, ICS	Do
Kanti, The Hon ble Mr Justice Harilal Jaykisanadas, II B	Do
Divatla, The Hon ble Mr Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M A, II B	Do
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Naoroji Jehangir, Bar at Law ICS	Do
Macklin The Hon Mr Justice A S R, ICS	Do
Wasudev The Hon ble Mr Justice K B	} (Offg Addl Judge)
Ingheer The Hon ble Mr Justice N P	
Somejee, The Hon ble Mr Justice M A	
Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, Bar at Law	Advocate General
Shel, Kshitish Chandra, B A, ICS	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

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Modv B M

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Cleur Brown G S Bar at Law

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Nakra N B, K S

Gadre J G

Mahadevia G C M A I I M

Ayyar, A R N

Kirtikar, A H Bar at Law

Gray, A G

Nemazui, M K

Bavdckar R S B A (Bombay Cantab) I C S

Rao, M G, M A I I B

Athlyce K A B A, L B

Government Solicitor and Public Pro
secutor

Clerk of the Crown

Editor Indian Law Reports

Official Assignee

Deputy Official Assignee (Officiating)

1st Assistant to Official Assignee

(Officiating)

2nd Assistant to Official Assignee

(Officiating)

Government Pleader Bombay

Administrator General and Official
Trustee

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

Prothonotary and Senior Master

Master and Registrar in Equity and
(Commissioner for taking Accounts and
Local Investigator (Officiating)

Master and Assistant Prothonotary

Living Master

Insolvency Registrar (Officiating)

Assistant Living Master

First Assistant Master

and Assistant Master

3rd Assistant Master

Associate

Do

Associate

Do

Sheriff

Deputy Sheriff

Registrar High Court Appellate Side

Deputy Registrar and Solicitor Appellate

Side and Secretary to Rule Committee

Assistant Registrar

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND

Davis G Bar at Law, I C S

Rupchand Biharam B A I I B

Mchta Dadiba C, M A, I I B

Havelwala M A Bar at Law

Lobo, C M, B A, I I B

Lobo C M, B A I I B

Punwani Partabrai D

Punwani, Partabrai D

Judicial Commissioner of Sind

Assistant Judicial Commissioner of
Sind (On leave)Assistant Judicial Commissioner of
SindAssistant Judicial Commissioner of
SindAssistant Judicial Commissioner of Sind
(Officiating)Advocate General Sind (On de
putation as Assistant Judicial Com
missioner)

Officiating Advocate General, Sind

Government Pleader and Public Prose
cutor, Karachi

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

Paleyarkhan K M, Bar at Law

Appabhai G Desai Bar at Law

Engineer S F, B A I I B

Banaji D R M A I I B

Court Receiver and Liquidator

First Assistant to do

Second Assistant to do

Third Assistant to do

Madras Judicial Department

Beasley The Hon'ble Justice Sir H O C, Kt	Chief Justice
Bar at Law	
Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble Justice Sir M	Judge
B A, B I	
Madhavan Nair, The Hon'ble Justice C, Bar at Law	Do
Cornish, The Hon'ble Mr Justice H D	Do
Varadachariar The Hon'ble Mr Justice S, Rao Bahadur	Do
Burn The Hon'ble Mr Justice S ICS (on leave)	Do
V Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr Justice	Do
Panduranga Row, The Hon'ble Mr Justice V, ICS	Do
King The Hon'ble Mr Justice A J, ICS	Do
Widsworth, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S, ICS	Do
Venkatramana Rao Nayudu The Hon'ble Mr Justice	Do
P Rao Bahadur	
Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K P, Diwan	Do
Bahadur	
Gentle The Hon'ble Mr Justice F W, Bar at Law	Do
Stodart, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, J C, ICS	Do
<i>Officialing</i>	
Horwill The Hon'ble Mr Justice I C, ICS	Do
Small H M	Government Solicitor
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, K S	Government Pleader
Chowdhury V V	Law Reporter
Bewes I II, Advocate	Public Prosecutor
Angar R N, Bar at Law	Editor Indian Law Reports Madras
Rajagopalan, G B A M L	Series
Viswanatha Ayyar, A S, B A, B I	Law Reporter
Seshu Ayyangar, K V	Do
Jiyaram Nayudu, C, Rao Sahib	Secretary, Rule Committee
Anantaraman, T S	Sheriff of Madras
White, G S	Crown Prosecutor
Appa Rao, D, Bar at Law	Registrar, High Court
Sityamurti Aiyar, R, M A, M I	Master, High Court
Sankaranarayana B C, M A, II B, Bar at Law	Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side
Ganapathi, K N, Bar at Law	Official Referee
Jiyaram Ayyar, R, M A, B I	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side
Srinivasa Ayyar B A, B I	and Clerk of the Crown
	1st Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side
	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side

Assam Judicial Department

Blank, A L, ICS	Secretary to Government, Legislative
	Department, and Secretary, to the
	Assam Legislative Council Super
	intendent and Remembrancer of
	Legal Affairs Administrator General
	and Official Trustee, Assam
Younie J, ICS	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and
Stork H C, ICS,	Cachar
Panard H, ICS	Judge A V D
Barua, I P	Offg Additional Judge, Sylhet and
	Cachar
	Temporary Additional District and
	Sessions Judge Assam Valley Districts

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department

Terrell, The Hon ble Sir Courtney Kt	Chief Justice
Wort, The Hon ble Mr Justice Alfred William J wart, Bar at Law	Puisne Judge
Fazl ali, The Hon ble Mr Justice Sayid, Bar at Law	Do
Sir Khawja Muhammad Nur, Kt, C B E, Hon ble Khan Bahadur	Do
James, The Hon ble Mr Justice John Francis William I C S, Bar at Law	Do
Dhavl, The Hon ble Mr Justice Sankara Balaji I C S	Do
Agarwal, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Clifford Monmohan Bar at Law	Do
Varma The Hon ble Mr Justice Sukhdew Prashad Bar at Law	Do
Rowland, The Hon ble Mr Justice Francis George I C S	Do
Madan The Hon ble Mr Justice Francis Falcunor I C S S K Dis, I C S	Do Acting Addl Registrar
Ram Prashad Ghoshal	Registrar
Maulavi Khalil ur Rahman	Deputy Registrar
Rudra Prasanna Misra, B I	Assistant Registrar
	Assistant Registrar Orissa Circuit Court
	Temporary Additional Munsif of Cuttack in addition to his own duties
	Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits
Brown K C, I S O	Government Advocate
Sayid Sultan Ahmad, Sir, Kt, Bar at Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Sayid Taffar Imam, Bar at Law	Government Pleader
Sinha Bhuvaneshwar Prashad	

Burma Judicial Department

Roberts The Hon ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman Bar at Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon
Bu The Hon ble Sir Mya Bar at Law	Judge do
Paguly, The Hon ble Mr Justice John Minty Bar at Law, I C S	Do (On leave)
Sen, The Hon ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath Bar at Law	Do Rangoon
Mosely, The Hon ble Mr Justice A G I C S	Do do
U The Hon ble Mr Justice Ba Bar at Law	Do do
Leach The Hon ble Mr Justice Alfred Henry Lionel, Bar at Law	Do do
Dunkley, The Hon ble Mr Justice H F, Bar at Law, I C S	Do do
Mackney, The Hon ble Mr Justice Herbert Hoddy I C S	Do do
Braund, The Hon ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite Bar at Law	Do do
Spargo The Hon ble Mr Justice Frederick Wilson Bar at Law, I C S	Do do
Eggar A, M A, Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Dun, U Ba, Bar at Law	Deputy Government Advocate and Secretary Burma Legislature
	Assistant Government Advocate
Lambert, E W, Bar at Law	Do do
Byu, U Tun, Bar at Law	Administrator General and Official Trustee Burma and Official Assignee and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon (Officiating)
Pe, U On, Bar at Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Thein U Myint, A T M, M A I I B Bar at Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Tun U Ba Bar at Law	Public Prosecutor Moulmein
Eusoof, Khan Sahib M, Bar at Law	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay
Lutter, Henry Millard, V D	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and also Public Prosecutor Kyaukse District
Mitter, L K, B I	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon
Bourne, G C, I C S	Registrar Original Side, High Court Rangoon,
Goldsmith, W S	

BURMA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd

McNeil, J, ICS	Deputy Registrar General Department
U Saw Sein (B)	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon
Sein L Hoke B A, B L	First Deputy Registrar
Kirkham, G P, B SC, B L	Second Deputy Registrar
Kyan L Hone, B L	3rd Deputy Registrar
Thein U Ba (5)	Assistant Registrar, Original Side
Khin, Daw Me Me, B L	Assistant Registrar, Original Side
Kha, U	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side
Monteiro, R P W, B L	Assistant Registrar, Original Side (On leave)
Singh S Arjan, Bar at Law	Do (Officiating)

Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Stone, The Hon Sir Gilbert, Kt, Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Grille, The Hon Mr Justice Frederick Louis, M A (Cantab) Bar at Law ICS	Puisne Judge
Niyogi, The Hon Mr Justice M Bhawanishankar, M A I I M, C I E	Do
Pollock, The Hon Mr Justice Ronald Evelyn, B A (Cantab) Bar at Law, ICS	Do
Guer, The Hon Mr Justice Harold George, M A (Aberd) Bar at Law, ICS	Do
Bosc, The Hon Mr Justice Vivian, B A, LL B (Cantab) Bar at Law	Do
Hemeon, C R, ICS	Legal Remembrancer
McCoy, V N, B SC, LL B	Assistant Legal Remembrancer
Burgess Geoffrey, M A (Cantab), ICS	Registrar
Norwankar, Keshoo Raghunath, B A, LL B	Deputy Registrar
Mehra, Vijal Shankar	Do

N-W Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Almond, J, ICS	Judicial Commissioner
Mr Ahmad Khan, Qazi K B, B A, LL B	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Narayan Das, L	Registrar

Punjab Judicial Department.

Young The Hon ble Sir, J Douglas, B A (Cantab) Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Addison The Hon ble Sir James, J, M A, B SC, (Aberd) ICS	Judge, High Court
Ichhind, The Hon ble Mr Justice Bakhshi, M A, LL B, (Pb)	Do
Coldstream, The Hon ble Mr Justice John, B A (Oxon) ICS	Do
Tal Tal, The Hon ble Mr Justice Rai Bahadur, B A, II B (Pb)	Do
Dilip Singh, The Hon ble Mr Justice Kanwar, B A (Pb), Bar at Law	Do
Monroe The Hon ble Mr Justice J H, B A, LL B (Dublin), KC, Bar at Law	Do
Skemp, The Hon ble Mr Justice F W, M A (Manchester) ICS	Do
Bhude The Hon ble Mr Justice M V, B A (Bombay and Cantab) ICS	Do
Abdul Rashid The Hon ble Mr Justice, M A (Cantab) Bar at Law	Additional Judge, High Court
Din Muhammad, The Hon ble Mr Justice Khan Bahadur M A, II B (Punjab)	Do
Blucker, Mr H A C, B A (Cantab), ICS	Registrar
Webb, Mr Kenneth Cameron	Deputy Registrar
Ranjit Rai, Lala B A Hons LL B (Pb)	Assistant Registrar
evenette, Mr George Bertram Charles	Assistant Deputy Registrar

United Provinces Judicial Department

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Sulaiman, The Hon ble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt, M A, LL D, Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Thom, The Hon ble Mr Justice John Gibb, M A, LL B, D S O M C	Puisne Judge
Namat Ullah, The Hon ble Mr Justice, B A, LL B	Puisne Judge (Granted leave from April 14th to May 13th 1937 with High Court's vacation from May 14th to July 25th 1937)
Bennet, The Hon ble Mr Justice Edward, B A, LL D, Bar at Law, J P, I C S	Puisne Judge
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon ble Mr Justice, B A, LL B	Do
Harries, The Hon ble Mr Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar at Law	Do
Rachpal Singh, The Hon ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur (Bar at Law)	Puisne Judge (On leave for 1 month and 9 days from April 5th to May 13 1937)
Collister, The Hon ble Mr Justice Harold James, J P, I C S	Puisne Judge (Granted 2 months and 16 days leave from July 26th in continuation of High Court's vacation from May 14 to July 25 1937)
Allsop, The Hon ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whittlessea, J P, I C S	Puisne Judge
Bajpai, The Hon ble Mr Justice Uma Shankar, M A, LL B	Do
Ganga Nath, The Hon ble Mr Justice, B A, LL B, Rai Bahadur,	Do
Joshi, Dr Lachmi Dat, Rai Bahadur, B Sc, LL D, Bar at Law	Registrar (Offg) (Granted leave)
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis, M B I	Deputy Registrar officiate as Registrar
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Assistant Registrar
Muhammad Ismail, Khin Bahadur Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Wah Ullah, Dr M, M A, B C L, LL D, Bar at Law	Asstt Government Advocate
Shankar Saran, M A (Oxon), Bar at Law	Government Pleader
Mukharyi, Benoy Kumar, M A, LL B	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad, B A, LL B	Assistant Law Reporter
Carleton, Capt K O, M A (Edin) Bar at Law, M I C	Administrator General and Official Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

King, The Hon ble Sir Carleton Moss, C I E, J P, I C S	On leave upto October 21st 1937
Srivastava, The Hon ble Mr Justice Bisheshwar Nath, B A, LL B, O B E	Acting Chief Judge
Nanavutty, The Hon ble Mr Justice Frach Manekshah, B A, I C S	Judge
Thomas, The Hon ble Mr Justice George Hector, Bar at Law	Do
Za ul Hasan, The Hon ble Mr Justice, Khan Bahadur, B A	Do
Smith, The Hon ble Mr Justice Harold Gordan, J P, I C S	Acting Judge
Muhammad Baqar, Sheikh, B A, LL B	Registrar
Phillips, Samuel	Deputy Registrar
Gupta, H S, Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar at Law	Asstt Government Advocate
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, Babu, B A, LL B	Law Reporter

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

Administrations	Number of Suits instituted										Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Total Number of Suits instituted	Total Value of Suits				
	Value not exceeding Rs 10		Value Rs 10 to Rs 50		Value Rs 50 to Rs 100		Value Rs 100 to Rs 500		Value Rs 500 to Rs 1,000					Value Rs 1,000 to Rs 5,000		Value above Rs 5,000	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)							
1 Bengal	147,201	403,190	171,777	152,565	12,880	8,102	1,840	543	898,098	Rs 15,49,58,530							
2 Bihar and Orissa	45,174	94,902	42,914	49,698	6,269	3,772	842	168	243,732	5,93,22,843							
3 United Provinces	6,093	62,938	54,627	78,437	10,109	7,905	1,887	70	221,966	9,06,47,081							
4 Punjab	9,052	42,723	48,675	83,351	15,341	7,013	1,058	348	201,561	6,89,33,682							
5 Delhi	2,461	2,470	1,851	3,707	452	436	140		9,302	68,70,136							
6 North West Frontier Province	1,934	4,685	3,042	5,922	875	636	148		17,832	50,50,529							
7 Burma	1,328	10,817	8,677	15,483	2,332	1,876	512	559	41,584	2,07,80,610							
8 Central Provinces and Berar	8,784	44,597	27,510	35,339	5,062	4,236	847	1	126,376	3,87,13,408							
9 Assam	4,049	19,353	10,421	12,210	1,320	561	92	76	48,082	75,57,494							
10 Ajmer Merwara	1,156	3,232	1,891	2,764	154	66	7	27	9,297	10,67,314							
11 Coorg	130	796	477	378	41	35	9		1,866	3,39,067							
12 Madras	76,374	243,797	74,439	117,007	15,704	11,519	1,785	795	541,400	9,35,40,830							
13 Bombay	14,190	69,831	47,341	69,994	11,985	7,750	1,163	4,085	226,324(a)	6,66,82,664							
14 British Baluchistan	96	335	143	125	17	15	2	29	762	1,13,430							
TOTAL, 1934	315,810	1,003,666	494,285	626,970	82,541	53,922	10,292	6,701	2,594,187*	61,45,77,927							
TOTALS	1933	322,488	1,062,736	536,643	696,044	92,433	59,755	11,309	6,217	2,787,635*	80,74,21,507						
	1932	302,210	1,005,314	522,324	702,823	95,836	64,483	11,890	6,406	2,711,806*	70,78,89,810						
	1931	288,061	940,961	496,126	674,531	94,823	63,956	11,640	5,779	2,576,207*	67,03,80,330						
	1930	270,296	882,004	491,899	678,699	96,106	66,296	12,373	5,613	2,504,086*	69,61,73,948						
	1929	272,604	869,581	488,856	690,635	99,280	69,898	12,990	6,307	2,510,151*	70,50,07,505						
1928	255,191	830,343	480,340	677,267	97,800	70,303	13,217	6,815	2,431,276	70,09,43,759							
1927	258,452	811,721	458,360	639,470	93,715	67,539	12,682	7,216	2,349,155	72,50,41,516							
1926	246,508	791,116	430,346	603,587	90,602	64,441	12,756	7,582	2,246,938	82,46,99,560							
1925	259,430	849,294	471,970	644,536	102,751	66,737	12,777	7,761	2,415,356	71,39,35,486							

* Details not given of 5,628 Bombay suits in 1925, 4,899 in 1926, 4,581 in 1927, 4,047 in 1928, 3,693 in 1929, 3,785 in 1930, 3,304 in 1931, 2,829 in 1932 and 2,790 in 1933

(a) Excludes 2,650 suits of Superior Courts

(b) 2 suits instituted in the court of one Hon'y. Munshi

(c) Includes 800 suits not shown in details

(d) 10 " the records of which have been destroyed by fire

THE INDIAN POLICE

Origins—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence. In 1850 the principle of full time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861. An Act for the Regulation of Police, which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned subject only "to the general control" of the Governor General.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary, and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D S P.

The D S P is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Inspector General of Police, and Home Department. Generally speaking, the D S P has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C I D—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux.

Headquarters and Armed Police—At the chief town of each District the D S P has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D S P are taught drill, deportment and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 303 service rifles. At most headquarters but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are Thana and Thanadar. It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are cognisable by the police. The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited and investigated. A non cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is generally a junior pleader, engaged by Government to conduct police cases in the lower courts. Cases committed

to the Sessions are conducted by the Public Prosecutor or one of his Assistants, and the reports of these officers and the comments of the judge are a means for the D S P to know whether his Thanadars are doing their work properly

Out-Posts—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile, the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion—Ordinarily the constable may aspire to become a jamadar, or with ability and luck, a Police Station Officer or even Inspector. The directly recruited matriculate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector General. The direct Assistant Superintendent whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendship and has chances of D I G after 25 years service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund.

Presidency Police—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court. The Criminal Procedure Code of India is superseded in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs 200 fine summarily, i.e., without formal record of proceedings, and if only whipping or fine up to Rs 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

Round Figures—The process of reorganisation and retrenchment goes on ceaselessly, annual administration reports for the ten major provinces and four minor administrations appeared tardily, and there are no unified statistics for the police of India and Burma. The following figures are therefore merely to be regarded at approximations, giving a general idea of the numbers of police and the volume of work put through yearly.—There are about 25 000 Military Police chiefly in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and these cost about one crore. The maintenance of them is a departure from the principles laid down by the 1860 Commission and the 1861 Act.

Provincial Police including Burma total about 200,000 and cost eleven and a half crores or an average of over one crore per major Province.

There are about 10,000 Thanads or Police Stations which annually investigate from five to six thousand murders, four thousand dacoities, twenty-five thousand cattle thefts, one hundred and seventy thousand ordinary thefts and as many burglaries. They place on trial every year about three quarters of a million persons, of whom about half a million or more are convicted. The jail population of India, which is over a hundred thousand consists of many habituals who on release proceed to prey on the public until such time as the police again secure their conviction and incarceration.

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work, and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable crime —

Administrations	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	
Bengal	6 096	221,215	196,184	183,914	12 270	9 05	
Bihar and Orissa	2 511	43 197	26 286	18,572	7 714	4 971	
United Provinces	10,366	137,169	103,196	91,571	11,825	16 0 2	
Punjab	9 361	54 184	74,702	48 161	26,536	13 117	
North-West Frontier Province	1,718	10,805	12,543	8,004	4 539	1,002	
Burma	5,586	74,283	70,769	48,117	22,652	4,457	
Central Provinces and Berar	3 503	42 182	24 574	14,759	5,075	4 749	
Assam	1,323	15,644	10 094	6,261	3 833	2 160	
Ajmer-Merwara	603	7,356	5,245	5 072	173	587	
Coorg	181	522	549	240	157	15	
Madras	17,090	283 518	277,435	260,546	16,889	7 486	
Bombay	9,039	148,632	152 737	131,231	21,506	13,147	
Baluchistan	239	5 835	5,608	5 229	377	287	
Delhi	3 226	11,813	12,626	9,761	2 865	1 578	
TOTAL, 1934	70,842	1 060,340	972,548	831,433	136,211	78 870	
TOTALS	1933	74,340	1,005,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	78 11
	1932	73 455	955,993	883,696	733,171	146,010	78 096
	1931	63,396	938 041	819,382	670,885	144,723	83 960
	1930	70,759	898 977	795,456	657,044	134,176	78,300
	1929	67,540	1 018,522	867 949	730,459	134,529	71,245
	1928	63,079	941 955	797,866	661,755	133,268	68,233
	1927	57,680	886,675	738,856	602,956	132,313	63,550
	1926	57,412	858,777	711,493	582,346	126,215	61 607
	1925	56,554	877,780	712,697	578,908	176,428	56,369

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES

Cases

Administrations	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity		Murder		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft		Ordinary Theft		House trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit an Offence	
	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained
Bengal	2,264	901	648	79	7,259	1,964	1,338	233	1,006	500	20,140	4,699	33,839	2,632
Calcutta	139	91	25	6	638	245	4	3	15	11	3,442	1,202	569	253
Suburbs	1,48	475	374	57	4,358	1,066	435	76	672	310	13,168	3,150	18,416	1,621
Bihar and Orissa	2,382	973	1,011	277	8,198	2,142	801	270	3,816	771	17,605	3,708	34,274	4,099
United Provinces	2,229	734	924	416	9,867	3,507	1,311	66	3,603	1,225	7,650	2,574	18,564	3,535
Punjab	72	25	19	6	308	93	6	4	59	30	793	228	560	103
Dahli	253	92	502	149	2,536	1,393	54	14	273	68	1,290	389	2,398	316
N-West Frontier Province	617	459	1,022	206	12,311	5,263	660	237	4,391	1,409	12,051	4,070	9,339	3,528
Burma	47	24	32	7	1,624	303	30	2	1,034	380	9,110	2,708	977	186
Rangoon	769	332	316	151	3,666	1,497	39	2			21,218	2,675	9,294	1,709
Central Provinces and Berar	908	234	107	25	2,136	658	82	35	256	117	5,529	1,089	7,802	713
Assam	8	2	6	1	67	7	2	16	16	5	141	33	103	24
Coorg	1,918	619	1,195	278	7,292	1,911	310	37	3,643	1,548	18,041	5,129	9,756	2,203
Madras	1,294	43	617	275	6,299	2,071	206	57	2,333	1,016	9,585	3,940	10,820	2,280
Bombay	78	45	43	11	1,014	462	(a)				3,344	1,119	1,063	189
Bombay Town and Island	17	12	8	5	95	27	2	1	1	7	394	133	244	59
Baluchistan	25	10	20	3	237	42	19		133	22	1,390	314	820	104
Ajmer Merwara														
TOTAL, 1934	14,510	5,263	6,869	1,952	67,946	22,941	4,170	1,042	21,315	7,419	138,921	35,180	158,864	23,554
1933	15,253	5,791	6,827	2,029	67,983	23,044	4,679	1,267	20,256	7,008	136,758	33,871	156,242	22,568
1932	17,464	7,004	7,329	2,025	67,347	21,850	6,594	1,810	22,122	6,339	138,863	33,471	167,939	22,693
1931	17,095	6,892	7,833	1,980	65,739	20,769	9,823	1,388	24,440	7,861	163,641	32,616	166,481	21,033
1930	16,579	7,804	6,762	1,785	61,303	20,405	4,838	716	25,179	7,782	141,693	34,368	165,582	21,451
1929	15,752	5,400	6,422	1,871	64,438	19,033	3,223	779	27,196	8,573	152,948	37,527	171,880	22,596
1928	15,752	5,400	6,451	1,896	64,799	19,348	3,238	718	27,445	8,498	151,089	36,729	168,990	23,347
1927	15,070	5,345	6,451	1,896	64,799	19,348	3,238	718	27,445	8,498	151,089	36,729	168,990	23,347
1926	14,070	5,345	6,257	1,785	62,011	18,506	3,600	776	25,456	7,942	154,032	38,044	168,746	22,429
1925	14,737	5,048	6,227	1,758	58,986	17,295	3,450	746	28,652	7,539	152,353	37,329	169,611	21,786
1924	13,113	3,207	5,939	1,629	57,791	15,818	3,670	719	24,381	7,539	156,403	38,177	180,123	21,690

* Includes figures "for cattle theft"

(a) Conviction obtained with regard to one case which was pending from previous year

JAILS

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment, secondly, district jails at the headquarters of districts, and thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock ups" for under trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General, he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in October 1915, says—"The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Superintendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders."

The Jails Committee—Since the introduction of the reformed constitution the maintenance of the Indian Prisons falls within the sphere of provincial Governments and is subject

to all India legislation. The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain General lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation, of recruiting a better class of warders, of providing education for prisoners, and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders, the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents, and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformatory side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners, the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star class system, and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed as for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles, the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases, and the number is steadily falling. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting "exquisite torture." Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid

warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 on wards in the Thana Jail.

Juvenile Prisoners—As regards 'youthful offenders'—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18, discharge after admonition, delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit and whipping by way of school discipline.

The question of the treatment of young adult prisoners has in recent years received much attention. Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore ineligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider schemes for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable progress has been made in this direction. In 1905 a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar jail in Bombay. In 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal, in 1909 the Muktia jail in Burma and the Tanjore jail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and juvenile adult convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces and in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District jail, which is now worked on Borstal lines. Other measures had previously been taken in some cases a special reformatory system for juvenile adults had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade and Borstal enclosures had been established in some jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those cities much remains to be done.

Reformatory Schools—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the

Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670 671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences—The sentence of every long term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non habitual and two thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that henceforth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons who would alter the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. The effect up to date has been to introduce a completely new outlook on life into the settlement but it is still too soon to appreciate its potentialities. It has recently been found necessary to send to the Andamans certain convicts either sentenced to transportation for life or to long terms of rigorous imprisonment for permanent incarceration in the Cellular Jail. Such prisoners will not be released and allowed to go into the settlement and its development will in no way be affected by their presence.

Criminal Tribes—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first as-

certaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years ending 1934 are shown in the following table —

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Jail population of all classes on 1st January	1,56,753	1,65,778	1,54,871	1,63,298	1,37,129
Admissions during the year	741,942	756,344	896,876	739,840	771,187
Aggregate	898,695	922,122	1,051,747	903,138	908,316
Discharged during the year from all causes	740,893	765,369	885,949	748,266	744,946
Jail population on 31st December	1,57,802	1,56,753	1,65,798	1,54,872	1,63,370
Convict population on 1st January	1,81,977	1,39,705	1,26,580	1,36,552	1,16,184
Admissions during the year	2,20,871	2,25,100	2,67,289	2,07,568	2,23,538
Aggregate	3,32,848	3,64,805	3,93,819	3,44,120	3,39,722
Released during the year	2,15,011	2,26,175	2,17,648	2,16,807	1,96,996
Transported beyond seas	1,113	1,342	1,402	1,685	1,509
Casualties, &c	2,632	2,592	2,395	2,503	2,541
Convict population on 31st December	1,32,686	1,31,981	1,39,708	1,26,580	1,38,552

More than one-half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1934 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, over 1,80,000 out of 2,21,000 were returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners was 14, the same as in the preceding year, while the number of youthful offenders fell from 382 to 245. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted to jails in 1932 to 1934 —

Nature and Length of Sentence	1934	1933	1932
Not exceeding one month	52,890	45,954	43,196
Above one month and not exceeding six months	84,942	93,007	1,20,656
" six months " " one year	42,531	44,020	54,253
" one year " " five years	32,059	33,121	38,673
" five years " " ten "	4,801	5,087	5,598
Exceeding ten years	473	463	705
Transportation beyond seas—			
(a) for life	1,848	1,929	2,348
(b) for a term	63	96	94
Sentenced to death	1,293	1,415	1,648

The total daily average population for 1934 was 1,29,441, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 202, and by Superintendents 1,13,954. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 1,33,750, 227 and 1,26,719, respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments decreased from 267 to 180. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without cellular confinement) was prescribed was 3,878 as compared with 4,153 in the preceding year.

Total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,70,37,505 to Rs. 1,60,97,998 while total cash earnings increased from Rs. 20,16,245 to Rs. 20,53,904, there was consequently a decrease of Rs. 9,77,166 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate per mille increased from 10.80 in 1933 to 11.97 in 1934. The admissions to hospital were lower, and the ratio of daily average number of sick per mille of average strength fell from 21.57 to 20.83.

The Laws of 1936

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BY

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The Indian Finance Act—This Act continues for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes imposed under the Indian Finance Act 1935, which would otherwise cease to have effect from April 1, 1936. It also abolishes the income tax on incomes of Rs 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs 2,000 and reduces the surcharges on income tax and super tax. S 2 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding salt duty. The duty of Rs 140 per mound on salt remains liable to the additional duty imposed under s 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931. S 3 continues for a further period of one year of the present inland postage rates with the following alteration—The weight of a letter to be carried for one anna is raised from half a tola to one tola. The rate for every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola is half an anna. S 4 continues for a further period of one year of the existing rates of income tax and super tax with the following alterations—(a) Income tax on income of less than Rs 2,000 falling under heading A in Part I of Schedule II is abolished. (b) The surcharges of income tax and super tax are reduced from one sixth to one twelfth. S 4(4) provides that incomes from salaries and interest on securities should be finally taxed for purposes of income tax and not super tax at the rates applicable to a total income of like amount which was in force at the time when the taxation at source on these incomes took place. A similar provision is made for purposes of dividends under sub s (1) or sub s (3) of s 45 in respect of dividends declared in the year ending 31st March, 1936, or of payments made in the said year of salaries or of interest on securities.

1 The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Act—The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor General in Council on November 18, 1935, in pursuance of the obligations imposed on India as a signatory of the covenant of the League of Nations by Article 16 thereof, to prohibit the making of certain loans and credits. The terms of the Ordinance, under s 72 of the Government of India Act, expire six months after its promulgation and the present Act replaces it by legislation. S 2 prohibits the making or issuing of any loan to or for the benefit of (i) the Government of any Italian territory, or (ii) any person of whatever nationality resident in any such territory, or (iii) any person wherever resident, being a body corporate incorporated under the law of any such territory. S 3 prescribes the penalty for contravening the above provisions, which is imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or fine or both. S 6 empowers the Governor General in Council to repeal this law by notification in the Gazette of India.

2 The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act—This Act continues the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, for two more years, subject to a reduction of the rate of duty to one and a half annas.

3 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act—Since the passing of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1865 circumstances have greatly altered and to some extent there has also been a change in the sentiments and views of the Parsi community. A necessity for some change in the law was felt for years and the Parsi Central Association took up the question in 1923 and appointed a Sub Committee to suggest amendments. The Sub Committee submitted a report which the Association got printed and circulated for opinion to most other Parsi Associations as well as prominent members of the community both in Bombay and outside. Many suggestions were made in the press on the platform by associations and individuals and these were fully considered by the Trustees of the Bombay Parsi Punchayet and the Association. The present Act is the result.

The Act extends to the whole of British India and in respect of Parsi subjects of His Majesty to the whole of India. The Governor General in Council is authorised to direct that the provisions of this Act relating to the constitution and powers of Parsi Matrimonial Courts and to appeals from the decisions and orders of such Courts shall apply with such modifications as may be specified in respect of territories in India beyond the limits of British India [s 1(2)]. S 2 defines certain words and phrases used in the Act. To desert means to desert the other party to a marriage without reasonable cause and without the consent or against the will, of such party. Grievous hurt means—(a) emasculation, (b) permanent privation of the sight of either eye, (c) permanent privation of the hearing of either ear, (d) privation of any member or joint, (e) destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint, (f) permanent disfigurement of the head or face, or (g) any hurt which endangers life. 'Parsi' means a Parsi Zoroastrian and 'priest' means a Parsi priest and includes Dastur and Mobed. S 3 sets forth the requisites to the validity of Parsi marriages, the contracting parties must not be related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity set forth in Schedule I to the Act, the marriage must be solemnised according to the Parsi form of ceremony called Ashirvad by a priest in the presence of two Parsi witnesses other than such priest and in the case of any Parsi who has not completed the age of twenty-one years, the consent of his or her father or guardian must be previously obtained to such marriage. Under s 4 no Parsi (whether such Parsi has changed his or her religion or

domicile or not) can contract any marriage under this Act or any other law in the lifetime of his or her wife or husband whether a Parsi or not, except after his or her lawful divorce from such wife or husband or after his or her marriage with such wife or husband has lawfully been declared null and void or dissolved and if the marriage was contracted with such wife or husband under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1869, or under this Act (except after a divorce declaration or dissolution as aforesaid under either of the said Acts) a marriage contracted contrary to the above provisions will be void. S 6 provides penalties for the offence of bigamy. Under s 6 every marriage contracted under the Act must immediately on the solemnization thereof be certified by the officiating priest in the form contained in Schedule II to the Act. The certificate must be signed by the said priest, the contracting parties, or their fathers or guardians when they have not completed the age of twenty-one years, and two witnesses present at the marriage, and the priest must thereupon send such certificate together with a fee of two rupees to be paid by the husband to the Registrar of the place at which such marriage is solemnised. The Registrar on receipt of the certificate and fee must enter the certificate in a register kept by him for that purpose. S 8 provides for the registrar of marriage to be open for public inspection and for obtaining certified extracts from it. S 11 prescribes the penalty for solemnising marriage contrary to s 4, the punishment being simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both. S 12 prescribes the penalty for the priest's neglect of the requirements of s 6, the punishment being simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both. Under s 13 the penalty for omitting to subscribe and attest the certificate is a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. Ss 14 to 16 prescribe various penalties for making or signing or attesting a false certificate, for failing to register a certificate and for secreting, destroying or altering the register. Under s 17 a marriage contracted under this Act will not be deemed to be invalid solely by reason of the fact that it was not certified under s 6 or that the certificate was not sent to the Registrar or that the certificate was defective, irregular or incorrect.

Under s 18 for the purpose of hearing suits under this Act a special Court will be constituted in each of the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in such other places in the territories of the several local Governments as such Governments respectively think fit. The Court so constituted in each of the Presidency towns will be entitled the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay as the case may be. The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court will be continuous with the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court, or such other Judge of the same Court as the Chief Justice will from time to time appoint, will be the Judge of such Matrimonial Court and in the trial of cases under this Act, he will be guided by seven delegates. S 20

provides for the constitution of Parsi District Matrimonial Courts at places other than Presidency towns. Under s 24 the Local Government will appoint persons to be delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under this Act after giving the local Parsis an opportunity of expressing their opinion. The persons so appointed will be Parsis; their names will be published in the local official Gazette and their number within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court will not be more than thirty, and in districts beyond such limits not more than twenty. Under s 25 the term of office of a delegate will be ten years but he will be eligible for re-appointment for the like term or terms. The Local Government is empowered to appoint a new delegate in place of one who has died or has completed his term of office or is desirous of relinquishing his office or refuses or becomes incapable or unfit to act or ceases to be a Parsi or is convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code or other law for the time being in force or is adjudged insolvent. The delegates selected to aid in adjudication of suits under the Act will be taken under the orders of the presiding Judge of the Court in due rotation from the delegates appointed by the Local Government. Each party to the suit is entitled without cause assigned to challenge any three of the delegates attending the Court before such delegates are selected and no delegate so challenged will be selected (s 27). Under s 28 illegal practitioners entitled to practise in a High Court are entitled to practise in any Court constituted under this act and all legal practitioners entitled to practise in a District Court are entitled to practise in any Parsi District Matrimonial Court constituted under this act. All suits instituted under the Act must be brought in the Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant resides at the time of the institution of the suit. When the defendant has at such time left British India such suit must be brought in the Court at the place where the plaintiff and defendant last resided together. A suit may also be brought in the Court at the place where the plaintiff resides or at the place where the plaintiff and the defendant last resided together. If such Court, after recording its reasons in writing grants leave to do so (s 29).

Under s 30 in any case in which consummation of the marriage is from natural causes impossible such marriage may, at the instance of either party thereto be declared to be null and void. If a husband or wife has been continually absent from his or her wife or husband for the space of seven years and has not been heard of as being alive within that time by those persons who would have naturally heard of him or her had he or she been alive the marriage of such husband or wife may at the instance of either party thereto, be dissolved (s 31). S 32 deals with the grounds for divorce. Any married person may sue for divorce on any one or more of the following grounds, namely:— (a) that the marriage has not been consummated within one year after its solemnization owing to the wilful refusal of the defendant to consummate; (b) that the defendant at the time of the marriage was of unsound mind and has been habitually so up to the date of the suit; divorce will not be granted on this ground

unless the plaintiff (1) was ignorant of the fact at the time of the marriage, and (2) has filed the suit within three years from the date of the marriage, (c) that the defendant was at the time of marriage pregnant by some person other than the plaintiff, divorce will not be granted on this ground unless (1) the plaintiff was at the time of the marriage ignorant of the fact alleged, (2) the suit has been filed within two years of the date of marriage, and (3) marital intercourse has not taken place after the plaintiff came to know of the fact. (d) that the defendant has since the marriage committed adultery or fornication or bigamy or rape or an unnatural offence, divorce will not be granted on this ground if the suit has been filed more than two years after the plaintiff came to know of the fact, (e) that the defendant has since the marriage voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the plaintiff or has infected the plaintiff with venereal disease, or where the defendant is the husband, has compelled the wife to submit herself to prostitution, divorce will not be granted on this ground if the suit has been filed more than two years (i) after the infliction of the grievous hurt or (ii) after the plaintiff came to know of the infection, or (iii) after the last act of compulsory prostitution. (f) that the defendant is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or more for an offence as defined in the Indian Penal Code, divorce will not be granted on this ground unless the defendant has prior to the filing of the suit undergone at least one year's imprisonment out of the said period. (g) that the defendant has deserted the plaintiff for at least three years, (h) that a decree or order for judicial separation has been passed against the defendant or an order has been passed against the defendant by a Magistrate awarding separate maintenance to the plaintiff and the parties have not had marital intercourse for three years or more since such decree or order. (i) that the defendant has failed to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights for a year or more, and (j) that the defendant has ceased to be a Parsi, divorce will not be granted on this ground if the suit has been filed more than two years after the plaintiff came to know of the fact. Under s. 34 any married person may sue for judicial separation on any of the grounds for which such person could have filed a suit for divorce, or on the ground that the defendant has been guilty of such cruelty to him or her or their children or has used such personal violence, or has behaved in such a way as to render it in the judgment of the Court improper to compel him or her to live with the defendant. Under s. 36 where a husband has deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with his wife, or where a wife has deserted or without lawful cause ceased to cohabit with her husband, the party so deserted or with whom cohabitation has so ceased may sue for restitution of his or her conjugal rights. Under s. 38 no suit can be brought to enforce any marriage or any contract arising out of any marriage, if at the date of the institution of the suit the husband is under sixteen years or the wife under twenty years. S. 39 deals with alimony *pendente lite*. If the wife has not an independent income sufficient for her support and the necessary

expenses of the suit, the Court on the application of the wife, may order the husband to pay her monthly or weekly during the suit a sum not exceeding one fifth of her husband's net income. S. 40 deals with permanent alimony. The Court may, at the time of passing any decree under the Act or subsequently on application made to it (a) order the husband to secure to the wife while she remains chaste and unmarried a gross sum or a monthly or periodical payment of money for a term not exceeding her life and for that purpose may require a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties or (b) make such monthly payments to the wife for her maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable. In case any such order is not obeyed by her husband it may be enforced in the manner provided for the execution of decrees and orders under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and the husband may be sued by any person supplying the wife with necessities during the time of such disobedience for the price of the necessities. Under s. 43 a suit preferred under the Act must be tried with closed doors if either of the parties so desires. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 19 or s. 20 if in a trial in a Parsi Matrimonial Court not less than five delegates have attended throughout the proceedings, the trial is not rendered invalid by reason of the absence during any part thereof of the other delegates. Under s. 46 in suits under the Act all questions of law and procedure must be determined by the presiding Judge, the decision on the facts must be the decision of the majority of the delegates before whom the case is tried, where such delegates are equally divided in opinion the decision on the facts will be the decision of the presiding Judge. S. 47 provides for an appeal to the High Court from the decision of any Court established under the Act on the ground of the decision being contrary to some law or usage having the force of law or of a substantial error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case which may have produced error or defect in decision of the case upon the merits. Such an appeal must be instituted within three months after the decision appealed from has been pronounced. Under s. 48 when the time limited for appealing against any decree granting a divorce or annulling or dissolving a marriage has expired and no appeal has been presented against such decree or when an appeal has been dismissed or when in the result of any appeal a divorce has been granted or a marriage has been declared to be annulled or dissolved it will be lawful for the respective parties to marry again. Under s. 49 the Court may from time to time pass such interim orders and make such provisions in the final decree as it may deem just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of the children under the age of sixteen years, the marriage of whose parents is the subject of the suit. In any case in which the Court has pronounced a decree of divorce or judicial separation for adultery of the wife and if it is made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property (either in possession or reversion) the Court may order such settlement as it thinks reasonable to make of any part of the property not exceeding one half of it, for the benefit of the children of the

marriage or any of them (s 50) Under s 52 (2) a Parsi who has contracted a marriage under the earlier Act or under the present Act, even though such a person has changed his or her religion or domicile so long as the Parsi Marriage subsists he or she cannot contract another marriage under any other law

4 The Payment of Wages Act—In 1926 the Government of India addressed Local Governments with a view to ascertain the position with regard to the delays which occurred in payment of wages to persons employed in industry, and the practice of imposing fines upon them. The investigations revealed the existence of abuses in both directions, and the material collected was placed before the Royal Commission on Labour which was appointed in 1929. The commission collected further evidence on the subject, and the results of their examination, with their recommendations were embodied in a report. The Government of India re-examined the subject in the light of the Commission's Report and the present Act is the result.

The Act applies only to the payment of wages to persons receiving less than Rs 200 per mensem. It applies to the payment of wages to persons employed in any factory and to persons employed (otherwise than in a factory) upon any railway by a railway administration or, either directly or through a subcontractor by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway administration [s 1(4) & (6)]. S 2 defines certain words and phrases used in the Act. Industrial establishment means (a) any tramway or motor omnibus service (b) dock, wharf or jetty, (c) inland steam vessel, (d) mine, quarry or oil field, (e) plantation, (f) workshop or other establishment in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured, with a view to their use, transport or sale. Plantation means any estate which is maintained for the purpose of growing cinchona, rubber, coffee or tea, and on which twenty-five or more persons are employed for that purpose. Wages does not include (a) the value of any house accommodation supply of light, water, medical attendance or other amenity or of any service excluded by general or special order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government, (b) any contribution paid by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund, (c) any travelling allowance, or the value of any travelling concession, (d) any sum paid to the person employed to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment or (e) any gratuity payable on discharge. Under s 3 the employer is responsible for the payment of wages to persons employed by him. In the case of persons employed (otherwise than by a contractor) in factories, in industrial establishments and upon railways, the person named as the manager of the factory, the person responsible to the employer for the supervision and control of the industrial establishment and the person nominated by the railway administration on this behalf are respectively responsible for such payment. Under s 4 every person responsible for the payment of wages must fix wage periods. A wage period must not exceed one month. Under s 5 (1) the wages of every person employed in any

railway, factory or industrial establishment in which less than one thousand persons are employed must be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage-period in respect of which the wages are payable and the wages of persons employed in any other railway, factory or industrial establishment must be paid before the expiry of the tenth day. Where the employment of any person is terminated by the employer the wages earned by him must be paid before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment was terminated. All payments of wages must be made on a working day. Under s 6 all wages must be paid in current coin or currency notes. S 7(2) enumerates the types of permissible deductions which may be made from the wages, namely (a) fines, (b) deductions for absence from duty, (c) deductions for damage or loss in respect of goods entrusted to an employed person for custody, or money for which he is required to account, (d) deductions for house accommodation supplied by the employer, (e) deductions for amenities and services supplied by the employer—services does not include the supply of tools and raw materials required for the purpose of employment, (f) deductions on account of advances and adjustment of over payment of wages, (g) deductions of income tax payable by the employed person, (h) deductions required to be made by order of a Court or other authority, (i) deductions on account of payments to certain Provident Funds and (j) to certain co-operative credit Societies. Under s 8 fines can be imposed only for acts or omissions specified in a regular notice exhibited on the premises in which the employment is carried on. The total amount of fine which may be imposed in any one wage period must not exceed an amount equal to half an anna in the rupee of the wages payable in respect of that wage period. No fine can be imposed on any employed person who is under the age of fifteen years. Every fine is deemed to be imposed on the day of the act or omission and it cannot be recovered by instalments or after the expiry of sixty days from its imposition. S 14 deals with the appointment of Inspectors for the purposes of the Act. An Inspector so appointed is authorised to enter on any premises and make such examination of any document relating to the payment of wages and take on the spot such evidence of any person as he may deem necessary. S 15 deals with the appointment of a special authority to deal with all claims arising out of deductions from the wages, or delay in payment of wages. Application for such a claim must be presented within six months from the date on which the deduction was made or from the date on which the payment was to be made. The authority constituted under this section is empowered to order the payment to the claimant of the sum wrongfully withheld plus compensation up to ten times that sum in the case of deductions, and rupees ten per head in the case of delay. No direction for the payment of compensation can be made in the case of delayed wages if the delay was due to (a) bona fide error or bona fide dispute as to the amount payable to the employed person, or (b) the occurrence of an emergency or the existence of exceptional circumstances or (c) the

failure of the employed person to apply for or accept payment. A penalty not exceeding fifty rupees payable to the employer is prescribed for an application which is either malicious or vexatious. S 17 provides for an appeal against a direction made under s 15 within thirty days of the date of the direction (a) by the employer if the total sum directed to be paid exceeds three hundred rupees, or (b) by an employed person if the total amount of wages claimed exceeds fifty rupees. S 20 prescribes penalties for offences under the Act which may extend to fine up to five hundred rupees. S 21 provides for prosecutions on account of infringements of the law, such prosecutions cannot be instituted unless the application presented under s 15 has been granted wholly or in part and the authority appointed under the latter section or the appellate Court considers such prosecutions warranted. Under s 28 no Court can entertain any suit for the recovery of wages or of any deduction from wages in so far as the sum claimed (a) forms the subject of an application under s 15 or (b) has formed the subject of a direction under s 15 in favour of the plaintiff, or (c) has been adjudged in any proceeding under s 15, not to be owed to the plaintiff or (d) could have been recovered by an application under s 15. Under s 23 any contract or agreement, whether made before or after the commencement of the Act, whereby an employed person relinquishes any right conferred by the Act is rendered null and void in so far as it purports to deprive him of such right.

5 The Decrees and Orders Validating Act—Clause 12 of the Letters Patent of the Bombay High Court which is identical in terms with clause 12 of the Letters Patent of the Madras and Calcutta High Courts and corresponds to clause 10 of the Letters Patent of the Rangoon High Court has been variously interpreted by the several High Courts, and the question of amending the clause is under consideration. The present Act obviates in the meantime the inconvenience which would result if the decrees or orders of a High Court acting in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, as the Court itself interprets that jurisdiction, prove infructuous in another Court which favours a different interpretation. Under s 2 such decrees or orders cannot be called in question in any proceedings before any Court on the ground that the High Court had no jurisdiction to pass or make the decrees or orders. Under s 3 where in any proceedings, concluded on or after August 26 1935 any such decree or order has been found invalid on such ground such finding will be void and on application made within six months from the commencement of the Act by any person prejudicially affected by such finding the Court will restore the proceedings.

6 The Cochin Port Act.—The port of Cochin will be declared, under Item 9 of Part I of Schedule I to the Devolution Rules, a major port on or about April 1, 1936, and the Governor General in Council will then replace the Government of Madras in the administration of the port. The present Act provides for the transfer of the statutory powers in respect of the port under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and the

Madras Out Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, from the Local Government to the Governor General in Council.

7 The Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act—Under s 6 (1) (p) of the Indian Port Act, 1908, Local Governments are empowered to make rules for the prevention of danger arising to public health by the introduction and the spread of any infectious or contagious disease from vessels arriving at, or being in any sea port, and for the prevention of the conveyance of infection or contagion by means of any vessel sailing from any such port. The development of air traffic has made it necessary to establish similar control over incoming and outgoing aircraft especially in conditions in India are favourable to the spread of yellow fever and there is a risk of this disease being introduced into India from Africa by the entry of an infected person or infected insect, if adequate measures are not taken to prevent it. The present Act amends the original Act so as to enable the Governor General in Council to make the necessary rules for protecting the public health.

8 The Factories (Amendment) Act—Sub-section (1) of s 5 of the Factories Act 1934 gives Local Governments power to notify as factories premises which have ten or more persons working in them or in their precincts. But a notification so issued extends only to the premises and not to the precincts and may thus apply only to part of the work. The present Act ensures that manufacture carried on elsewhere than inside buildings can be regulated when necessary.

9 Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act—Under the Indian Lac Cess Act 1930 a cess is levied on lac and refuse lac exported to countries outside India at the rate of four annas and two annas per maund respectively with the object of providing funds for the improvement and development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of Indian lac. The present Act increases the cess to seven and five annas per maund respectively in order to provide the Indian Lac Cess Committee with more adequate funds for these purposes.

Section 3 reorganises the Lac Cess Committee and provides for a logical division of functions into general and technical and appropriate machinery for the most efficient handling of both. The Committee consists of two parts—the Governing Body entrusted with questions of policy and the administration and control of the Lac Cess funds and the Advisory Board dealing with the scientific and technical aspects of the Committee's work. S 5 authorises the Committee, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council to spend lac cess funds in securing patents for the protection of inventions by employees of the Committee. S 6 provides for the periodical inspection by persons appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council of the Indian Lac Research Institute and other institutions maintained by the Committee.

10 The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act—This Act continues for a further period of one year the existing duty of twelve annas per maund on broken rice. It also continues for another year the import duty on wheat and wheat flour at a reduced rate of rupee one per cwt.

11 The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act— This Act enacts further measures to ensure safety in coal mines, more particularly in respect of danger from fires. S 2 empowers in Inspector to prohibit the extraction or reduction of pillars in any part of a mine if such operation is likely to endanger the mine and to provide for the sealing off and isolation of a part of the mine to minimise the risk of fire. It also empowers him to limit to such dimensions as he considers reasonable the galleries that may be driven in the mine. The operation of this section is limited to two years only from the commencement of the Act. S 3 enlarges in certain respects the power vested in the Governor General in Council, to make regulations for safety purposes. S 5 empowers the Governor General in Council to require the setting up of central rescue stations and s 4 transfers the regulation of rescue brigades to the Governor General in Council. S 6 enables emergency regulations to be made without previous publication and without previous reference to Mining Boards. A regulation so made cannot remain in force for more than two years from making the rule.

12 The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act— S 2 makes spun silk yarn subject to the same rate of duty as pure silk yarn i.e. 25 per cent *ad valorem*, plus 14 annas per lb. The duty on fents is altered and the protective duty applicable to cotton knitted hosiery is extended to all cotton knitted apparel.

13 Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act— Under s 3 the maximum rate of cess leviable is raised from annas twelve to one rupee and eight annas per hundred pounds of tea exported.

S 4 changes the designation of the Committee administering the cess funds to the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. The strength of the Committee is increased from 20 to 27. Under s 5 the Executive Committee of the Board must consist of nine members of whom not less than three must be Indians. S 6 empowers the Board to borrow on the security of the tea cess—the total amount not to exceed five lacs of rupees and no loan to be taken which is repayable later than six months from the date of the loan.

14 The Geneva Convention Implementing Act— The International Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field was drawn up in Geneva on July 27, 1929. India was a signatory to this Convention, which came into force so far as His Majesty's possessions were concerned, on December 23, 1931. Article 28 of the Convention requires the Governments of the high contracting parties to prohibit within five years (a) the use of the emblem or designation Red Cross or Geneva Cross by private individuals or associations, firms or companies, other than those entitled thereto under the 1911 Convention. (b) the use, for commercial or any other purposes whatsoever of any sign or designation constituting an imitation of the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground formed by reversing the federal colours of Switzerland, (c) the use by any person for commercial or any other purposes whatsoever, of the heraldic emblem of the white

cross on a red ground being the federal colours of Switzerland. (d) the use by any person for commercial or any other purposes whatsoever, of the use of an imitation of the white cross on a red ground. The Geneva Convention Act, 1911, as applied to India by the Order of His Majesty in Council, dated October 24, 1916, regulates (a) above and, in view of the provisions of s 65(2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Indian Legislature is not competent to pass any law affecting that Act. The Convention of 1929 may however be implemented as far as (a) is concerned, by administrative instructions from Government of India to their Defence Secretary to the effect that he should not exercise the power to authorise the use of the emblem which was given him by the Order in Council of 1916. Ss 2 and 3 of the present Act secure the prohibitions referred to at (b), (c) and (d) above. S 4 prescribes the penalty for contravening the above provisions—fine up to fifty rupees. Under s 5 a criminal court cannot take cognizance of any offence punishable under the Act without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the local Government.

15 The Indian Rubber Control (Amendment) Act— The Indian Rubber Control Act which implements the obligations contracted by the Government of India under the Inter Governmental Agreement relating to the restriction of the export production and stocks of rubber was passed in 1934 but its enforcement was held up pending the preparation of the rules and bye-laws to be issued under it. The Act provides for the declaration by the Governor General in Council of export allotments for India and Burma respectively for a whole year whereas the practice of the International Rubber Regulation Committee which administers the rubber restriction scheme has been to fix the export allotments for the various contracting parties for six months or even three months. The present Act amends the original Act so as to bring its provisions in this respect into conformity with the practice of the International Rubber Regulation Committee. S 2 amends certain definitions contained in the original Act so as to bring them into accord with the provisions of the Inter Governmental Agreement.

16 The Bangalore Marriages Validating Act— A Missionary of the Plymouth Brethren was in the year 1929 granted by the resident in Mysore a licence under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between persons one of whom was a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom was a Christian subject of His Majesty. The missionary in the belief that he was authorised so to do solemnised certain marriages in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between certain Christian subjects of His Majesty. The present Act validates these marriages which though irregular were solemnised in good faith by the Missionary.

17 The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act— The Indian Tea Control Act 1933 which gave effect to the International Agreement relating to the tea control scheme, set up an

Indian Tea Licensing Committee for the whole of British India, including Burma, and restricts the total annual exports of tea from British India, including Burma, to the amount of the Indian Overseas Export Allotment for the year. But with effect from the date of separation of Burma from India it will be necessary to have separate Licensing Authorities and separate Overseas export allotments for British India and Burma. The present Act gives effect to that object. S. 4 provides for the constitution of the Burma Tea Licensing Authority. Under s. 6 the Indian Overseas Export Allotment for any financial year after the financial year ending on March 31, 1937, will not include the Overseas export allotment for the Province of Burma, but the Governor General in Council is empowered to declare a separate Burma Overseas Export Allotment.

18 The Red Cross Society (Allocation of Property) Act—In view of the impending separation of Burma from India it was proposed to set up a separate Red Cross Society in Burma with a share of the capital at present vested in the Indian Red Cross Society by the Indian Red Cross Society Act 1920. The present Act gives effect to this proposal. Under s. 2 an amount equal to seven per cent of the corpus of the property vested in the Indian Red Cross Society will be set apart to be administered in the province of Burma as a trust by a body of trustees, the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon may appoint. S. 3 provides for the dissolution of the Indian Red Cross Society Burma Branch as soon as the apportioned property is transferred to the trustees.

19 The General Clauses (Amendment) Act—This Act makes it clear that the repeal of an amending Act which has made textual alterations in the parent Act does not affect the continuance of the amendments made by it. Under s. 2 where any act of the Governor General in Council or regulation made after the commencement of this Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any Act of the Governor General in Council or regulation was amended the repeal will not affect the continuance of any amendment made by the enactment so repealed.

20 The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act—The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act 1928 provided *inter alia* for the transfer to the Governor General in Council of certain powers conferred by the principal Act on the Local Government. The exercise of these powers by the Governor General in Council showed the desirability of carrying out certain further amendments in the principal Act. The present Act makes these amendments, most of which are of a formal nature and are based on the practice and legislation in force at the other Major Ports in India. The two most important ones are those which empower the Port Commissioners to frame bye laws subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, for the grant of gratuities and compassionate allowances to the surviving relatives of their employees who die while in service and to authorise the starting or welfare funds for their staff.

21 The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act—This Act is the outcome of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India to the effect that in the case of

industrial workers in receipt of wages less than rupees one hundred a month arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except where the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Act amends the Civil Procedure Code 1908, so as to protect honest debtors of all classes, and not of the industrial worker class only from detention in a civil prison and confines such detention to debtors proved to be recalcitrant or fraudulent. S. 2 provides that where the decree is for the payment of money execution by detention in prison will not be ordered unless the debtor has been given opportunity of showing cause why he should not be committed to prison and the Court is satisfied for reasons recorded in writing (a) that the debtor is likely to abscond or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or has after the institution of the suit dishonestly transferred, concealed or removed any part of his property or (b) that the debtor has the means to pay the amount of the decree or some substantial part thereof otherwise than from protected assets and refuses or neglects to pay the same or (c) that the decree is for a sum for which the debtor is bound in a fiduciary capacity to account.

22 The Indian Companies (Amendment)

Act—For some considerable time Government had under consideration the overhaul of the law relating to companies. Substantial material had accumulated in the form of communications and suggestions from Local Governments, public bodies and individuals supplemented by publications in the press indicating unanimity of opinion that the Indian Companies Act required fairly extensive changes. The opinions received disclosed a demand for power to deal with mushroom and fraudulent companies for changes in the provisions relating to the issue and contents of prospectuses for increased disclosure to shareholders of the financial position of companies and for increased rights to shareholders in connection with the management of companies, for modification of the present law applicable to managing agents, for changes in the provisions applicable to winding up for special provisions to govern banking companies and for numerous other improvements.

In September 1934 the Government of India placed a paper with experience in the administration of company law on special duty to examine the material collected and to make proposals for the amendment of the Indian law. These proposals were further discussed by a small committee of business experts specially convened for the purpose. The amendments made by the present Act are the result of the proposals and discussions. The following are some of the salient features of the Act, which came into force on January 15, 1937.

Section 2 defines certain terms. Manager means a person who, subject to the control and direction of the directors has the management of the whole affairs of a company. Managing agent means a person firm or company entitled to the management of the whole affairs of a company by virtue of an agreement with the company and under the control and direction of the directors except to the extent otherwise provided for in the agreement. Private company means a company which by its articles (a) res-

tricts the right to transfer the shares and (b) limits the number of its members to fifty, not including persons who are in the employment of the company and (c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for the shares or debentures of the company. Where the assets of a company consist in whole or in part of shares in another company and the amount of the shares so held is more than fifty per cent of the issued share capital of that company or such as to entitle the company to more than fifty per cent of the voting power in that other company, or the company has power to appoint the majority of the directors of that other company—that other company is deemed a subsidiary company under the Act. The original Act prohibits partnerships exceeding a certain number. Under s. 3 of the present Act any person who is a member of a company, association or partnership formed in contravention of the above provision is punishable with fine up to one thousand rupees. This provision does not apply to a joint family carrying on joint family trade or business. Under s. 7 in the absence of express provision in the memorandum a company is competent to alter its objects so as to enable it to sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking of the company or to amalgamate with any other company or body of persons. Under s. 10 a member of a company is not bound by an alteration made in the memorandum or articles after the date on which he became a member if the alteration requires him to subscribe for more shares than the number held by him at the date on which the alteration is made, or in any way increases his liability. Under s. 12 every copy of the memorandum or articles issued after the date of the alteration must be in accordance with the alteration made, otherwise the company will be liable to a fine up to ten rupees for each unaltered copy so issued. S. 14 requires every company having more than fifty members to keep an index of the names of the members of the company. Failure to do so is made punishable with a fine up to fifty rupees. Under s. 15 the first list of members in the case of a newly formed company must be prepared within eighteen months from its incorporation. Under s. 16 an application for the registration of the transfer of shares in a company may be made either by the transferor or the transferee. In the case of such an application by the transferor where the shares are not fully paid up no registration can be effected unless the company has given notice of the application to the transferee and the company must, unless objection is made by the transferee within two weeks from the date of receipt of the notice, enter in its register of members the name of the transferee. If a company refuses to register the transfer of any shares or debentures, the company must within two months from the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged send to the transferee and the transferor notice of the refusal. If default is made in complying with the above provision the company will be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues. This section does not affect the right of a company to refuse to register a transfer of shares where that right exists by virtue of the articles. S. 21 does not require a special resolution but only the authority of the company in general meeting for a change in the memorandum. S. 24 places restrictions

on the purchase by a company or loans by a company for the purchase of its own shares. The penalty prescribed for contravening this provision is fine up to one thousand rupees. Under s. 25 if in the case of a company provision is made by the memorandum or articles for authorising the variation of the rights attached to any class of shares in the company, and in pursuance of the provision the rights attached to such class of shares are varied the holders of not less in the aggregate than ten per cent of the issued shares of that class, being persons who did not consent to the variation, may apply to the Court to have the variation cancelled. S. 30 requires a company to have a registered office from the date on which it begins to carry on business or from the twenty-eighth day after the date of its incorporation, whichever is earlier. Notice of the situation of the registered office and of any change therein must be given to the Registrar within twenty-eight days after the date of the incorporation of the company or of the change. Penalty for non-observance of these provisions is fine up to fifty rupees for every day during which a company so carries on business. Under s. 31 a general meeting of every company must be held within eighteen months from the date of its incorporation. The statutory meeting of every company having a share capital must be held within a period of not less than one month nor more than six months from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business. S. 34 deals with the provisions as to meetings and votes. Notwithstanding any provision made in the articles of a company a meeting of the company may be called by not less than fourteen days' notice in writing, notice of the meeting with a statement of the business to be transacted at the meeting must be served on every member, the accidental omission to give notice to or the non receipt of the notice by, any member will not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting, five members present in person or by proxy, or the Chairman of the meeting or any member or members holding not less than one-tenth of the issued capital which carries voting rights are entitled to demand a poll, an instrument appointing a proxy if in the form set out in regulation 67 of Table A cannot be questioned on the ground that it fails to comply with any special requirements specified for such instruments by the articles. S. 37 requires the books containing the minutes of proceedings of any general meeting of a company to be kept at the registered office of the company and during business hours must be open to the inspection of any member without charge, a member is entitled, at any time after seven days from the meeting, to be furnished, within seven days after he has made a request, with a copy of the minutes at a charge not exceeding six annas for every hundred words. If inspection is refused or a copy is not furnished within the time specified, the company is liable in respect of each offence to a fine up to twenty-five rupees. S. 38 increases the minimum number of directors of the company to three. Under s. 39 not less than two thirds of the whole number of directors must be persons whose period of office is liable to determination by retirement of directors in rotation. S. 42 provides for the control of directors. An undischarged insolvent cannot act as director or managing agent or manager of any company. If he does so he will

be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine up to one thousand rupees. A director or manager of a company cannot assign his office to another person unless the assignment is approved by special resolution of the company. Temporary appointments of alternate or substitute directors do not constitute an assignment of office, if made with the approval of the Board of Directors. A company is prohibited from making any loan to a director of the company. Punishment for a breach of this provision is fine up to five hundred rupees. This provision is however inapplicable to certain classes of private companies and to banking companies. A director cannot without the consent of the company in general meeting hold any office of profit under the company except that of the managing director or manager or a legal or technical adviser or a banker. The office of managing agents is not deemed to be an office of profit under the company. A director cannot without the consent of the other directors enter into contracts for the sale, purchase or supply of goods and materials with the company. The company may by extraordinary resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office and may by ordinary resolution appoint another person in his stead. A director so appointed cannot be re-appointed a director by the Board of Directors. The directors of a public company or of a subsidiary company of a public company cannot except with the consent of the company concerned in general meeting—
(a) sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company
(b) remit any debt due by a director
Provision is made for vacation of office by a director if (a) he fails to obtain within the time specified or at any time thereafter ceases to hold the share qualification necessary for his appointment or (b) he is found to be of unsound mind by a court or (c) he is adjudged an insolvent or (d) he fails to pay calls of shares held by him within six months or (e) he accepts without the sanction of the company any office of profit under the company or (f) he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of directors or from all meetings of the directors for a continuous period of three months without leave of absence or (g) he accepts a loan from the company or (h) he enters into contracts with the company without the consent of the other directors.

Section 44 deals with managing agents. A managing agent cannot be appointed to hold office for a term of more than twenty years at a time. A managing agent of a company appointed before the commencement of this Act cannot continue to hold office after the expiry of twenty years from the commencement of the Act. A managing agent whose office is so terminated will be entitled to a charge upon the assets of the company by way of indemnity for liabilities undertaken by him on behalf of the company. Provision is also made to secure to the managing agent loans made by him to the company and remuneration due to him at the time of the termination of the managing agency. A company may remove a managing agent if he is convicted of a non-bailable offence committed in relation to the company. The office of a managing agent will be vacated if he is adjudged insolvent. A transfer of his office by a managing agent will be void unless approved by the company in general meeting. A charge or assignment of

his remuneration effected by a managing agent will be void against the company. If a company is wound up any contract of management made with a managing agent will thereupon be determined without prejudice to the right of the managing agent, to recover any moneys from the company. If the negligence or misconduct of the managing agent itself conduces to the winding up the managing agent will be debarred from recovering compensation for the consequent termination of his contract. The appointment of a managing agent, the removal of a managing agent and any variation of a managing agent's contract of management made after the commencement of the Act will not be valid unless approved by the company. The remuneration of a managing agent will be a sum based on a fixed percentage of the net annual profits of the company, with provision for a minimum payment in the case of absence of or inadequacy of profits together with an office allowance to be defined in the agreement of management. This provision is not applicable to private companies and insurance companies. A company is prohibited from making any loan to a managing agent. Except with the consent of three-fourths of the directors present and entitled to vote on the resolution a managing agent of the company cannot enter into any contract for the sale, purchase or supply of goods and materials with the company. The making of loans between companies under the same management is prohibited. Purchase by a company of the shares of another company under the same managing agent is prohibited unless the purchase is approved by a unanimous decision of the board of directors of the purchasing company. A managing agent cannot exercise a power to issue debentures and except with the authority of the directors he cannot invest the funds of the company. A managing agent cannot on his own account engage in any business which is of the same nature and directly competes with the business carried on by the company under his management. The directors appointed by the managing agent must not exceed in number one-third of the whole number of directors. S 45 empowers a person to execute deeds on behalf of a company in any place situated either in or outside British India. Under s 46 a register must be kept by the company to ensure that shareholders may obtain information about contracts in which directors of the company are interested. S 50 provides for the disclosure of certain details in the prospectus of a company, e.g., information about the underwriting of shares, the names of the underwriters and the opinion of the directors that the resources of the underwriters are sufficient to discharge the underwriting obligations, a balance sheet, to be appended to the prospectus, for a period of twelve months in respect of a business purchased or proposed to be purchased by the company, the disclosure of discount paid in respect of shares issued, to the managing agents, full information in respect of property purchased or to be purchased, e.g., as to the charges on such property, disclosure of full information as to subsidiary companies and the sources from which the purchased company has found the money for its recent dividends, etc. Under s 54 a document offering shares or debentures for sale is deemed to be a prospectus issued by the company. S 55 is aimed at discouraging

floatation of companies with insufficient capital. No allotment can be made of any share capital of a company unless the amount stated in the prospectus as the minimum amount has been subscribed, and the sum of at least five per cent thereof has been paid to the company. The matters for which provision for the raising of a minimum amount of share capital must be made by the directors are the following, namely: (a) the purchase price of any property purchased or to be purchased, (b) any preliminary expenses and commission payable by the company, (c) the repayment of any moneys borrowed in respect of the foregoing matters, and (d) working capital. S. 59 is concerned with a company's power to issue shares at a discount, the issue of redeemable preference shares and the issue of further shares to increase the capital of the company. Under s. 63 where a receiver of the property of a company has been appointed, every invoice, order for goods, or business letter issued by the company must contain a statement that a receiver has been appointed. S. 70 provides that the directors must attach to every balance sheet a report with respect to the state of the company's affairs, the amount which they recommend by way of dividend and the amount which they propose to carry to the Reserve Fund, General Reserve or Reserve Account. Under s. 72 the balance sheet of the holding company must include particulars as to the subsidiary company e.g. the balance sheet, profit and loss account and auditors' report of the subsidiary company. The holding company is empowered to inspect the books of account of subsidiary companies and has rights in respect of them to demand investigation. S. 81 empowers the auditors of a company to attend any general meeting of the company to explain the accounts. S. 82 gives the trustees for debenture holders the right to receive and inspect the balance sheets, profit and loss accounts and auditors' report. Under s. 86 the liability of a contributory will create a debt payable at the time specified in the calls made on him by the liquidator and under s. 87 the surviving coparceners of a contributory who is a member of a Hindu joint family governed by the Mitakshara school of Hindu law are deemed to be his legal representatives and heirs. S. 89 empowers the Registrar to apply for the winding up of a company and defines the circumstances in which the power may be exercised. S. 92 provides that after a winding up order is made by the Court a public official will automatically become the liquidator unless some other person is appointed by the Court. Under s. 96 where the Court has made a winding up order a statement as to the affairs of the company must be submitted to the official liquidator containing certain specified particulars. The official liquidator is also required to submit a preliminary report to the Court as to certain specified matters. S. 98 deals with the constitution of a committee of inspection in compulsory winding up. The committee must not consist of more than twelve members being creditors and contributories of the company. The Committee has the right to inspect the accounts of the official liquidator. Under s. 105 where it is proposed to wind up a company voluntarily, the directors of the company are required to make a declaration, which must be supported by a report of the company's auditors, to the effect that after having made a full inquiry into the affairs of the company, they

have formed the opinion that the company will be able to pay its debts in full within a period of three years from the commencement of the winding up. This is referred to in the Act as a members' voluntary winding up. A winding up in the case of which a declaration has not been made is referred to as a creditors' voluntary winding up. There are certain provisions which are applicable to a members' voluntary winding up e.g., the company is empowered to appoint and fix the remuneration of the liquidator, the liquidator is empowered to receive shares, policies, etc., as consideration for sale of the property of the company for distribution among the members of the company, when the affairs of the company are fully wound up the liquidator must call a general meeting of the company for the purpose of laying before it the accounts, within one week after the meeting the liquidator must send to the Registrar a copy of the account and on the expiration of three months from the registration of the account the company will be deemed to be dissolved. The following are some of the provisions applicable to a creditors' voluntary winding up. The company must cause a meeting of the creditors of the company to be summoned and the directors must put before the meeting a full statement of the position of the company's affairs together with a list of the creditors of the company and the estimated amount of their claims, the directors must appoint one of their number to preside at the aforesaid meeting, the creditors and the company may nominate a person to be liquidator, the creditors are empowered to appoint a committee of inspection consisting of not more than five persons, the committee of inspection or the creditors are empowered to fix the remuneration of the liquidator, when the affairs of the company are fully wound up the liquidator must call a general meeting of the company and a meeting of the creditors for laying the account before the meetings, within one week after the date of the meetings the liquidator must send to the Registrar a copy of the account and on the expiration of three months from the registration of the account the company will be deemed to be dissolved. The following are some of the general provisions applicable to every voluntary winding up. The property of a company subject to preferential payments on its winding up must be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and subject to such application must be distributed among the members according to their rights and interests in the company. The liquidator has *inter alia* the power of settling a list of contributories, of making calls and of summoning general meetings of the company. A liquidator must pay the debts of the company and must adjust the rights of the contributories among themselves. The court is authorized, on cause shown, to remove a liquidator and appoint another. Costs of a voluntary winding up, subject to the rights of secured creditors, must be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other claims. S. 106 adds the following items receiving priority in a winding up—(a) compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (b) sums due to an employee from a provident fund, a pension fund, a gratuity fund or any other fund and (c) the expenses of any investigation of the affairs of a company by inspectors on a report made by the registrar. S. 107 empowers the liquidator

where any part of the property of a company which is being wound up consists of land of any tenure burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprofitable contracts or of any other property that is unsaleable or not readily salable to disclaim the property with leave of the Court at any time within twelve months after the commencement of the winding up. The disclaimer will operate to determine from its date, the rights, interest and liabilities of the company. Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer will be deemed to be a creditor of the company to the amount of the injury and may prove the amount as a debt in the winding up. Under s 113 the liquidator of a company which is being wound up by the Court must pay the money received by him into a scheduled bank. S 116 provides for the winding up of companies incorporated outside British India which have been carrying on business in British India, notwithstanding that these have been dissolved under laws of the country under which they were incorporated. Under s 117 if the balance sheet of a company incorporated outside British India does not contain all the information required under the Act it must file supplementary statements giving the essential information. Every such company must if the liability of its members is limited give full information of the fact. S 118 prohibits the sale and offer for sale of shares of a company incorporated or to be incorporated outside British India unless certain specified conditions as to the prospectus and the form of application for shares or debentures are fulfilled. Penalty for the issue of a prospectus or a form of application in contravention of the provisions of the section is fine up to five thousand rupees.

Section 119 contains special provisions applicable to banking companies. A banking company is defined as a company which carries on as its principal business the accepting of deposits of money on current account or otherwise subject to withdrawal by cheque, draft or order. It may in addition engage in any one or more specified forms of business enumerated in the section e.g. act as agents for Government or local authorities, contract for public or private loans and negotiate and issue the same, carry on and transact every kind of guarantee and indemnity business, underwrite and execute trusts and undertake the administration of estates, executor or trustee. A banking company whether incorporated in or outside British India cannot after expiry of two years from the commencement of the Act carry on any form of business not specified in the section. After the expiry of the same period a banking company cannot employ or be managed by a managing agent. A banking company cannot commence business unless shares have been allotted to an amount sufficient to yield a sum of at least fifty thousand rupees in working capital and unless a declaration that the sum has been received by way of paid up capital has been filed with the Registrar. Every banking company must out of the declared profits of each year and before any dividend is declared transfer a sum equivalent to not less than twenty per cent of such profits to a reserve fund until the amount of the fund is equal to the paid up capital. It must also maintain by way of cash reserve in cash

a sum equivalent to at least one and a half per cent of the time liabilities and five per cent of the demand liabilities of such company. If a banking company has subsidiary companies these must not be anything but banking companies. On the application of a banking company which is temporarily unable to meet its obligations the Court is empowered to make an order staying the commencement or continuance of all actions and proceedings against the company for a fixed period of time. S 121 penalises misapplication of the property of a company by an officer or employee of the company and prevents misuse of securities lodged with a company by its employees under their contracts of service and safeguards provident funds.

23 The Durgah Khawaja Sahab Act.—This Act changes the constitution of the Committee of the Durgah Khawaja Sahab Ajmer, by reducing the term of office of the members from life to five years and increases the number of independent Muslim members in the Committee so as to provide for popular and effective control over the Durgah Hazrat Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti and the Endowments attached thereto and ensures the proper collection of income, disbursement of expenditure, maintenance and publication of the accounts and observance of discipline in the Durgah.

24 The Cantonments (Amendment) Act.—Section 2 defines certain terms and phrases used in the Act. Building includes a wall other than a boundary wall. Fitted consumer means a person in a cantonment who is paid from the Defence Services Estimates and is authorised by order of the Governor General in Council to receive a supply of water for domestic purposes from the Military Engineer Services or Public Works Department. Military Estates Officer means the officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the duties of the Military Estates Officer. Under s 3 the special power of modifying the Act in its application is confined to cases where a Board is superseded under s 54 of the original Act and to cantonments in Presidency towns. S 5 provides for the incorporation of a Cantonment Board and the appointment of an Executive Officer for every cantonment. The Executive Officer must be appointed by the Governor General in Council from a Service of Executive Officers constituted and controlled by Government. The Executive Officer will be the Secretary of the Board and of every Committee of the Board but he cannot be a member of the Board or of any such Committee. Cantonments are divided into three classes namely:—(i) Class I Cantonments in which the civil population exceeds ten thousand; (ii) Class II Cantonments in which the civil population exceeds two thousand five hundred but does not exceed ten thousand; and (iii) Class III Cantonments in which the civil population does not exceed two thousand five hundred. In Class I Cantonments the Board must consist of the following members, namely:—(a) the Officer Commanding the Station; (b) a Magistrate of the First Class nominated by the District Magistrate; (c) the Health Officer; (d) the Executive Engineer; (e) four Military Officers nominated by name by the Officer Commanding the Station.

(f) seven members elected under this Act. The personnel of the Boards of Class II and Class III Cantonments is also specified. The Governor General in Council is empowered in the case of (a) Military operations or (b) serious administrative troubles, to replace the Board in any cantonment by a Board consisting of the following members, namely—(a) the Officer Commanding the Station (b) one military officer nominated by the Officer Commanding the Station (c) one member not being a person in the service of the Government nominated by the Officer Commanding the Station. The term of office of such a Board is limited to one year, subject to extension by periods of not more than one year at a time and also subject to the condition that the Governor General in Council must restore the former Board if the extraordinary reasons necessitating its abrogation have ceased to exist. Under s 6 the Governor General in Council is authorised to extend the term of office of all the elected members of a Board by one year in order to avoid administrative difficulty. Under s 7 in every Board in which there is more than one elected member there must be a Vice President elected by the elected members only and from among their number. The term of office of a Vice President will be three years or the residue of his term of office as a member whichever is less. Under s 17 every Board constituted in Class I Cantonment or Class II Cantonment must appoint a Committee consisting of the elected members of the Board, the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer for the administration of areas in the cantonment declared by the Governor General in Council to be bazar areas and may delegate its powers and duties to such Committee. The Vice President of the Board must be the Chairman of the Committee. Under s 19 every Board must submit to the Governor General in Council a report on the administration of the cantonment. S 23 empowers the Board, with the previous sanction of the Local Government to impose taxes in a cantonment. S 45 prohibits the erection or re erection of a building on any land in a cantonment without the previous sanction of the Board. Under s 46 the Board may refuse to sanction the erection or re erection of any building, either on grounds sufficient in the opinion of the Board affecting the particular building, or in pursuance of a general scheme sanctioned by the Officer Commanding in Chief the Command, restricting the erection or re erection of buildings within specified limits for the prevention of over crowding or in the interests of persons residing within

such limits or for any other public purpose. The Board, before sanctioning the erection or re erection of a building on land which is under the management of the Military Estates Officer must refer the application to the Military Estates Officer for ascertaining whether there is any objection on the part of Government to such erection or re erection. The Board may refuse to sanction the erection or re erection of any building (a) when the land on which it is proposed to erect or re erect the building is held on a lease from Government, if the erection or re erection constitutes a breach of the terms of the lease, or (b) when the land is not held on a lease from Government, if the right to build on it is in dispute between the person applying for sanction and the Government. Under s 49 a Board when sanctioning the erection or re erection of a building must specify a reasonable period after the work has commenced within which it is to be completed and if the work is not completed within the period so fixed it cannot be continued without obtaining fresh sanction unless the Court has allowed an extension of that period. The Board cannot allow more than two such extensions. Under s 51 a Board must direct the owner, lessee or occupier of any land in the cantonment to stop the erection or re erection of a building, in any case in which the order sanctioning the erection or re erection has been suspended by the Officer Commanding in Chief the Command and pursuant to the latter's order must direct the demolition or alteration of the building or any part thereof. The Board must pay to the owner of the building compensation for any loss actually incurred by him in consequence of the demolition or alteration of any building which has been erected or re erected prior to the date on which the order of the Officer Commanding in Chief the Command has been communicated to him. Under s 59 the Board may receive from the Military Engineer Services or the Public Works Department, a supply of water, which must be a bulk supply adequate to the requirements for domestic use of all persons in the cantonment other than entitled consumers. The Board must not charge to the consumers of the water so supplied a rate calculated to produce more than the sum of the payments made by the Board for water received and the actual cost of the supply thereof by the Board to the consumers. Under s 63 no offence made punishable under the Act can be tried by any Magistrate or by any Bench of such Magistrate or any of the Magistrates comprising the Bench is a member of the Board.

India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in India as is held by His Majesty the King Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self Governing Dominions. India, for example is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non self governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexes may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self governing and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I, on the admission of members other than original members she will so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self governing. As a member of the League, India was for the first time brought into direct and formal contact with the outside world as a separate entity.

She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

India's Attitude

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the international Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Geneva Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

India's New Status

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless as the Secretary of State in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929 showed, it has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits. It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could he delegate it. But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum to keep even its existence as far as possible in the background, and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion."

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred in some instances it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M. S. Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking. In the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League, in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-

League, International Conferences, including the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent League bodies, e.g., the governing body of the International Labour Office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. Sir Atul Chatterjee from 1921 onwards acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932.

The year 1932 saw the opening of a League of Nations **Bureau in Bombay** in response to the demands of successive delegations to Geneva. Its purpose is to keep in touch with representative Indian opinion so that Geneva and India may be brought closer together. The Bureau is maintained by the League of Nations without any contribution by the Government of India.

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion.

Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty five per cent of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture by itself, however does not always afford either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. Much the greater part of the land is divided up into small holdings which are in the hands of cultivating owners or of cultivating tenants who work on the fields themselves with as many members of their families as are able to do so. Little outside labour is employed and then only during busy spells such as at transplanting and harvesting. For the purely agricultural labourer employment on the land is casual and spasmodic and normally the cash wages earned by him are remarkably low for the contract of hiring often includes a mid day meal. Even for the members of the families of the cultivating owners and tenants employment on the land is seldom perennial and is mostly seasonal. It is necessary, therefore for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door but the migration is generally always of a temporary character and the agriculturists' contact with his land is seldom, if ever permanently broken. It is this pool—cultivating owners and tenants members of their families and the landless agricultural labourers—from which the manufacturing, transport mining and other industries of India draw the bulk of the labour which they require. Unlike the West where large congregations of workpeople have been completely divorced from the land and are permanently settled in industrial towns and cities the proportion of permanent town dwellers in India, as compared with the total population, is exceedingly small, and, as has already been pointed out above, the majority of Indian industrial workers return to and maintain their contact with the land. This point cannot be overemphasized because it is the most important factor for the proper appreciation and understanding of the several problems connected with Indian industrial labour.

It is no doubt true that in many instances it is the spirit of adventure or the lure of city life which draws the agriculturist from his land to the towns. In most cases, however the migration is due to the efforts of the jobber or a recruiting agent to secure the labour which his employer requires. Many must be the stories that are told to the illiterate and ignorant peasant of the attractions of employment in city industries—stories the telling of which in almost

all cases is followed by severe disillusionment—but still where needs must the devil drives and so the stream continues to flow. The duration of the stay in a town or city would depend on the extent of the need for cash. It may last only for a few weeks or it may extend to a few months. In many cases a member of an agriculturist's family may be required to work in a town or city for years in order to send home such remittances as he can from his meagre wages but even then there are always frequent returns home either for some festive occasion such as a marriage or for partaking in the obsequies and religious rites associated with a death in the family or for short spells of work on the soil during the busy season. Such workers become semi permanent town dwellers, and, as a result of the experience which they have gained, are able to secure employment in skilled jobs and to command higher wages and better conditions of work.

THE EARLIER FACTORY ACTS.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays, and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accidents caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. Employers thought only in terms of profit and forgetting the human factor in the labour which they employed considered their workpeople as a speechless and silent part of their factory plants to be worked to the limit of the endurance not of the workers but of the machinery. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.F., however began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years

of age and also in two separate factories on the same day, secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day, and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The lower and upper age limits of children were fixed at seven and twelve respectively but the scope of the measure was greatly restricted by fixing the number of operatives necessary to constitute a factory at 100, by excluding from the operation of the Act those factories which did not work for more than four months in a year, and also by excluding all establishments which did not use mechanical power this last exclusion remaining absolute until 1922. The burden of proving that an employed person was over seven or twelve years of age as the case might be was placed on the person accused of employing any one contrary to the law. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. The appointment of inspectors and certifying surgeons was left to the discretion of local governments, and the work of inspection, like most other duties at that time, was thrown at once on the district officers in all provinces. District officers had neither the time nor the necessary technical knowledge for the adequate inspection of factories and it was not long before the 1881 Act became almost a dead letter in most provinces.

Early in 1882, the Coroner of Bombay reported an incident where a boy of 15 after working 14 hours in a mill including the whole night, was killed by being entangled in a cog wheel. Of all the provincial governments in India, the Government of Bombay has always taken a progressive lead in matters connected with labour, and following the Coroner of Bombay's report, the Bombay Government obtained the services of an English Inspector of Factories, Mr. Meade King, for a period of six months to study and make a report on the working of the 1881 Act. His recommendations included the alteration in the age limits of children from seven to 12 to eight to 13, the limitation of their hours of work to six per day, the restriction of the hours of work for females to day light, the creation of a "young persons" class to include all up to 16 and the limitation of their hours of labour and the abolition of the clause limiting the definition of 'factories' to works employing at least 100 persons. Mr. Meade King's report was followed up by a Factories Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1884 to consider whether any further legislative measures were necessary. The evidence taken by the Commission confirmed the view that conditions were worst in the smaller factories, and particularly in upcountry ginning factories. Many of these factories employed less than 100 persons, and the clause excluding factories which did not work for more than four months had been expressly introduced with the object of exempting them all from the operation of the Act. The work was carried on mainly by women and evidence given by all the witnesses

familiar with the conditions—nearly all men engaged in the management of factories—was described by the Commission as "a sad tale of great want on the one side and cruel cupidity on the other." Women were employed for long periods for 23 hours a day, two or three hours being the longest time for which they could be absent. They were kept at work continuously till they were exhausted (and they were said to die frequently as a result of overwork) and were then replaced by fresh women, if they could be found. In the busiest season the hands worked for several days and nights without stopping. There was no other work available, and the wage was 3 to 4 annas for a day of 16 hours with, at times, half an anna as bonus for longer hours. The factories were nearly all ill ventilated and they were covered by corrugated iron roofs in many cases, while the machinery was generally unfenced. The mentality of the time may be judged from the fact that the Commission with their professed desire to be moderate in their findings urged that in factories working for less than six months in a year, women and children should be employed daily for *only* 16 hours with two hours rest!

The stout opposition put up by employers all over India at the time against further advance in legislation for the control of working conditions in factories made it very difficult for Government to proceed as expeditiously as they could have wished in the matter, but, at the same time, Government were not unmindful of the need for securing as much evidence as possible of prevailing conditions in order to complete their case for greater regulation. Large meetings of textile mill workers were organised in Bombay City by persons interested in labour welfare and memorials praying for better conditions of work in factories were submitted to Government. One such memorial submitted in 1884 demanded (1) a complete day of rest every Sunday, (2) a recess of half an hour, (3) the limitation of hours of work from 6.30 a.m. to sunset, (4) compensation for injuries and disablement and (5) the payment of wages not later than the 15th of the month following that in which they were earned. It is significant that periods of forty and more than fifty years had to elapse before the fourth and the fifth of these very elementary demands of factory workers in India were granted by the State.

A landmark in the history of factory legislation in India was a memorandum on conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency which was submitted to Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories in England in 1886 by Mr. James Jones, an English Factory Inspector who was appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1883 as the first permanent special Inspector of Factories in India. Mr. Jones' memorandum was incorporated by the British Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for 1886-87 and it makes harrowing reading. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning the frames. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventilation

lation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired. Mr Jones urged that pressure on the Government of India from the Home Government was necessary. In March 1889, the Government of India after consulting local Governments, forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, definite proposals for the modification of the 1881 Act. The main amendments suggested were (1) the reduction of the number of workers necessary to constitute a factory to 20, (2) the raising of the lower age of children to nine, and (3) the restriction in the hours of work for women to 11. At the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Manufacturers Association, another Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into factory conditions in Bengal, Bombay, the North West Provinces and Oudh. On this occasion, female operatives were strongly opposed to any limitation of their hours of work if a similar limitation were not made for the hours of male operatives and the Commission therefore recommended that the Government should have power to exempt any or all women from the clause limiting their hours to 11 daily.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1891

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the various stages leading up to the passing of the 1891 Amending Act and it will be sufficient to state that, as finally passed, it represented a big advance on the Act of ten years before. The main features of the new Act were (1) the reduction in the number of persons necessary to constitute a factory from 100 to 50 and the grant of the power to local Governments to notify concerns employing 20 or more persons as factories, (2) a compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m. for all operatives except those employed in factories working on the basis of approved shifts, (3) provision for weekly holidays, (4) the fixation of the lower and upper limits of the age of 'children' at nine and 14, the limitation of their daily hours of work to seven and to day light, and the prohibition of their employment in dangerous work, and (5) the limitation of the daily hours of work of women to 11, the restriction of their employment during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and the provision that if women were worked for the full eleven hours permitted by the Act they should be given rest intervals amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half per day. Government accepted the recommendation of the Commission of 1890 for the exemption of any or all women from the operation of the regulation of their daily hours of work and a wide exempting clause was added in the 1891 Amending Act. The Act was regarded generally as the final word on the question of factories and His Excellency Lord Lansdowne speaking in the Legislative Council at the time said, 'We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing and our Bill will be accepted here and at home not as a mere prelude to still further restrictions but a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be.'

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memo-

rialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with black leg labour.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THE GREAT PLAGUE

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread to other centres in India, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether. Factory industries were, however, saved from further restrictive measures owing to serious slumps which occurred in both the cotton and the jute trades at the beginning of the twentieth century. The problem of limiting hours of work of adult workers appeared to have solved itself and Government decided that no immediate action was necessary. The result was that an urgently needed reform was postponed by a decade.

The ravages caused by the plague were, however, not entirely devoid of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned the ranks of agricultural workers and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a considerable improvement in agricultural wages. Both cultivators and agricultural labourers felt that there was little need to search for additional work by migrating to the towns from where reports were continually forthcoming of excessive hours of work in factories which were lit by electricity. Such industrial workers as

remained in the towns therefore began to feel more independent than they did before and the beginning of the twentieth century saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions, and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition. Black leg labour was not available to the same extent as before and a few stray strikes met with instantaneous success. These early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character—disputes which resulted in a general all round improvement in wages. Employers began to find that a spirit of bargaining was slowly but surely replacing the old tacit acceptance by the workers of such rates and conditions as they chose to offer during the earlier decades of the growth of Indian industrialism.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. The period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. The cotton and the jute industries showed top figures in this expansion and the demand for labour began to get more and more acute as years rolled on. A greater number of factories began to be lit by electricity and night working was quite a common feature in all branches of the textile industry. Most of the cotton and the jute mills however did not work on the basis of shifts as they do to day and the same batch of workpeople who entered a mill in the early hours of the morning were expected to continue working through the day and the evening into the late hours of the night. Hours of work in cotton mills in Bombay averaged fourteen and a half and in the jute mills in Bengal fifteen per day, and when one thinks in terms of averages one must not forget that in averaging there must be several units in frequencies higher than the average. The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision of houses was another. Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour attractive. It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked. The Inspector of Factories in Bengal however considered that the large number of strikes which were occurring in that province in the first decade of the present century were directly attributable to long hours. Criticising the belief that the Indian labourer 'preferred to do a little work over a long period than to work hard for a short period' he remarked that the latter system never appears to have been tried so that this opinion may be taken as mere supposition' and in his reports he pointed out on more than one occasion that in workshops, where hours had always been shorter

than in textile factories there was not the same difficulty in obtaining the labour required. In a few individual cases, the managements of some mills admitted that they had increased both their output and their profits substantially as a result of reductions in hours but it was to be at a much later date that these solitary instances were to receive more general confirmation.

As far as the hours of work of women factory workers were concerned, the 1891 Act had restricted them to eleven per day, but, owing to a fairly general demand from women for hours coincident with those for men, local Governments had granted several exemptions to individual factories and groups of factories permitting the employment of women during hours parallel with those for men. The restrictive provisions of that Act as far as the employment of women was concerned were therefore partially ineffective. It was hoped, however, that the reduction which the Act had made in the hours of work of children to seven per day would result in a diminution in the demand for child labour—hope that was not fulfilled, both on account of the acute shortage of adult male labour and the higher wages that were demanded by able-bodied men. The annual statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in factories show that whereas the numbers of men employed rose by a little over 147 per cent in 1911 as compared with 1892, similar increases in the numbers of women and children employed amounted to 164 and more than 175 per cent respectively. But over and above the employment of a comparatively larger proportion of children, there were flagrant evasions of the provisions of the Act both by the employment of under aged children and by compelling them to work for considerably longer than the permissible hours. Both the 1881 and the 1891 Acts had provided for certification but this was not compulsory and the burden of proving that a child whose illegal employment was complained of was not under the prescribed age rested with the accused. Convictions were difficult to obtain because both then as now there is much room for honest differences of opinion regarding the ages of Indian children. No certificates of fitness were necessary before children could be employed and employers were consequently left in a position to do much as they liked.

It is noteworthy that the lead in the matter of a statutory reduction in the hours of work of adult workers was given by the Bombay mill owners.

The agitation against "Sweated labour" conditions started by two of the leading newspapers and periodicals in India was soon taken up by the operatives and at a large meeting of mill workers held in Bombay City on the 24th September 1905 a demand was made for a twelve hour day. Frightened at the prospect of being faced with a general strike in the cotton mills in the city, the majority of the Bombay mills agreed to work a twelve hour day up to the 1st December and a thirteen hour day thereafter. The Government of India drew up a draft Bill and sent it to local Governments for opinion and this was soon followed by the appointment of a Committee (the Freer Smith Committee) to make a preliminary survey of hours

and conditions of work of persons of all ages and sexes employed in factories. The Committee recommended the restriction of the hours of adult workers to twelve per day and, following the Berne Convention of 1906, also recommended that night work for women should be prohibited.

APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION OF 1907

The findings of the Freer Smith Committee made the appointment of a Commission inevitable and the Home Government in October 1907 announced the appointment of a Factory Labour Commission with seven members under the chairmanship of the Hon ble Mr (afterwards Sir) W. F. Morrison, I.C.S. The terms of reference were to investigate, in respect of all factories in India, the questions referred to Sir Hamilton Freer Smith's Committee, and the various suggestions and recommendations which that Committee has made. The Commission made a complete survey of factory conditions in India, and their report, which was published in 1908 gives a comprehensive account of conditions at the time and of the defects of the existing legislation.

The Commission endorsed the abuses and the variations of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children. They found that in Calcutta the headquarters of a factory inspector from 30 to 40 per cent of the children employed half time in jute factories were under the legal age of nine years and that 25 per cent of the young full timers were under the legal age of fourteen years. In 17 out of 29 cotton mills visited outside the Bombay Presidency all the children under 14 years of age were regularly worked the same hours as adults. In many factories the provisions of the Act with regard to the weekly holiday and the daily rest interval were more or less ignored. Factory inspectors admitted that they knew of the existence of these evils and also that they took no steps to stop them. The Commission stated that inspections of large factories by District Magistrates or Civil Surgeons was a useless formality so far as the administration of the factory law was concerned and they recommended that it should be abandoned.

As far as the findings of the Commission with regard to the question of the hours of work of adult males is concerned, it must be admitted, that looked at from the point of view of opinions held on the subject to day, they must appear to have been of a rather halting character. The Commission were unanimously of opinion that some limitation was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. Their arguments were —(1) that no case had been made out in favour of applying a principle which had not been accepted elsewhere, (2) that direct limitation involved a restriction of the working hours in all factories whereas such restriction was only necessary in textile factories, (3) that it would not be possible to enforce such a restriction owing to the necessarily small cadre of the inspecting staff, (4) that most capitalists were opposed to it, and (5) that if the working hours of adult males were limited to 12 or 13 per day, attempts would be made in the future

to restrict these hours still further. As far as women's hours were concerned, they actually proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr Nair) dissented from the Commission's findings in the matter of adult hours. Dr Nair recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11 hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. The findings of the Commission were circulated to all provincial Governments for opinions and, in the light of criticisms received, the Government of India drew up a fresh Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories. This Bill was introduced in the Governor General's Legislative Council in July 1909. In drafting the Bill the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911

Want of space prevents us from recounting the various stages through which the Bill had to go before it was finally passed on the 21st March 1911. It naturally evoked considerable opposition from all quarters but this was not so strong as that which met the proposals of Government in the eighties and the nineties. It is interesting however to observe that one association which submitted a last minute memorial to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to whom the Bill had been referred, after alluding to the protest which in point of unanimity and emphasis has seldom if ever been equalled in the case of Indian legislative projects, prayed that even at this eleventh hour it is earnestly hoped that the revolutionary, dangerous and unnecessary legislation contemplated should not be persisted in.

The 1881 Act endeavoured to place a limitation on the hours of work of children employed in factories. The 1891 Act introduced a further limitation in children's hours and, for the first time, placed a limitation on the hours of work of women. The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. It was not considered necessary to limit men's hours in other types of factories because it was believed that excessive hours were only to be found in the textile industry. Endeavours were made to prevent circumventions of the Act firstly by providing that mechanical power should not be used in textile factories for more than twelve hours per day, and secondly, by prescribing that no persons should be employed in any factory except between the hours of five thirty in the morning and seven in the evening. In both cases local Governments were vested with powers to grant relaxations in cases where factories worked on approved systems of shifts. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced. This was done in order to limit the spreadover. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more

stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions were made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated, but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions.

The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912. The administration of the new legislation did not prove to be as difficult as was anticipated partly because textile employers in particular were beginning to realise that longer hours with the same sets of operatives did not necessarily mean greater production and that reductions in hours of work wherever they had been brought into effect had not reduced efficiency. Substantial increases in the provincial factory inspection staffs did much to prevent evasions of the Act but the abuse of the employment of children in two separate factories on the same day began to assume more serious proportions after the passing of the 1911 Act. The reduction in children's hours in textile factories, coupled with the exclusion of many children owing to stricter certification, led to a serious restriction in the supply of child labour, and in some centres many a child worked a full day under two names and with two certificates.

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically, the whole world was in the melting pot and Indian labour went into it too. The large contingents of Indian troops which were sent overseas had to be supplied with clothing, rations and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were also being made by both belligerent and other countries for raw products. Here was the opportunity for which India had been waiting for generations and she was not slow in seizing it with both hands. Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation, and there was an immediate and rapid expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity. Factories sprang up everywhere like mushrooms, and all available means of transport were requisitioned for the carriage of men, beasts and goods to the ports and to the seats of manufacture. Indian labour was consequently faced with a more than capacity demand for its services. Local Governments were beset by employers with requests for relaxations of existing restrictions in hours and conditions in factories. The ranks of the factory inspectorate were thinned as a result of some inspectors having joined the fighting forces and the duties of factory inspection were entrusted to officers already overburdened with other work. All the good preparatory work which had been done during the two years

following the coming into effect of the 1911 Act appeared to be going by the board—but only temporarily, because Indian labour was no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plants which it used to be during the years preceding the outbreak of the war. If workers were asked to work for longer hours they demanded and secured higher rates of wages. They were also not blind to the fact that employers were making better profits than before. Prices of all commodities were, moreover, rising and Indian operatives, like others, began to feel that they were not able to make both ends meet on prevalent rates. There were, therefore, frequent demands for increases in wage rates—demands which were not always granted without strikes, but the few strikes which occurred were mostly of an unorganised character and were short lived because employers rather than allow production to suffer by prolonged stoppages of work reached compromises with their workmen by doling out small increases in wage rates at frequent intervals. Apprehensive however, of their workpeople demanding a continuation of the higher rates after the war had ended many employers all over India and particularly in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency resorted to the device of granting wage increases in the form of war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914—a practice which cotton millowners in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and in several other centres are adhering to even to day. In extension of their action in this matter employers referred to the sliding scale allowances dependent on cost of living indexes which were introduced in munition and other factories and establishments in Great Britain and many Western countries towards the end of the war.

One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry is that of wages and Indian employers will not grant increases in rates unless they are forced to do so. Wages in 1916-17 were undoubtedly higher than what they were in 1914, but at the same time, real wages (earnings expressed in terms of sufficiency in relation to the cost of living) were in many centres and cases lower than in the pre-war year, and consequently, industrial workers were very little better off than they were before the war. At the same time, however, the foundations for a better standard of life were being laid. Excessive hours of work, however still continued to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them. Temporary *bastees* (collections of improvised huts and shelters) sprang up everywhere and these were a standing menace to the maintenance of the good health of town and city populations. Many of the new factories which had been erected during the war to meet the demand for munitions and army clothing were just mere shelters with roofs and sides built of corrugated metal. Conditions in such factories during the summer and the wet seasons were extremely oppressive. Little attempt had been made to study the questions of proper ventilation in the older factories or of the manner in which the ill

effects of excessive humidification in weaving sheds could be mitigated. Employers still continued to think in terms of dividends and it would not be incorrect to say that greater care was taken of the machinery than of the human element in front of it. Gaps in muster rolls caused by the serious illness or death of numbers of operatives could always be filled without expense, or at the worst, at the cost of a few rupees paid to a jobber or a recruiting agent, but, replacements of uncared for and neglected machinery would considerably reduce available profits and agency commissions. This should not however, be taken as indicating that there were no humanitarian employers in India. Most of the larger engineering workshops were controlled by Englishmen and foreigners many of whom had had actual experience of work in foreign factories before they became industrial entrepreneurs in India, and in many of these concerns, hours of work were reasonable and the welfare of the labour employed was given a fair measure of studious consideration. Indian employers were also not lacking in pioneer work in the field of industrial welfare and the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the late Mr Nowrojee Wadia, the late Mr Morarjee Gooldas and the late Mr Bomonjee Petit did much to provide decent housing and proper medical facilities for the workers employed in the many large cotton mills which they controlled in the cities of Bombay and Sholapur. But taking all industries as a whole, very little was done for the welfare of labour and humanitarian employers were like the proverbial needles in a haystack.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The victorious and successful emergence of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long stretch of continuous prosperity for industry, trade and commerce. All these hopes were however, destined to be blasted sooner than the worst pessimists could have foreseen. The end of the war saw an unprecedented epidemic in the form of influenza sweep over the face of practically the whole world. The ravages wrought by this new plague were probably the worst in India and it was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons. Contrary to the expectations of the masses and also of many who should have known better prices instead of falling rose more sharply than ever before—due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries. Merchants and manufacturers all over the world had made phenomenal profits during the period of the war—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal alone paid dividends of 200 per cent and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of munitions works and factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials, these merchants and manufacturers were looking for new fields for investment. Property valua-

tions increased fivefold and more. The huge reconstruction loans raised by the victorious nations were subscribed several times over within a few hours of the lists being opened. Prices of industrial securities rocketed and there were still large amounts of liquid funds available for further investment. Industrialists therefore got together and floated big companies for transport services by rail, road, sea and air, for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources. The most tempting prospectuses were issued and both the gullibles and the wiseacres hastened in a mad rush to get allotments in the portions of the share capital which were available for subscription by the public. The prices of the shares of several of these new companies doubled or trebled even before the share certificates had been issued. Hectic building activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour.

Similar to the chance which Indian industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily and a situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the nineties was created but on this occasion there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, fancy rates of wages were demanded and were in many cases paid. Wages in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages began to become appallingly low. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, the power of the strike as an economic weapon for securing redress of grievances had not been generally recognised by Indian labour. The workers, who were for the most part villagers endeavouring to improve their position by a temporary allegiance to industry, were submissive and unorganised, and if conditions became too distasteful, the natural remedy was not the strike but the abandonment of the mill or of industry generally. As has already been pointed out above a number of industries were making phenomenal profits and the employers could, by concerted action on the part of labour have been forced to pay phenomenal wages, but strikes on any organised scale up to then were rare and the employers as has already been pointed out, were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, were still rising and it was literally becoming almost impossible for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages. Had employers then exercised greater vision and been a little more farsighted than what they were in the matter of granting adequate increases in wages themselves without being forced to do so the history of the labour movement in India during the last eighteen years, so far at least as industrial disputes are concerned,

might have been entirely different. Employers, however, were deaf to the approaching roars of thunder and they had to pay the eventual penalty for their short sightedness in this matter.

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Conditions, particularly as regards working hours, which had formerly been accepted as inevitable, were no longer regarded as tolerable and while trade unions as they are understood in the West were still almost unknown, the value of concerted action was being rapidly realised. A number of strike committees were formed and many large strikes of a fairly concerted character met with almost instantaneous success in several industrial centres in India. The idea of organisation for the purpose of securing concessions received a substantial measure of recognition everywhere and it was not long before some of the earlier strike committees formed themselves into trade unions similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most European countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main objects in view (1) increases in wages and (2) reductions in hours of work. The first was in imperative economic necessity. The second had received considerable support from the Indian Industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916, to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to make recommendations with particular reference to new openings and to assistance by Government. In their report which was published in 1918 the Commission noted a growing opinion in India in favour of a ten hours day and they recommended that the possibility of reducing the existing statutory maximum hours should receive further examination. There was a recurrence of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 in the winter of 1919-1920 and although it was not of such severity as the earlier one it was nevertheless severe enough to be responsible for a total mortality in India of considerably over a million. The acute shortage which had been created in the supply of available labour by the earlier epidemic was accentuated by the later one. This gave added strength to the labour organisations that were coming into being as the result of the successes which had been gained by the earlier strike committees in the matter of wage increases and reductions in hours.

The allied problems of excessive hours and the shortage of labour were however to be temporarily solved by factors the operation of which nobody had foreseen. The gradual demobilisation of the armies of the war and the closing up of the various munitions works had disbanded tens of thousands of both men and women who in anticipation of re-employment in the great industrial enterprises which were being floated everywhere had spent the savings which they had secured during the war. Pre-war industries in the belligerent countries could not moreover, be reorganised at once. It was suddenly realised that resources would have to be husbanded and there was a perceptible decline in the purchase of commodities and the demand for manufactured goods. Production had neces-

sarily to be eased off for stocks were accumulating. The spectre of unemployment loomed large. But, employers had learnt their lesson from the difficulty of securing workmen during periods of acute shortage of labour and they were not prepared to disband large bodies of their work people. They were therefore not unwilling to consider reductions in hours of work. Some employers who had already reduced hours found that production far from having fallen off had actually improved. A new angle of vision came into being and the trail was laid for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries. In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance, but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing as far as practicable the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically on each subject as to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versailles, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 and sat for a month. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray represent-

ing Indian employers and Mr N M Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the night work of women and young persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases.

The conference met in an atmosphere of optimism which later experience has shown to be unjustified and thus and the inadequate time allowed for the examination of the immense agenda made it difficult for it to examine critically the various proposals in detail. It is not surprising therefore that while the deliberations of the Conference had a wide influence and none of their decisions failed to produce its effect in legislation, difficulties which became apparent later have so far prevented many countries from translating into law the conclusions embodied in the more important Conventions adopted. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8 hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60 hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

The ground for a reduction in factory hours had however, already been partially prepared by the Government of India who, acting on the recommendations made in the matters by the Industrial Commission had circularised all local Governments in June 1919 on the subject. After referring to the possibility that shorter hours might mean greater production, the Government of India in their circular letter, said that they believed that there was a considerable body of opinion among the more enlightened factory owners that the hours of labour might well be reduced without injurious effects on the output of the Indian mills. The replies showed a general consensus of opinion in favour of a ten hour day or a sixty hour week. The subsequent endorsement of a sixty hour week for India by the Washington Conference received further support from the workmen themselves in the winter of 1919-20 which saw the recrudescence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling. On this occasion, however, the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. Concerted strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted in the employers conceding a ten hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages. In March 1920, the Millowners Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS

In this short historical sketch of the growth of the labour problem in India references have frequently been made to the circularisation to local Governments by the Government of India of the proposals in connection with factory legislation and also to the independent action taken by the Government of Bombay in appointing Committees of Enquiry to examine certain phases connected with the conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency. But apart from these and the examination of certain questions connected with labour by the Factories Commission of 1907 and the Industries Commission of 1916 there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour and there were no provincial or all India enquiries of a general character into industrial wages or conditions of employment in industrial establishments. It is true that certain provinces had conducted quinquennial enquiries into agricultural wages but the results of these enquiries were of a very meagre and limited character. The participation of India in International conferences and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

Under the Devolution Rules (Schedule I, Part 2 Rule 2b) framed under the Government of India Act, 1919 industrial matters included under the heads factories and welfare of labour fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures and the heads regulation of mines and interprovincial migration were central subjects. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of labour officers in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the Government of Bombay who created a Labour Office in 1921. Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a special section towards the end of this note.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922

A Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1911 was introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in March 1921 and was passed into law in January 1922. The Amended Act was brought into effect from

1st July 1922 The main provisions of the new law as it now stood were as follows —

1 The definition of the term factory was improved so as to bring within its scope all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. At the same time, local Governments were invested with powers to declare as factories any concerns which were engaged in a manufacturing process and which employed not less than 10 persons whether power was used or not. The exemption hitherto enjoyed by indigo, coffee and tea factories was removed, and the clause contained in the 1911 Act permitting an abrogation of the restrictions relating to hours of work, holidays, etc. in respect of persons working in a place within the precincts of a factory where no power was used or where power was used for the purpose of moving or working any appliance in connection with the bringing or taking of any goods into or out of the factory was omitted.

2 Effect was given to the Washington Convention re minimum age of children employed in factories by raising the lower limit of the age of a child from 9 to 12 and by raising the upper limit from 14 to 15. The restriction of children's hours in textile factories to six per day which was imposed by the 1911 Act was made universally applicable to all factories. The provisions relating to the certificates of age of children were improved by prescribing that only those children who were within the specified age limits and who were fit for employment should receive certificates and that the certificates granted to children who were subsequently found to be unfit could be revoked. No child was to be worked for more than four hours without a rest interval of at least half an hour and no child could be employed in two factories on the same day. For employing a child in two factories on the same day a parent or a guardian could be fined to the extent of Rs 20.

3 Both the 1891 and the 1911 Acts restricted women's hours to eleven per day but both Acts permitted relaxations in respect of prohibition of night work and the limitation of daily hours of women employed in cotton gins and presses. The 1922 Act restricted women's hours to eleven per day and to sixty per week and totally prohibited their employment at night between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. except in seasonal factories in the fish curing and canning industries.

4 The 1911 Act had restricted men's hours to twelve per day in textile factories alone. The 1922 Act restricted men's hours in all factories to eleven per day and to sixty per week. The further restrictions imposed by the earlier Act on the working of textile factories were removed.

5 All operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday subject to the limitation that no worker would be made to work for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday. Provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval of one hour to all adult workers after every period of six hours' work, at the request of the employees concerned, of two half hour periods after five hours' work

in factories working for 8½ or less hours a grant of an interval of half an hour was permissible subject to the consent of the operatives and the sanction of Government.

6 Exemptions on defined principles were to be permitted in respect of the restrictions re the weekly holiday, rest intervals and daily and weekly limitation of hours of work of adult males employed in continuous process factories or in occupations connected with power and maintenance plants or in the case of *force majeure*.

7 Provision was made for controlling excessive artificial humidification when injurious to the health of the operatives. (In this connection the Government of India appointed Mr T. Maloney, a textile expert from Lancashire, to make an enquiry into and to make recommendations on the use of artificial humidification in cotton mills in India. Mr Maloney's report was published early in 1922 and most of his recommendations were adopted by all textile mills without further legislation on the subject at the time.) Various other provisions dealing with the health and safety of the operatives were also incorporated in the new Act.

8 The rule-making powers of local Governments were extended to meet the additional requirements of the new legislation, and the Governor-General was, in addition, empowered to make rules for the adequate disinfection of wool used in factories in order to prevent infection from anthrax.

9 The limit of maximum fine for single offences against the Act was raised from Rs 200 to Rs 500 and a new principle was introduced by providing that a court imposing a fine in respect of an offence causing bodily injury or death could pay the whole or part of the fine recovered as compensation to the injured or in the case of a workman's death to his legal representatives.

Subsequent amending Acts were passed in 1923, 1926 and 1931 but the changes affected by these were designed rather to meet administrative difficulties which had been experienced in the working of the main Act or for making improvements of a minor character and not for altering any of the main principles laid down in 1922. Factory staffs were adequately expanded in all provinces by recruiting inspectors men who had the necessary technical experience and district and other officers who had hitherto been entrusted with considerable factory inspectorial duties were completely divested of them although all district collectors were appointed *ex officio* Inspectors of Factories. This was done in order to provide for an early inspection of a factory in the absence of a proper Inspector if a report was received of an alleged breach of the Act.

PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER LABOUR LAWS.

Indian labour was jubilant at the successes which it had gained as a result of the passing of the Factories Amendment Act of 1922. Further legislative proposals in connection with the grant of workmen's compensation in

the case of accidents, for the regulation of working conditions in mines and for the registration of trade unions were under the consideration of the Government of India who were consulting local Governments on the proposals which they had formulated. Proposals to safeguard employers against strikes which were, as has been seen, becoming most disturbing to industry were also under consideration and the Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of the Provincial Legislative Council, appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, editor in chief of *The Times of India* "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." In their report the Committee, after setting down their views on various schemes of welfare which employers might adopt to improve the conditions of employment and of the life of their workpeople so as to make them more contented and less amenable to the influence of outside agitators, recommended that a statutory tribunal on the lines of the Industrial Court created by the United Kingdom Act of 1919 should be set up in the Bombay Presidency and that all strikes which could not be settled without Government intervention should be referred to this Court. The Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of this Committee, drew up a Bill on the subject which was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1923-24. In the meanwhile however, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that they themselves were proceeding with similar legislation of an all India character and they requested the local Government to abandon their own measure. The Workmen's Compensation and the Mines Acts were passed in 1923 and the Trade Unions Act was passed in 1926 but the all India Trade Disputes Act was not passed till 1929. The main features of these several pieces of labour legislation will be described in the special sections dealing with these subjects.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE

Unfortunately for Indian labour, a period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922. Some of the first tasks to which the Labour Office created by the Government of Bombay in 1921 had set itself were to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City, to make an enquiry into their standard of life by the collection of family budgets for representative working class families and to make an enquiry into wages and hours of work in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The cost of living index compiled by that office—the first of its kind in India—showed that except for a slight fall during the earlier months of the year 1920 prices had been steadily rising after the end of the war for the next two years. The peak was reached in October 1920. The annual average of the monthly index numbers (1914=100) for that year was 183. A gradual decline, however, set in from the beginning of the following year and the annual average for the year 1921 registered a fall of ten points on the figure for 1920. A further fall of nine points was registered in the

annual average for the year 1922. The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156, but for the next five years—that is, up to the end of the year 1927, the optimum monthly variation was within eleven points between 150 and 161. The Report of the Family Budget Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed the standards of earnings and expenditure of some two thousand representative working class families and single men during the years 1921 and 1922 but no comparable figures were available for any other year. The report of the cotton mills wages enquiry which was published early in 1923 showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty three per cent. higher in 1921 than in 1914. Later investigations conducted by the Bombay Labour Office have shown that the figures, especially those for 1914 on which this deduction of real wages had been based were very defective but this was not known at the time the report was published, and the Ahmedabad Millowners Association made the first organised post war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages by announcing that the wages of all workmen in the Ahmedabad cotton mills would be reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed this announcement was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city. It affected 56 out of 61 working mills, involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man days. It began on the 1st April and lasted till the 4th June. On that date a compromise was arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15½ per cent. instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

There can be no doubt that as compared with the standards of wage rates and prices which were prevalent during the peak period of 1920, real wages continuously improved with the steady decline in the level of prices which first set in in the month of November of that year. The point, however, is whether the wage rates of 1914 and 1920 were sufficient to maintain a decent standard of life. Studying the question from such fragments of statistical information as are available the answer must be definitely in the negative. Contemporary observers of those periods give harrowing descriptions of insufficiently clad half starved and unkempt men, women and children rising from street pavements in the cities in the early hours of the morning and dragging their bodies to their factories and places of employment to earn pittance of an average of six to eight annas (six to eight pence) a day for work lasting for anything between twelve to fifteen or more hours per day and although this description could not apply to all industrial workers in India, it did apply to fairly large proportions of them, and the remainder were not very much better off. Judging the standards of life of Indian workers in 1914 from the standards which labour in all the industrialised countries of the world are endeavouring to maintain to day, they must be considered as appallingly low and one can well sympathise with Indian

workers for attempting to clothe and feed themselves and to live as human beings ought to be able to do

In an earlier paragraph it was stated that in granting increases in wages during the period of high prices between 1917 and 1920 cotton mill owners had resorted to the device of giving the men wages in the form of percentage additions to war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917. In the case of the cotton mills in Bombay City these allowances had amounted to 80 per cent. over basic rates for weavers and to 70 per cent. for spinners and women. In 1918-1919 when cotton mills were making phenomenal profits, the Bombay Millowners' Association met demands for a participation in these profits by sanctioning an annual bonus of one month's pay for all cotton mill workers in Bombay City provided a full year's service had been put in during the year for which the bonus was paid. Proportionate bonuses were to be paid to those who had served for lesser periods. This bonus was paid annually for five years between 1919 and 1923, but at the beginning of the year 1924 the Association decided that the profits made during the previous year would not justify the payment of the annual bonus. This bonus had come to be regarded by the workers as a definite part of their wage contract and when it was not paid in the middle of January with the wages for December as it usually was, the workers of all textile mills in Bombay City went out on strike. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, as a fact-finding body to consider the nature and basis of the bonus which had been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees had established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment of such a bonus. The Committee were also requested to enquire into the profits made by the Bombay mills between 1919 and 1923 and to report on the contention of the millowners that the profits of 1923 did not justify the payment of the annual bonus. The report of the Committee was entirely in favour of the employees and the strike was broken immediately after its publication but not before the industry had lost nearly eight million working days. This strike was greater in proportion than any previous strike which had occurred in the country. It would be interesting to observe that as far as the question of the equity of the bonus was concerned, the Committee held that the millworkers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment annually of a bonus by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a court of law.

ABOLITION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES

The next big concerted attack by employers on wage rates in India was made in 1925 by the millowners in Bombay City. The cost of living index remained more or less stationary but the cotton mill industry was passing through a period of severe and unprecedented depression

and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to reduce the dearness allowances by 20 per cent. with effect from the 1st September 1925. This decision, if it had been accepted by the workers would have meant an all round average cut of about 12 per cent. in their earnings. They were not likely to take it lying down, but as is usual with strikes in India, no warning was given of the threatened strike. On the 15th September 1925, 33,249 workers from 15 mills suddenly downed tools and by the 6th of October there was a complete stoppage of work in all the textile mills in the city and island of Bombay. The Government of Bombay held several conferences with the representatives of both sides and several proposals and counter-proposals were considered but neither of the parties appeared likely to give in. On this occasion, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of both the cotton mill industry and the labour employed in it by suspending for the remainder of the financial year, the collection of the excise duty of 3½ per cent. which had been levied on cotton manufacturers in India for several years past. The Millowners' Association had given repeated assurances to both the Government of India and the local Government that the old rates of wages would be restored if the excise duty were abolished and the strike therefore virtually ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November. Each of the successive general strikes which occurred in the cotton mill industry in Western India between 1923 and 1928 was more severe in intensity than its predecessor and the strike of 1925 was no exception. It resulted in a loss of nearly eleven million working man days to the industry and the workpeople lost considerably more than a crore and a quarter of rupees in wages. But the strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages. At the same time, however, it is significant that the employers did not give way until they had secured from Government a concession for which they had pressed before arriving at the decision to effect a cut in wages.

It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big industrial disputes that occurred in the textile industry in Western India. This should not be taken to mean that other industries and the other provinces in India were not troubled with industrial strife. As soon as Indian labour had realised the potential value of the strike as a weapon for securing redress of grievances, strikes began to get extremely frequent and the quinquennium 1921-1926 saw the outbreak of no less than 1,154 strikes in India involving nearly two million workpeople and causing a total loss of thirty-seven and a quarter million working days. Of these, 146 disputes involving 57,570 workpeople and resulting in a loss of nearly three and a half million working days occurred in the jute mills in Bengal. Strikes in the jute mills are not of such frequent occurrence or as severe in intensity as they are in the cotton mill industry, and the main reason

for this appears to be that the jute industry is almost entirely under British management and under the control of men who take greater pains in understanding the problems connected with the labour which they employ. The number of disputes in the cotton mill industry in the whole of India during the same quinquennium was only three and a half times as great as that in the jute industry but the total loss in working days was nearly seven times as much and amounted to nearly twenty five million man days. Summary statistics for the main industries are incorporated in the following table —

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25

Industries	Number of disputes	Number of workmen involved	Man days lost
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	21,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops)	59	1,35,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,198
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

It is significant that although only 59 of the total number of 1,154 strikes in the period under review occurred on Indian railways (including railway workshops) and that the total number of workpeople involved was less than a quarter of those involved in disputes in jute mills, the loss in man days was a quarter of a million days more. The group "others" in the above table includes ports, road transport services, municipalities, etc. This group also came in for its fair share of industrial strife with 350 strikes and a total loss of nearly four million man days. It is not possible in this short note to analyse the causes and the results of these 1,154 disputes by industries. It may be interesting, however, to state that as far as causes are concerned, 641 strikes or 55 per cent of the total number of disputes during the quinquennium arose over questions of pay and bonuses, 239 or 21 per cent over matters connected with personnel and 274 or 24 per cent over other matters. If the results are similarly analysed, 200 strikes or 17 per cent of the total ended entirely in favour of the workers and 762 or 67 per cent in favour of the employers. In 179 or in 16 per cent of the disputes, the workers were only partially successful. No statistics are available to show the extent to which trade unions in India played a direct or indirect part in conducting these disputes or in bringing about settlements but from the personal experience of the compiler of this note, he can say that this was, except in the case of some of the bigger strikes, very small indeed. Quite an appreciable number of the disputes under consideration arose over matters connected with personnel. This head includes demands for the dismissal or reinstatement of particular individuals, generally jobbers in textile mills, and chagemen, mukadams and maistries

in other industries. It is the personnel strike which is the most injurious to industry as it occurs with extreme suddenness and without previous notice.

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE

The two years 1926 and 1927 were as compared with the quinquennium which has just been reviewed a period of quiet consolidation of their respective positions for both the employers and the employed and also for Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation. There was a slight revival in trade and employers after the bitter experience which they had had of disastrous strikes most dislocating to industry were content to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned Governments and employers had completed extensive industrial housing schemes many employers had expanded their activities for the welfare of their work people and the cost of living index was steadily on the decline. The administration of the Factory Law had been improved by the 1922 Act and the avenues for evasions were so barricaded as to make breaches of the law most difficult if not impossible. Hours of work, as compared to those obtaining five years previously, were congenial and permitted of sufficient rest and also of some relaxation and recreation. Absences from work began to get more frequent. All these and other factors were conducing to a decided improvement in the standard of life and the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were however, still showing adverse balances in their profit and loss accounts and the shareholders were getting little or no return on the capital

which they had invested in industry. The share holders were consequently becoming somewhat restive, and harangues at the annual general company meetings by the more disgruntled of them were becoming frequent enough to be noticed. The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) appointed in 1926 had also made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton mills in India. The more progressive firms, thereupon began to devise ways and means for improving efficiency and for securing greater production at less cost. The methods of rationalisation which had been successfully attempted in the West received a measure of studious consideration and three go ahead firms of cotton mill agents in Bombay City—Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, Messrs James Finlay and Company, and Messrs Killick Nixon and Company—decided to try out schemes whereby cotton mill workers would be asked to look after a greater number of spindles and more looms. A beginning was made at the Manchester Mill of which Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company were the agents. The attempt was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill.

The annual averages for numbers of industrial disputes, workers involved and total time lost in the cotton mill industry in India for the five years 1921 to 1925 were 101 strikes, 163,068 workers involved and 4,993,477 man days lost. The corresponding averages for the two years 1926 and 1927 were 58 strikes, 29,400 workers involved and 214,504 man days lost—figures which speak for themselves. The advent of rationalisation in Indian industries synchronised with the entry of the principles of communism into the country and the formation of the Workers and Peasants Party on models similar to those obtaining in Bolshevik Russia. Many communists secured appointments on the executives of several trade unions in India and they were not long before they made their presence on these bodies felt by inciting workers to go on strike on the most flimsiest of pretexts. The immediate object of these communists was not so much to improve the condition of industrial workers as to cause prolonged stoppages of work in industry thereby sending batches of dissatisfied workmen back to their native villages to preach revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of capitalism and the smashing of stable Governments.

THE CLIMAX OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN INDIA.

The year 1928 was one in which a handful of communist agitators in India secured a large measure of control over her industries through their almost complete domination over labour. They engineered large scale strikes in most industries and brought several to the verge of an almost complete standstill. It is significant, however, that the workers in the mining industry and in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad were free of their evil machinations. The Indian Mines Act of 1923 had not given miners the same hours as factory workers and had permitted a twelve hour day, and most miners live close to the mines in which they are employed. This together with the fact that few mines are situated close to easily accessible towns left the miners

free of communist control. Cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad are in a peculiarly happy position owing to the excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in that centre for the settlement of industrial disputes. One of the earliest trade unions in India was that of the cotton mill workers of Ahmedabad. Very fortunately both for the industry and for the labour employed in it this union has been under the control and influence of Mr M. K. Gandhi and Mr S. G. Banker, and under the management of two extremely able, far sighted and level headed men in the persons of Messrs Gulzarilal Nanda and Kandubhai K. Desai. With commendable farsightedness the Ahmedabad mill owners had agreed to the formation of a permanent arbitration board consisting of Mr M. K. Gandhi as the representative of labour and the Chairman of the Millowners Association as the representative of the employers. All disputes which could not be settled by conciliation between the union and the management of the Mill or mills concerned or by negotiation between the union and the Ahmedabad Millowners Association were to be referred to the permanent arbitration board for settlement. In the event of the arbitration board failing to reach an agreed solution, the constitution laid down that the matter should be referred by the board to an agreed *sarpanch* or umpire whose decision would be final and which both parties to a dispute would be bound to accept. Although there have been many strikes in the Ahmedabad cotton mills during the last fifteen years—mainly over questions of personnel and rates—the Ahmedabad cotton mill industry, except for the big dispute which occurred in 1923 over the question of a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, has been entirely free from the type of general strikes that have occurred at frequent intervals in the Bombay mills and this has been entirely due to the steady influence exercised over the workers as the result of the impassionate and thorough examination of their grievances and demands by the permanent arbitration board.

The most disastrous of the strikes which occurred in the year 1928 was that in the cotton mills in Bombay City and which alone was responsible for the loss of over twenty two and a half million working days out of a total of over thirty one and a half million lost to all Indian industries in that year. The direct cause of this disastrous strike which lasted from the middle of April to the beginning of October was the fear of unemployment created by the decision of certain millowners to introduce 'rational' methods of work in their mills. And although it must be admitted that the communists had no hand in the starting of this strike by the downing of tools by the workers in the Currimbhoy Ibrahim group of mills, they rapidly assumed control over affairs once it had begun and they saw to it that the conflagration soon spread to every mill in the city and island of Bombay. There were four small unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City at the beginning of the year 1928. The most important of these was the Bombay Textile Labour Union formed by Messrs N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, members of the Servants of India Society in 1925. These unions formed a strike committee for the conduct of this strike. The communist leaders formed a new

association of workmen in the industry and called it the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which they registered under the 1926 Act. This union also formed a strike committee of their own. The two committees were acting in opposite directions for some time but wiser counsels prevailed and they agreed to drown their differences and to form a Joint Strike Committee of thirty members—15 from each side. This committee carried on several negotiations with the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the Hon'ble the General Member of the Government of Bombay Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, presided at several conferences to which the representatives of both sides were invited. When the strike first broke out neither side had made demands. The Joint Strike Committee however, soon formulated demands which are now historically known as the Seventeen Demands. These demands were met by the owners by a scheme of standard wages for all mills in Bombay City framed on the basis of a reduction of 7½ per cent in weavers' wages. Separate schemes of standard rates were put up for mills which intended working on the basis of rationalisation. The Joint Strike Committee drew up their own lists of standard rates. At a later stage, the Association proposed a body of uniform standing orders or rules of conduct for the operatives of all mills in the city. It was obvious that these various demands and counter demands, schemes and counter schemes could not possibly receive the adequate and careful consideration which they deserved, in an atmosphere of turmoil and hatred. The communist leaders of the Joint Strike Committee harangued huge mass meetings of the strikers daily on the principles and advantages of communism. Relief measures were organised but funds amounting to less than two lakhs of rupees could not support nearly a lakh and a half workpeople for a period of nearly six months and large batches of cotton mill workers consequently left the city for their homes and villages.

APPOINTMENT OF BOMBAY STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The strike dragged on until the 4th of October when the Government of Bombay again convened another conference of the representatives of both sides under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah. At this conference the representatives of the strikers consented to call off the strike if Government would agree to appoint an impartial committee of enquiry to examine the various questions under dispute. The Hon'ble the General Member gave the necessary undertaking on behalf of Government, and the terms of reference were agreed upon at the conference. The strike was accordingly called off as soon as Government announced the appointment of the committee under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, Sir Charles Fawcett.

The deliberations of the Fawcett Committee lasted for over five months and their report which was published on the 26th March 1929

still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in the cotton textile mills in Bombay City. The Committee held that the proposals of the Millowners' Association for the standardization of wage rates and for the fixation of the numbers to be employed on different types of machines were in the main fair and reasonable and that while there was justification for the Association's proposal to effect a cut of 7½ per cent in weavers' wages there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption. The Committee recommended that the Association should drop the proposal if the labour leaders agreed to give their co-operation in working the scheme for the standardisation of wages. The Committee also held that that part of the standardisation scheme which was called the 'Rational or Efficiency' system and which aimed at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable. The Committee further held that the Association's proposals with regard to standard standing orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were, in the main, fair and reasonable. With regard to the seventeen demands formulated by the Joint Strike Committee some of the demands which were con-

sidered to be fair and reasonable were—

- (a) That the millowners should not vary any of the prevalent conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations, and that the Association should not permit its individual members to vary the conditions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association,
- (b) Rates of new varieties should be fixed by the Association in consultation with the representatives of the workers' organisations, and that all piece rates should be posted departmentally in detail, and
- (c) That there should be no victimisation of men who had taken part in the strike or any union activities.

Among the more important demands which were held to be unfair and unreasonable were those relating to the granting of substantial increases in wages to those workers whose average monthly wages were less than Rs 30 and the abrogation of the new orders which had been issued requiring certain workers to clean their own machinery and to carry tickets of attendance. On balance, the findings and recommendations of the Fawcett Committee were more favourable to the workers than to the employers. The other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore. Want of space prevents a detailed description of these disputes, but it may be stated that a significant feature of

the disputes during the year 1928 was the growth of picketing and intimidation which in some cases resulted in violence and bloodshed. In the Bombay Cotton, the Bengal jute and the two railway strikes the police were compelled to

resort to firing in order to prevent the strikers from causing injury to person or damage to property. The following table gives, by industries the main statistics in connection with the disputes of 1928 —

Classification of Industrial Disputes in 1928

Industries	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Days lost
Cotton and woollen mills	110	323,484	24,851,274
Jute mills	19	64,524	1,556,808
Engineering workshops	11	37,688	3,148,706
Railways (including railway workshops)	9	49,400	1,874,313
Mines	1	638	5,104
Others—miscellaneous	53	31,117	211,199
Total	203	506,851	31,647,404

THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1929

The result of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in 1928 was a great moral victory for the communists and the membership of the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union which they had formed during the earlier days of the strike was reported as having reached the enormous figure of 55,000 within a few months after the conclusion of the armistice of the 4th October. Government were, however, not allowing the communists to ride rough shod over industry and labour as they did in that year and thirty of the more prominent and avowed communists were arrested in March 1929 under section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code for organised conspiracy under the direction of the Communist International and other associated bodies to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, but not before their doctrines had resulted in a considerable loss of life and property in Bombay City. Towards the end of the previous year they had organised another large scale strike of the workers of the oil companies in Bombay. This industry is manned by a considerable proportion of Pathans and the highly inflammatory speeches which the communists had delivered to the strikers in both the cotton and the oil strikes were responsible for the outbreak, in Bombay City, on the 3rd February 1929, of riots and disturbances on a scale which the city had seldom experienced before. Rioting lasted for several days and martial law had to be declared before it could be quelled. The net result of the riots was a death roll of 149 persons and destruction and damage of property valued at

several lakhs of rupees. The Riots Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the causes and the handling of these riots found that their origin was in the speeches which had been delivered by communist agitators during the cotton and the oil strikes.

AN ACCUMULATION OF UNREDRESSED GRIEVANCES

The widespread industrial strife of the year 1928 brought out several facts in connection with Indian labour prominently to the surface. The most important of these was that the workers employed in Indian industries had a large accumulation of grievances which required early examination and redress, if possible. A very large majority of the settlements of the disputes that had occurred in the decade following the end of the Great War were hardly settlements at all if the word is considered in the sense of solutions acceptable to both sides. In most cases the workers had been beaten into surrender owing to the fear of unemployment consequent on their places being filled up by black leg labour or were forced into submission as the result of the complete exhaustion of their resources. Although the trade union movement had penetrated into most industries it has not even yet, except perhaps on the spinning side of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad, covered the majority of the workers in any particular units or groups of units, and in no case had any union collected at sufficiency of

funds to finance a strike. Very few of the existing unions had secured complete recognition by the employers concerned and in most cases the illiterate workmen had no level headed persons to argue their cause with their employers. In those cases where strikers had met with complete or partial success the settlements were mostly of an exceedingly patchwork character and it was obvious to any observer that few of the existing sores had been permanently healed. Employers were still thinking of wages in terms of comparison with the levels of the pre war year and not from the point of view of their sufficiency for the maintenance of a decent standard of life. No attempt was made to enquire as to how far any particular wage could be considered as a minimum wage and all discussions centred round the determination of the percentage increase over the levels of 1914.

LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN EXISTING LABOUR LAWS

In an earlier section reference has been made to the three great pieces of Indian labour legislation passed in the years 1922 and 1923. (1) The Factories Act of 1922 (2) The Indian Mines Act 1923, and (3) The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923. These Acts had conferred several benefits, privileges and advantages on Indian workmen, but as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrialised countries of the world they were of an exceedingly limited scope and character. This was due to the fact that in tracing new ground, the Government of India had necessarily to proceed with circumspection and a measure of caution. The original proposals formulated by the Government of India had in all cases, been considerably modified and whittled down as a result of the opinions given by the provincial Governments and the opposition of employers' organisations when the proposals or the Bills based on these proposals were circulated for opinion. Still further modifications had to be accepted by Government in the central legislature in order to ensure a safe passage to each measure. Great credit must however be given to that great stalwart of Indian labour Mr. N. M. Joshi who has fought many a hard battle on the floor of the Legislative Assembly during the last fifteen years on behalf of Indian labour.

MR. N. M. JOSHI

Under the Government of India Act 1919, one seat (nominations by Government) is reserved for Indian labour. Mr. N. M. Joshi has been nominated to represent Indian labour at each successive Assembly since the introduction of the reforms. He has attended several sessions of the International Labour Conference and is a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. Of all the labour leaders in India, Mr. Joshi has had unique opportunities of studying almost all questions connected with labour and there is to-day nobody in India who is better qualified to speak on behalf of Indian labour as a whole. Mr. Joshi has successfully moved various resolutions both in the Indian Legislative Assembly and at the International Labour Conference for enquiries into several phases of conditions of employment in Indian industries and for the introduction

of new labour laws for India. If India, to-day, has a code of labour laws which compares very favourably with the similar codes of other countries it is due largely to the influence and the pressure which Mr. Joshi has brought to bear on the Government of India and the Indian Legislative Assembly in the matter.

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR

Reverting to the labour laws of 1922-1923, seven years' administration of these laws had brought several defects to light. Certain administrative defects had been rectified by Amending Acts but it was gradually felt that much of the legislation was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough. Several trade union leaders who had attended ten successive sessions of the International Labour Conference as Labour Delegates or Advisers had availed themselves of the opportunity offered by their being sent to Geneva of making enquiries and studies of labour questions in European countries before returning to India. After their return to India these leaders started newspaper and platform agitation for both reform and expansion of the existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between the employers and the employed, and to make recommendations. The late Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley was appointed Chairman. The other members of the Commission were the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri, P. C. Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., K.B.I., C.I.E., Sir Victor Simon, Pionier, Dewan Chaman Lal, M.A., Miss Beryl M. Le Port, P.O.W., Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England, and Messrs. A. G. Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., N. M. Joshi, M.A., Kabeeruddin Ahmed, M.A., G. D. Birla, M.A., and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England. Mr. S. Lal, I.C.S., and Mr. A. Dibdin from the India Office, London were appointed Joint Secretaries, and Mr. A. H. Green, Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, was appointed Statistician and Lt. Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., Medical Assessor to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the railways and associations of the employers and the employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 to collect further evidence in that country. The Commission returned to India in the month of October of the same year and after completing that part of their tour which had been left unfinished in the previous winter, went to Delhi in November to draft their Report.

1929—A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS

The year 1929 was a very momentous one in the history of the labour movement in India crowded as it was with events of prime importance. References have already been made to the Bombay riots, the arrest of communist leaders, the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour. Mention has also been made of the passing of the Trade Disputes Act in that year. An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in provincial labour legislation by passing a Maternity Benefits Act providing for monetary compensation by factory employers to their women workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement.

The chief communist leaders had been arrested but their henchmen were not. Inbued with communist principles, these endeavoured to carry on the industrial strife of the year before. The Bombay Girm Kamgar Union continued to claim a membership of over 50,000 but when the Millowners' Association Bombay set themselves to the task of implementing such of the Fawcett Committee's recommendations as required joint consideration by the representatives of both parties, they found that there was nobody who was in a position to deliver the goods on behalf of labour. Such joint meetings as were held were not fruitful of any results and when a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in the month of April over the question of the dismissal of one worker, the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union made this a *casus belli* for the declaration of another general strike in the cotton mill industry. This strike however, did not extend to all the mills in the city and island of Bombay as that of the previous year had done but still it was of a fairly general character involving 109,232 workers in 62 mills. It lasted from the 26th April to the 18th September and was responsible for a total time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay took advantage of the new Trade Disputes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court to make a full investigation into the causes of the strike. The Court sat continuously for over a month and in their report which was published on the 18th September they came to the unanimous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of this strike rested with the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union. The moral effect of this report was so great that the Union called off the strike unconditionally on the day following its publication.

Another important strike which occurred in India during the year 1929 was one of the employees of the B & C I Railway's Loco and Carriage Workshop at Dohad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad

allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims.

SPLIT IN THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The last important event in this year of crowded events was the split which occurred in the Trade Union Congress at its tenth session which was held in Nagpur in the month of November of that year under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Trade Union Congress was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual labour unions in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference. It remained the central organisation of the trade union movement in India for nearly a decade and most of the important unions in India were affiliated to it. The Congress met in a full dress session once every year and discussed various leading questions connected with Indian labour. Early in 1929 the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union—two organisations controlled almost entirely by communists—secured affiliation to the Congress. As the elections to the executive body of the Congress are conducted on the basis of the membership strength of the individual affiliated unions, the communists were able to capture a majority of the seats on the executive through the membership of these two unions and the tenth session was therefore entirely dominated by the communist section of the movement. Resolutions were passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League Against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a communist organisation in England as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. The passing of these resolutions marked the culmination of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and fomented by communist agents in India and brought to a head the question whether the trade union movement in India should be under the leadership of genuine trade unionists or of the votaries of communism. The moderate sections under the leadership of Messrs N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, B. Shiva Rao, R. K. Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lal seceded from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of *The Indian Trades Union Federation* in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist trade unions in India. Further details in connection with these two all India federations, their quarrels, the further split in the Congress and the attempts made for unity will be dealt with in the chapter on *Trade Unionism and Trade Union Law*.

THE CALM AFTER THE STORM

The third decade of the twentieth century had been a most momentous period in the history of labour in India crowded as it was

with almost continuous industrial strife, the appointment of committees and commissions to enquire into and make recommendations in connection with the causes of this strife and the laying of the foundation stones for a first class code of labour laws for the country. The prolonged and disastrous strikes of the years 1928 and 1929—especially of the latter year in the storm centre of India's principal industry—had completely exhausted the resources of the workers. In the opening paragraph of this note it was stated that the agricultural character of the industrial worker in India and the permanent contact which he maintained with his land was the prime factor for the proper understanding of the several problems connected with labour in India. General strikes of three to six months duration without financial assistance and strike benefits from workmen's organisations would be impossible to understand if industrial town dwellers did not have agricultural and their village homes to fall back upon during periods of prolonged stoppages of work. Statistics collected during each of these big disputes showed that after the first few weeks of their start they were exodus of large groups of workers to their village homes. Such of them as remained in the towns sold their trinkets and possessions, fell into arrears with their rents and explored their credit to the fullest with *bamias* (native money lenders) and retail shopkeepers for food supplies. The history of each of these disputes shows that it takes several weeks after the termination of each dispute for a unit to get back to full strength working because the workmen have to return from distant places to which the news of a resumption of work takes a very long time to filter through, and even then it is only the pressure on the land which forces the agriculturist to make a further temporary return to industry.

After the end of the general strike in the cotton textile mills of Bombay of the year 1929, trade unionism (except perhaps in Ahmedabad) was thoroughly discredited. Both the workmen and such of their organisations as existed had been defeated most ignominiously and the workers began to lose faith in their leaders. *Bonuses* and landlords were clamouring for the repayment of debts and it was becoming very necessary to put in as much steady work as possible. The schemes of standardisation of wage rates which had been approved of by the Lawlett Committee had been temporarily shelved. This standardisation, even without a general cut in wage rates, would have reduced the earnings of several thousands of workers in the process of levelling down to standard rates. On the other hand those of several other thousands of workmen would have been improved in the process of levelling up. But the poorer mills which were paying low rates of wages were naturally most disinclined to increase their wages bills and the Millowners' Association (Bombay), decided to allow sleeping dogs to lie. The annual averages of the monthly cost of living index numbers (1914=100) were 147 for 1928 and 149 for 1929. This annual average fell to 137 in 1930 and there was a further drop of more than 20 points in the average for the year 1931. Apart from a few alterations in piece rates of wages for new sorts and other minor adjustments, there had been

no wholesale reductions in wage rates in any of the larger centres of the textile industry in India since the cut of 15 per cent in the wages of the cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad in 1923 and with each successive fall in prices, real wages naturally improved. Apart from the question of the sufficiency of the existing rates for the maintenance of a decent standard of life, the wage rates prevalent in 1930 and 1931 did permit margins for wiping out old debts and as the employers made no general move in these two years to reduce rates, this period was one of comparative industrial calm for the whole country. Stray strikes over matters connected with personnel or with minor grievances continued to occur at frequent intervals but these were mostly settled by the replacement of the dissatisfied elements from the ranks of the unemployed owing to the weakening of the bonds on solidarity among workmen and to the absence of trusted leaders. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were moreover engaged in making a full and comprehensive enquiry into conditions of employment and as the workmen were aware that the members of the Commission were visiting several units all over India to personally see things for themselves, Indian industrial labour was content to wait till such time as the Commission's report was published instead of taking the initiative into its own hands as it had frequently done during the last ten years.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar followed the Government of Bombay by passing a Maternity Benefits Act in 1930. In 1931 the Government of India appointed a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act to enquire into certain questions affecting labour arising out of the large reductions which Indian railways were making in their staffs. This Court made certain recommendations regarding the absorption of the retrenched men in other industries and for their re-employment when suitable opportunities arose in the future and also for the payment of a more generous scale of retirement gratuities. The work on this occasion, however, had to accept the inevitable and they were not slow in recognising the elementary and cardinal principle that no organisation could possibly maintain staffs which were surplus to requirements. The extreme left wing in the leftist Trade Union Congress came to the conclusion in 1931 that the Congress was not as revolutionary as what it should be and this element broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. It thus happened that instead of there being one co-ordinating body at the apex of the trade union organisation in the country to guide and control the movement there were four separate federations the majority of which were useless and effete bodies with little influence and trifling membership.

PUBLICATION OF THE ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT

The most notable event in the world of Indian labour during the year 1931 was the publication, in the month of June, of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. The report is a document of first rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem

in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The value of the Commission's recommendations are considerably enhanced by two facts—firstly, by the considered opinions which were brought to bear on the various matters discussed by a thoroughly representative body of persons representing as they did both the employers and the employed and legislators and Government officials, and secondly, by the almost complete unanimity with which the various groups composing this body reached their conclusions and decisions on matters which must necessarily have been discussed with expressions of widely divergent views. The Report has been the lodestar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication, and it will continue to be the text book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India classified these recommendations under six different groups according as they involved or required Central or Provincial legislation, administrative action by the Central or Provincial Governments or action by public and local bodies or by employers or workers or organisations, and forwarded them to various local Governments and bodies requesting them to give such of the recommendations as concerned them due and adequate consideration and to initiate provincial legislation wherever necessary. The Government of India have published annually since 1932 reports on the action taken by the Central and provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts. Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934. The Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was, in accordance with a recommendation made in the matter by the Royal Commission, repealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Act to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of due wages was passed early in 1936. Various other proposals for

new labour legislation in connection with employers liability (re common employment and assumed risk), extension of workmen's compensation to agriculture and forestry, fixation of hours of work of dock labourers, allotment of seamen's wages, exemption of salaries and wages from attachment, the shortening of wage periods, arrest and imprisonment of industrial workers for debt and for the prevention of the besetting of industrial establishments by money lenders for the recovery of debts have been circulated by the Government of India to the various provincial Governments for opinion and some of these have resulted in the introduction of Bills in the legislature. It is very unlikely, however, that all these proposals will result in legislation because very weighty objections have been raised during circulation on the various practical difficulties which would have to be contended with in the administration of any laws that may be framed to govern these matters. The Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India are at present engaged in formulating proposals and/or a Bill for the control of those factories which do not use power and which are not regulated in any way at present. Other matters will be taken up in due course.

It will have been noticed that nothing has been stated so far in this section regarding the actual recommendations which the Royal Commission have made. But as they have stated these under several headings and the more important of them were reproduced in the 1932 edition of this publication. Nor has anything been stated yet with regard to the action taken by provincial Governments, public bodies and employers and workers' organisations on such of the recommendations as they were concerned with. In this connection there is very little indeed to report because financial stringency in most provinces and with most bodies has prevented any substantial measure of action. It is obviously impossible for us to attempt even a brief summarisation of the Royal Commission's report and recommendations and the action taken thereon in a compact book of reference such as *The Indian Year Book*, but as it might be of considerable interest to the users of this reference book to have information readily available on such of the Commission's recommendations as have already been implemented or which are proposed to be implemented in the near future, references will be made to these recommendations in each of the various sections into which this note has been divided. For example, the Commission's recommendations relating to workmen's compensation will be dealt with in the chapter on that subject.

BEGINNING OF A PERIOD OF LARGE WAGE-CUTS

The sharp downward trend of prices which set in about the middle of the year 1930 continued till May 1933 when the cost of living index for working classes in Bombay (City) touched par or 100 (1914=100). Wages in most industries, on the other hand, had continued almost at the same high levels of 1929-30—in many

cases rates early in 1933 were double or more than double those prevalent in 1914. Following the cut of 15.625 per cent in wages which had been effected in the Ahmedabad cotton mills in 1923, the cotton mill workers in that centre had submitted a demand for a restoration of the cut in 1929. The matter was, as usual, referred to the permanent arbitration board. On the board failing to reach an agreement in the matter, the question was referred to an umpire (Dewan Bahadur Krishanlal M. Thaver) who awarded an increase of 8 per cent in the rates for the workpeople on the spinning side and of five per cent for those on the weaving side of the industry. The conciliation board appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute had decided in favour of the workers and against the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Employers, therefore, were beginning to feel that the public generally and impartial arbitrators and conciliators in particular were determined that the standard of life which Indian industrial workers had attained as a result of the hard battles which they had fought must be maintained. They were, therefore, very chary of initiating proposals for reductions in rates. The commencement of the year 1933, however, saw the beginning of a new wave of depression in industry. Jute mills had already resorted to short time working and several cotton mills and other factories were being compelled to close down. One firm of managing agents who controlled ten large cotton textile mills in Bombay City crashed and as a result of this crash all the mills under their control were compelled to stop work. Several of the mills under the control of another large firm of managing agents had to suspend work temporarily. The remaining mills were faced with two alternatives—(a) to reduce wages and so to lower costs of production, or (b) to close down. The technical wages sub-committee of the Millowners Association, Bombay to whom the question of the necessity for a reduction in wages had been referred earlier in the year reported against the advisability of collective action in the matter and advised that each individual affiliated unit should take independent action. Hitherto, the Association had adhered to the principle of collective action and the dearth of food or war allowances in all the cotton mills in Bombay had remained at 80 per cent over basic rates for weavers and 70 per cent for spinners and women. Reference has often been made in this note to "basic rates of wages. This should not be taken to mean that there existed in any industry in India a standard scale of wage rates at any particular period. The term basic simply applies to the rates prevalent at some remote date on which percentage allowances were given instead of direct consolidated increases. Rates of wages in Indian industries vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre and also between the different individuals in the same occupation in one individual unit. If the same or similar rates of wages are found in any two or more units in any centre this is due merely to coincidence and not to any deliberate action in the matter. Therefore, although the consolidated allowances remained at 80 and 70 per cent in the cases of all mills,

the basic rates on which these allowances were granted varied widely between mill and mill and rates are not unknown where the cumulative rates (basic rates *plus* allowances) in one mill are almost double those for the same type of work in another.

Acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Bombay Millowners Association, the affiliated mills started adopting individual measures in effecting reductions in rates by announcing varying cuts in the dearth allowances. Certain mills resorted to the device of closing down completely for a few months and reopening on reduced rates. At one stage during the year 1933 more than 50,000 cotton mill operatives in Bombay City had been thrown out of employment as a result of permanent or temporary closures of some mills and partial working in others. Many of these had gone back to their village homes but many remained in the city in the hope of securing employment either in their own or in any other mill which would start work. The unemployed workers were literally on the verge of starvation and they were consequently ready to accept work on any wages that were offering. It would have been futile for the operatives in the working mills to attempt a general strike because in a few cases where certain groups of workers preferred to leave their jobs rather than to accept reduced rates, their places were at once filled from the ranks of the hundreds of the unemployed who were clamouring for jobs. The success achieved by some mills in effecting reductions without strikes emboldened the rest to follow suit. Some of the earlier mills which had effected small cuts as a preliminary try out administered second larger doses when they saw other mills getting away with larger cuts and by the beginning of the year 1934 almost every mill in Bombay had effected substantial reductions in their rates of wages.

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent. The industrial constitution in this centre, however, demanded that the matter should be referred to the permanent arbitration board. Mr. M. K. Gandhi, a labour member of this board, was at the time very busy with his several other political and social preoccupations and his health was also far from satisfactory. He therefore requested the Millowners Association and the Textile Labour Association to prepare their respective cases for and against the reduction and also to discuss the main questions between themselves in order to arrive at as great a measure of agreement as possible. These negotiations and the subsequent discussions between the members of the board were carried on for over a year and it was not till the beginning of the year 1935 that an agreement was concluded on the basis of a uniform cut of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs. 41-4-0 for 26 working days. In recounting the course of events in Ahmedabad those in Bombay have been anticipated by about a year.

INSTITUTION OF A DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY INTO WAGE CUTS

The year 1934 in the world of labour in Bombay opened with an insistent demand by the more moderate labour leaders, particularly Mr R. R. Bakhale M.L.C. for an impartial enquiry into the wage cuts and unemployment in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The agitation for such an enquiry was taken up by the press and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted several interviews to the representatives of the Millowners Association and to Mr R. R. Bakhale in order to discover a *via media* which would be satisfactory to both sides. As a result of these and other discussions, the Government of Bombay decided that a departmental enquiry into the nature and the extent of wage cuts and the extent of unemployment in the cotton textile industry in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, should be conducted by Mr J. L. Ginnings, C.B.E., Commissioner of Labour Mr Ginnings appointed Mr S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, to take charge of all the field work and collection of evidence. Mr Deshpande, together with the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad and a statistical assistant of the Labour Office (Mr S. S. Rajagopalan B.A.) visited every cotton mill in the Presidency and procured full information on wages and on the other matters under enquiry. It was unfortunate that whilst the Departmental Enquiry was in progress the cotton mills in Bombay City were again affected by a prolonged strike of a semi-general character. There was also a general strike in all the cotton mills in Sholapur which lasted for over three months. In order to trace the causes of this strike we must leave the work of the Departmental Committee *pro tem* and go back to the arrest of the thirty communist leaders early in 1929 on charges of sedition and organised conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty of British India.

THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL

The trial of the thirty communist leaders in what is now historically known as the famous Meerut conspiracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some of the prisoners were released on bail pending final judgment. Judgment in the case was delivered at Meerut by Mr Yorke the Sessions Judge, on the 16th January 1933. One of the thirty accused died in prison three were acquitted and the remaining 26 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to three years. All the convicted persons appealed and substantial reductions were made by the Allahabad High Court in the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. The convictions of three persons were maintained to the extent that their sentences were reduced to the terms of imprisonment already undergone by them and they were ordered to be released from jail. The convictions of nine persons were set aside and they were ordered to be released forthwith. Such of the communists as were acquitted and were subsequently released from jail made frantic efforts to regain their hold on trade unions, and actually succeeded in getting into some of the

more important of them—notably the railway unions and the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union. Assisted by such of the extreme leftists as had not been jailed they formed a labour committee on an all India basis early in 1934 to call a general strike in all cotton mills in India. The partial strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April and May and the general strike in the Sholapur mills were almost entirely due to the efforts launched by this committee but with the exception of Bombay and Sholapur they did not meet with any appreciable measure of success in any other centre of the industry in the rest of India.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

The report of the Departmental Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office was published on the 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off almost simultaneously. This enquiry was perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind that had yet been undertaken in India into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry and the information and revelations which it contained were the subject of an India wide discussion on public platforms and in the press. The Departmental findings on the various questions referred to the Labour Office for enquiry were as follows—

1 *Extent of Wage Reductions*—Wages in Bombay City were lower by 21 per cent in April 1934 as compared with July 1926 and in Sholapur by 17 per cent. Wages in Ahmedabad had risen between five to six per cent during the same period.

2 *Question of Uniformity in the Reductions*—The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all mills but as the Bombay Millowners Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased, the extent of the cuts varied widely between mill and mill.

3 *Extent of Fall in Cost of Living*—The cost of living had fallen in all centres. Taking July 1926 as 100 it fell by 29 points in Bombay City in April 1934. In Ahmedabad City, the fall in December 1933 as compared with August 1926 was 31 per cent and in Sholapur there was a fall of 28 per cent between February 1927 and December 1933.

4 *Position re Real Wages*—Bombay, April 1934 eleven per cent higher than in 1926. Ahmedabad, 54 per cent higher, and in Sholapur 15 per cent higher.

5 *Reasons for Wage Cuts*—The reason most generally given was trade depression. Other reasons varied with the centres. In Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production, and labour costs were those most capable of reduction as the fall in the cost of living would enable the workers to maintain the standard of life they had in 1926 even after wages were reduced. As regards

Ahmedabad, there was no general reduction of wages at the time but such a reduction was contemplated owing to diminished profits and the wage reductions in other centres. In one centre wages were reduced owing to the probable coming into operation of the 54 hours week.

6 *Rationalisation* and its Effects on Work and Conditions*—That method of rationalisation which takes the form of asking operatives to mind more machines than formerly had made the greatest progress in mills in Bombay City. In Ahmedabad, rationalisation had been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of rationalisation on earnings varied from mill to mill. In the few cases where rationalisation had not been accompanied by wage cuts the workers were getting about 50 per cent more than they did before rationalisation was introduced, where it was accompanied by wage cuts the workers were not getting any more—the extra rates for minding more machines being neutralised by reductions in wages. The effects of rationalisation on the conditions of work had been beneficial because the workers were either working a shorter, day or their work had been rendered easier. In Bombay, one form of rationalisation was to ask a weaver to mind four looms instead of two. In Ahmedabad, the system had not been adopted but double side working in the frame department was developing and better mixings and the production of finer cloth had increased rapidly. Where operatives were attending more machines than formerly, the workers had usually been given 35 to 60 per cent more wages in ring spinning, and 50 to 75 per cent more on the speed frame. But some benefit from the increased efficiency of the plant had been passed on to some workers in the form of higher earnings on those machines. In other centres there had been very few changes in machinery or methods. The general effects of rationalisation, in so far as one is able to generalise, had been beneficial to the workers.

7 *Extent of Unemployment and its Causes*—For lack of any agency official or non official for collecting statistics of unemployment, it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question. 28,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton mills in Bombay. (The reopening of closed mills and the employment of workers on night shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year 1934). In Ahmedabad, 28,551 more operatives were employed in cotton mills than in 1926 and in Sholapur the number employed was more or less stationary.

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by several conversations between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon ble the General and Home Member on the one hand and the representatives of the Millowners Association, Bombay, and representative labour leaders on the other. The Association submitted to Government

a simple scheme of standard rates for unrationed occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed, in cases where the doorness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent to raise this allowance to 40 per cent after the coming into effect of the 54 hour week on the 1st January 1935.

BOMBAY PASSES A TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION ACT

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934. This Act makes provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible, and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. The Chief Conciliator is given powers to summon parties and witnesses and to call for such documents as may be necessary. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he has come to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision has so far been mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. When the Bill for this piece of legislation was submitted to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, gave an undertaking to Government that if the Bill was passed they would also appoint a Labour Officer of their own whose main duties would be to use his influence with mill managements on behalf of the workers and who would endeavour to secure a certain measure of co ordination in conditions of work as between the different mills in Bombay. Mr W B Gilligan, I.C.S., was the first Government Labour Officer to be appointed under the Act. When Mr Gilligan went on leave in November 1935, he was succeeded by Mr W Pryde, I.P. Mr J P Gennings, C.B.E., Commissioner of Labour, is the ex officio Chief Conciliator and Mr C A Dalal, B.Sc. (London) is the Labour Officer of the Millowners Association. During the period of nearly three years for which the Act has been in force, remarkable results have been achieved and there has been little industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City since the Act came into force in September 1934.

During the year 1936, the total number of complaints enquired into by the Labour officer amounted to 1,370 of which 1,062 or 77.5 per cent ended successfully. The total number of workpeople involved in these complaints was about 20,000. The total number of disputes in connection with wages numbered 38 and of these 28 resulted in the workpeople benefitting to some extent. The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act and the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer was extended to include glass and soap factories in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Area and also to textile factories in the Thana District with effect from the 1st March 1937.

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS

By far the most notable event in the field of Government administration of matters connected with labour in India was the institution by the Government of Bombay, in 1934, of a General Wage Census to cover as many industries as possible in the Bombay Presidency. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had recommended that before any machinery was set up for fixing minimum wages complete surveys of wages and conditions should be undertaken for such industries in which there was a strong presumption that conditions warranted detailed investigation and that the results of these surveys should be the basis on which it should be decided whether the fixing of a minimum wage would be desirable and practicable. Until 1934 the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years 1921, 1923 and 1926. Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Government of Bombay felt that before any question in connection with the creation of wage boards for fixing minimum wages could be considered, it would be necessary to have accurate and reliable information on wages and conditions of work in as many industries as possible—both organised and unorganised. They accordingly instructed the Labour Office to first make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries the first part of which should cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories.

In 1923, the Government of Bombay had introduced, in the local Legislative Council, a Bill to provide for the collection of statistics in connection with wages, prices and rents by making it compulsory for occupiers, shop-keepers and tenants to supply correct information. Owing to strong opposition from the non-official benches, particularly from the representatives of employers and vested interests, the Bill was withdrawn, and, to day, neither the Central nor any of the Provincial Statute Books in India contain any Act which compels employers to furnish statistics relating to wages, or shop-keepers to make returns of prices.

Preliminary enquiries which had been conducted in representative factories during the year 1933 had revealed the existence of a bewildering variety of methods and periods of wage payment as between unit and unit and also the use of a variety of English, vernacular and local names for designating occupations. It was moreover felt that if results of any value

were to be secured from a general wage census, it should cover all or as many units as possible, and that, in the absence of a Statistics Act, it would be necessary to secure the willing co-operation of as many factory managements as possible. It was also necessary to draw up uniform forms which would be equally applicable to all industries. With this object in view, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. N. A. Mehrban, B.A., F.S.S.) assisted by a statistical assistant from the Labour Office (Mr. R. G. Gokhale, B.Com.) visited every one of nearly 750 perennial factories in over 80 towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency between January and May 1934. All manufacturing processes at each of these factories were examined and with the assistance of technical experts in each industry, lists of standard occupational terms were drawn up for all industries. The whole of the administrative, clerical and labour staffs at each factory were properly classified according to their correct occupational designations and full instructions were left at each factory with regard to the manner in which the census forms were to be filled up. This first part of the census was for the month of May 1934 with variations to suit local conditions. The forms together with a general questionnaire containing over 60 questions covering all phases of wage payments, conditions of work and welfare, and standard lists of occupational terms were issued to all perennial factories early in the month of June and second and third visits were paid to almost every factory for the purpose of securing both uniformity and accuracy in the returns. It reflects great credit on the staff of the Labour Office that not one of the perennial working factories in the Bombay Presidency failed to submit full information.

The Government of Bombay propose to publish the results of the first part of the General Wage Census in a series of six reports, the first four covering wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the engineering, printing, textile and other miscellaneous industries, the fifth covering salaries and conditions of employment of supervisory staffs in perennial factories and the last being a general report covering all industries. The first report of the series covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935, the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936, and the third covering all the textile industries (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Presidency was published early in May 1937. These reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally. Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London.

FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The year 1934 was a year of notable events for Indian labour. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May. Messrs N. M. Joshi, Jannadas M. Mehta, S. C. Joshi and W. Francis

represented India. Dr P. P. Pillu, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office and Dr F. I. Aiyasawa, a member of the International Labour Office staff at Geneva also attended the Congress. A constitution for the Congress was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with various aspects of the labour problem were adopted.

In the month of August, the Government of Bombay launched a prosecution against eight leaders of the textile strike of April June on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute, and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged under sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 as being persons who incited others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay who tried the case, held that the strike was not illegal within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act and acquitted all the accused on the 23rd October 1934. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the appeal was dismissed by the Bombay High Court. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr Justice N. J. Wadia who heard the case, agreed with the findings of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and dismissed the appeal.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made several very important recommendations for substantial amendments to the Indian Factories Act 1911 as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922 1923 1926 and 1931 firstly for the reduction of the maximum limits of daily and weekly hours of work in perennial factories and for the better regulation of such hours secondly for the improvement of working conditions in factories and thirdly for a more effective observance on the part of factory owners of the requirements of the Act. The Government of India accepted most of the Royal Commission's recommendations and drew up a draft Bill for an entirely new Act. This was circulated to all provincial Governments in June 1932 for opinion. On the receipt of the replies from local Governments, the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India made a tour of the more important industrial centres in India to discuss various questions arising out of the draft Bill with the representatives of local Governments and associations of employers and workmen. On the conclusion of this tour, the Government of India convened a conference of provincial chief inspectors of factories and a final Bill was then drawn up and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1933. It was passed into law at the summer session of the Assembly at Simla in 1934 and received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th August of that year. The new Act was brought into effect from the 1st January 1935.

Full details have been given in this note of the first Factories Act of 1881 and of the subsequent amending Act of 1891, of the 1911 consolidating Act and of the Amending Act of 1922. The Amending Acts of 1923 1926 and 1931 did not introduce any new principle of major importance and were merely intended to remove administrative difficulties. All the new features introduced by the 1934 Act were incorporated as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The main provisions of the Indian factory law as it stands to-day are given below with notes regarding the new principles which were introduced by the 1934 Act.

(a) *Classification of Factories*—A distinction is drawn between seasonal and perennial factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton-ginning cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts or the manufacture of ground-nut oil or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, the rubber sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The local Government may also by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

(b) *Age and Sex Groups*—Prior to the 1934 Act, factory operatives were divided into three age and sex groups: (1) adult males, (2) adult females, and (3) children of both sexes, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age. A fourth group of adolescents has now been introduced. These are defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.

(c) *Hours of Work*—The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to nine per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 36 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories.

(d) *Spreadover*—The principle of spreadover, i.e., the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory was introduced in factory legislation in 1934 for the first time. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to

thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours, but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g. in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(e) *Artificial Cooling and Humidification*—The provisions incorporated in the 1922 Act with regard to the control of artificial humidification were expanded. A new principle was introduced whereby power was given to local Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(f) *Welfare*—The Government of India did not accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission with regard to the giving of the power to local Governments to issue welfare orders such as a issued by the Secretary of State in England under section 7 of the Police Factories, etc. Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1914. They were of opinion that the matters to be covered by such welfare orders should have the approval of the legislature and should not be imposed on owners by the executive Government. The new Act has, however, made provision for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances, (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons, (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(g) *Rest Intervals and Holidays*—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(h) *Overtime*—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is

required to work for more than fifty four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay.

(i) *Certificates of Fitness for Children*—All the earlier Factory Acts contained provisions for the certification, by certifying surgeons of the age of children seeking employment in factories. The 1934 Act went a step further and gave powers to local Governments to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by such children and laid down that whenever such a standard has been laid down no child failing to obtain it can be certified for employment in a factory.

(j) *Security of Factory Structures*—Another new feature of the 1934 Act is the power which has been given to factory inspectors to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Local Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

(k) *Exemptions*—A frequent cause of complaint against the older factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act. The new Act limited these powers and prescribed further that no exemptions were to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years, but, as already stated, night work for women was permitted in fish curing factories.

(l) *Notices, Records and Registers*—The 1934 Act provides more effective methods for the maintenance of records and registers of employment, the posting of notices for the benefit of the workers, of their hours of employment, the prescribed abstracts of the Factories Act, weekly holidays, etc., and for the notification of these notices and any changes proposed to be made in them to inspectors of factories.

(m) *Fines and Penalties*—Higher penalties and fines are prescribed for occupiers or owners of factories who have been previously convicted for having committed the same offences.

JANUARY 1935 TO MARCH 1937.

The year 1935 opened with the Government of Bombay adopting a new angle of vision with regard to industrial disputes. The attitude of both the Central and the Provincial Governments towards industrial disputes in India during the previous fifteen years was one either

of *laissez faire* as long as law and order were maintained or of interference only in such cases where particular disputes resulted in breaches of the peace. Compared to the total number of strikes which had occurred in the country the number of cases in which committees of enquiry had been appointed to carry out investigations and to submit reports or in which official conciliators had taken the trouble to bring about settlements which would be acceptable to both parties was very small indeed. But the success which met the efforts of the Labour Officer appointed under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act for the textile industry in Bombay City was at once apparent and the Government of Bombay, emboldened by this success, were most anxious to try out the principle of conciliation in industries other than the textile and to bring about settlements which would make for industrial peace of a more enduring character. With this object in view, the Bombay Government instructed their Commissioner of Labour (who is also ex-officio Chief Conciliator under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act) to attempt conciliation in cases where he thought that Government intervention would be of value. In accordance with these instructions, the Commissioner of Labour offered his services as conciliator to the Western India Match Company during a dispute which occurred during January 1935 between the company and its workmen at their Ambernath factory over questions connected mainly with reductions in wages. Mr. J. L. Gannings (Commissioner of Labour and Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner), were able to secure an agreement between the two parties on the basis of which work was resumed after a strike lasting for a month. Subsequent to restarting work there was a further disagreement between the employers and workers on the figures of production on which the new piece work prices were to be based and these were referred by both parties to the Commissioner of Labour for his arbitration. On this occasion, Mr. N. A. Mehrbin, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, in the absence of Mr. Deshpande who was on leave, paid several visits to Ambernath in order to examine the various processes of work, to ascertain figures of average production and efficiency for different groups of piece rate workers and to discuss the various questions involved with the management on the spot. Mr. Gannings held frequent meetings with the management in Bombay and after nearly two months' work, he gave a comprehensive award which was accepted by both parties. Although many of the more important disputes in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad have been settled on the basis of awards given by umpires, the Ambernath settlement was the first occasion in India on which a Government official was appointed an arbitrator in an industrial dispute and whose award was accepted by both the parties to a dispute. This has been dealt with at some length because the Ambernath settlement marks a development of the greatest possible importance in the field of industrial conciliation and arbitration in India. After this first success, the officials of the Labour Office have successfully intervened in several other disputes and have been able to secure agreements acceptable to both sides.

A recent case in which two parties to an industrial dispute sought the arbitration of the Commissioner of Labour was connected with the dismissal of 84 persons in the Gokak Mills. The Commissioner of Labour deputed Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, to make an enquiry into each of these cases of dismissal at Gokak and on the results of that enquiry issued an award recommending the reinstatement of 31 workers.

MR R R BAKHALE'S SHOPS BILL

At the summer session of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona in July 1935 Mr. R. R. Bakhale introduced a Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing. A motion for the circulation of the Bill for opinion was adopted, but, the Government of Bombay while not opposing the first reading were of opinion that it was essential to be in possession of definite information relating to the conditions of work and wages of shop employees before they could formulate any views on the subject. Government therefore instructed the Commissioner of Labour to conduct an enquiry and submit a report for the information of Government and the Legislative Council. The report of this enquiry which covers the hours of work, wages and conditions of employment in the retail trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency was published in February 1936 and it is the first of its kind in India. Mr. Bakhale's Bill came up again in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 20th March on a motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, but this motion was lost by 34 votes to 30 owing mainly to the opposition of Government who felt that the difficulties in connection with the administration of such a measure were for the present insurmountable. Government were also of the opinion that the legislature which would shortly be elected under the new reforms should have an opportunity of deciding whether such a measure as was proposed by Mr. Bakhale should be adopted or not.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the central legislature early in 1936. This Act owes its origin to Mr. N. M. Joshi who more than ten years ago, moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for legislation in India on the lines of the British Truck Acts. The Government of India at the time promised to undertake an investigation into the subject and they accordingly asked all local Governments for their opinions in the matter. The Government of Bombay felt that they were not in a position to offer any views without complete information on the extent of the deductions which are made from wages in respect of fines and other matters and they therefore instituted a Presidency wide enquiry into the matter. All factories, industrial establishments, hotels, shops, offices, etc., were covered and the report of the enquiry was published in April 1926. The results showed that abuses of a sufficiently wide

character as to justify legislation for their control were prevalent. Of all the provincial Governments in India the Government of Bombay alone were in favour of legislation on the subject and the Government of India were considering whether that province alone should be asked to undertake such legislation. In the meanwhile, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed and the Government of India decided to await their recommendations in the matter. The Royal Commission recommended all India legislation and the Government of India drew up a draft Bill in 1932 and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1933. A motion for the circulation of the Bill was passed on the 14th February and the Bill was then referred to all local Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was tabled for the Delhi session of 1934 but was not reached and the Bill lapsed. The Government of India took this opportunity of revising the original Bill throughout in the light of the criticisms which had been received and a new Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th February 1935. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was adopted on the 18th February. The Select Committee met at Simla from the 27th May to the 1st June and Mr N. A. Mehiban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the Government of Bombay, was invited by the Government of India to attend its meetings as an Expert Adviser. The Select Committee's report together with the Bill as amended by them was published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th February 1935.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to describe the contents of the Government of India's original and revised Bills and the amplifications made in the revised Bill by the Select Committee. All the different drafts dealt with two main principles: (1) prompter payments of wages, and (2) control of the deductions which an employer may make from the wages of his workmen in respect of fines and services. The main differences between the three drafts related to (a) the scope of the proposed measure, (b) the types and extent of the permissible deductions, (c) definition of the term 'wages', and (d) the periods during which wages should be paid after they fall due. The original Bill permitted employers to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and which was handed over to the worker concerned. The practice of handing over damaged material to the worker and of deducting its cost from his wages was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 2,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay made an elaborate enquiry into this matter in 1933 and the Government of India acting on a report on the subject submitted to them by the Bombay Government decided to disallow this type of deductions in the revised Bill. Another practice which was widely prevalent in several industries was to grant good attendance and efficiency

bonuses in addition to rates. Bonuses offer a wide loophole to employers to evade limitations in respect of fines because if the granting of bonuses were permitted there would be nothing to prevent an employer from setting apart substantial portions of wages as bonuses to be paid conditionally on certain standards of conduct, attendance and efficiency being attained. If a workman failed to attain the specified standards, he would lose the bonus or in other words he would be fined to that extent. It was necessary, therefore, for the Government of India to so simplify the definition of the term 'wages' as to cover all bonuses. At the moment of writing however it is open to considerable doubt whether the Government of India have achieved their object of preventing substantial portions of wages from being converted into bonuses and eminent lawyers are of opinion that bonuses can still be paid. Textile mills in Sholapur had a practice of granting a certain quantity of grain every month to such of their workers as did not remain absent for more than four days in a month and of deducting Rs. 2 (or more depending on varying quantities of grain supplied) from their wages. The system was introduced during a period of high prices which were prevalent in 1919-20 and was intended to meet a demand for increases in wages. The value of the grain allowance varied with fluctuations in prices and put a part of the wage on the basis of a sliding scale. As such it was not objectionable but workers who failed to put in the required period of attendance were deprived of this allowance and the loss which accrued to them acted as a fine. In principle the whole system was bad and savoured very much of the old Tommy shops in England which the earlier Truck Acts were intended to kill. The Select Committee accepted this argument and inserted a new provision in the Bill requiring that all wages should be paid in currency notes and/or coin of the realm.

When the Bill came up for second reading in the Legislative Assembly in February 1936, Sir Homi P. Mody, K.B.E., the representative of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, moved an amendment by virtue of which an employer would be permitted to deduct thirteen days' wages from the due wages of such persons as acting in concert of ten or more remained absent from work without giving due notice. This amendment was intended to prevent lightning strikes and it introduced an entirely new principle into the Bill. As such it was strongly opposed by Mr N. M. Joshi, the representative of Indian labour and other labour members in the House. The Legislative Assembly however passed Sir Homi Mody's amendment but when the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly went to the Council of State that body amended this clause by permitting a deduction of only eight days' wages on this account. The Act was finally passed on the 18th April 1936. Early in 1937, the Act was amended in such a way as to extend the provisions relating to ten or more persons remaining absent from work in concert so as to cover 'stay in' strikes as well. The Payment of Wages Act was brought into operation with effect from the 26th March 1937. The more important provisions of the Act are as follows —

(d) *Scope of Application*—The Act will in the first instance, apply to factories and railways but local Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services, docks, wharves or jetties, inland steamer vessels, mines, quarries or oil fields, plantations, and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

(b) *Wages*—Wages for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed or otherwise to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

(c) *Wage Periods*—No wage period shall exceed one month. (Amendments moved by Labour members to reduce this to a week and a fortnight were defeated), and all wages are required to be paid in coin and/or currency notes.

(d) *Time of Payment*—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(e) *Permissible Deductions*—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over payments of wages, for income tax, or contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and in orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such identities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor General in Council or a local Government may, by general or special order, authorise.

(f) *Fines*—No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines may be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the local Government or of an authority which the local Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period

shall not exceed half in value in the respect of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all deductions from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Local Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

(g) *Deductions for Absence from Duty*—Deductions from wages for period of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (i.e. if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7), provided that subject to any rules made in this behalf by the local Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may be any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice. By an amending Act passed early in 1937 an explanation has been added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work.

(h) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances*—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began shall be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery shall be made on such advances given for travelling expenses and recovery of advances of wages not already earned shall be subject to rules to be made by local Governments.

(i) *Contracting Out*—No contracting out is permitted.

(j) *Procedure*—Local Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences against the Act.

(k) *Administration*—Inspectors of factories are to be responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor General in Council and to local Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India. In this survey factory legislation and legislation in connection with payment of wages has been dealt with as exhaustively as space permitted. We now proceed to deal more briefly with other important phases connected with labour in India.

C P UNREGULATED FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act seeks to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in factories to which the Factories Act 1934 does not apply.

Unregulated Factory has been defined as any place wherein fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act, 1934 does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on—(i) bidi making, (ii) shellac manufacture, and (iii) leather tanning. A child has been defined

as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year. The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provision in the Factories Act. Children's hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. The double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief industrial countries of the world. As such she is entitled to a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. In the memorandum prepared by the India Office of the British Government for the substantiation of India's claims as such the following figures were given to illustrate the industrial importance of the country—

Twenty eight million agricultural workers excluding peasant proprietors, 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc., a figure second only to that of the United Kingdom, over twenty million workers in industry, including cottage industries, mines and transport, railway mileage in excess of that in every country in the world except the United States of America.

The figures for the 1931 population census show that the number of agricultural workers has increased to nearly thirty-one and a half millions. This figure excludes cultivating owners (27 millions), cultivating tenants (34 millions), landlords (over three millions) and others (six and a half millions). The number of earners plus working dependants in industry, trade, transport and mines amounts to twenty-

six millions. Domestic servants number eleven millions. These figures, at the best, must be considered as estimates, because even to day no reliable statistics are available in India to show approximately correct figures of the numbers employed in each branch of industry in India. The statistics contained in the annual administration reports for factories and mines show the numbers of persons employed in factories and mines which are subject to the control of the Factories and the Mines Acts. As far as factories are concerned, it is known that there are thousands of small factories in India which are not subject to any control and no statistics are therefore available to show the numbers employed in such concerns. All that the annual factory statistics show are the numbers of factories which are controlled by the Indian Factories Act in any particular year and the numbers employed in such factories.

With each expansion in the definition of the term 'factory' more existing factories come under control and are therefore included in the statistics but such expansions only occurred in the years immediately following the passing of the 1891, 1911 and 1922 Acts. Subject to these provisos, the following figures show the growth of the factory population in India during the last forty years.

Factory Statistics, 1894-1935

Year	Number of factories	Average daily number employed			
		Men	Women	Children	Total
1894	815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810
1898	1,098	334,594	60,603	27,532	422,729
1902	1,533	424,375	85,882	31,377	541,634
1906	1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712
1910	2,359	624,945	115,540	52,026	792,511
1914	2,936	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,973
1918	3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,922
1922	5,144	1,086,457	206,887	67,628	1,361,002
1926	7,251	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1930	8,148	1,235,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
1934	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,231
1935	8,881	1,360,131(a)	235,344(b)	15,457	1,610,932

(a) Of these, 27,384 were classed as adolescent males

(b) Of these, 5,634 were classed as adolescent females

Adolescents' are a new class created by the Indian Factories Act, 1934, to cover persons between the ages of 15 and 17 who have not secured certificates of fitness for employment as adults and who must continue to be employed as children

Several interesting deductions can be drawn from the figures given in the above table. The most striking feature of these figures is that although the total number of factories rose by more than 500 between 1930 and 1935, the total of the average daily number employed in all

factories during the same period fell by over forty thousand. This is due partly to the introduction of rational or more efficient methods of work. The average daily number of children employed in factories shows a steady fall since 1922. This is due to stricter administration and better inspection and certification after the passing of the Amending Act of 1922. As against 67,628 children employed in 5,144 factories, in that year the number employed in 8,831 factories in 1935 fell to 15,457. It is noteworthy that the Millowners' Association, Bombay reached a decision in 1922 that no children should be employed in any textile mill in Bombay City after that year. The following table gives the detailed factory statistics for the year 1935 by provinces and age and sex groups

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1935

Province	Number of Factories	Average daily number of Workers employed				
		Adult Males	Adult Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
Madras	1,491	106,744	39,655	9,851	6,495	162,745
Bombay	1,746	343,194	70,235	5,346	1,941	420,716
Bengal	1,591	442,259	57,733	10,879	2,328	513,199
United Provinces	496	132,042	5,534	1,220	464	139,260
Punjab	669	48,819	7,597	1,042	733	58,191
Burma	965	77,672	11,924	638	93	90,327
Bihar and Orissa	309	79,350	6,517	253	207	86,327
Central Provinces and Bihar	696	40,501	18,799	241	355	59,896
Assam	706	32,030	9,635	3,456	2,436	47,557
North West Frontier Province	28	1,098	16	17		1,131
Pakistan	16	2,195			83	2,278
United Marwar	38	12,235	1,011	2	233	23,481
Delhi	55	12,816	295	57	61	13,229
Bangalore and Coorg	21	1,792	759		33	2,584
Total	8,831	1,332,747	229,710	33,002	15,462	1,610,921

The annual all India reports give detailed figures of numbers employed, by age and sex groups, only for cotton spinning and weaving mills and for jute mills and not for the other industries. It is not possible, therefore, to give a table similar to the one above by industries. It is interesting, however, to observe that of the total numbers employed as given in the above table 357,883 men, 62,412 women, 11,789 adolescents and 6,736 children were employed in cotton mills and 235,745 men, 39,002 women, 2,659 adolescents and 380 children were employed in jute mills. Out of the total number of 438,820 persons employed in all cotton mills in India, 279,685 or nearly 65 per cent were employed in cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency and out of a total number of 277,986 persons employed in all jute mills in India,

263,399 or nearly 95 per cent were employed in jute mills in Bengal. The next most important factory industry is that of engineering. This group covers engineering concerns proper railway workshops, dockyards, metal ware factories, fine woodwork factories and saw mills etc., and it covers between 25 to 30 per cent of the total number employed in all factories.

MINING STATISTICS

The collection of full statistics with regard to the number of persons employed in mines in India dates from 1924, that is to say, after the passing of the Indian Mines Act, 1923. The following table contains the statistics for the period 1924-1935 —

Mining Statistics, 1924-1935

Year	Total number of mines which came under the Act	Number of persons employed		
		Underground and open workings	Above ground	Total
1924	1,804	167,779	90,498	258,277
1925	2,011	168,554	84,303	253,857
1926	1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113
1927	1,992	196,341	72,949	269,290
1928	1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671
1929	1,732	199,908	69,783	269,691
1930	1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667
1931	1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782
1932	1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658
1933	1,424	153,942	52,565	206,507
1934	1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381
1935	1,813	189,263	64,707	253,970

MIGRATION

The principal industry of India being agriculture there are naturally no large movements of population from one part to another. Where the migration figures are high it is generally in the small units. Thus, Delhi has 41 per cent of immigrants and Ajmer-Merwara 19 per cent while Ajmer City itself has as many immigrants as natives. Immigration influences the population of India very little. The 1931 Census shows only 730,562 persons as born outside the country as against 603,526 in 1921. The total emigration from the country is estimated at a million during the decade 1921-1931. The most important inter-provincial streams of migration are those between Assam and the other provinces in India, parti-

cularly Madras and Bihar and Orissa. At the last Census, Assam showed a net gain of nearly a million and a quarter due largely to the influx of immigrant labour on plantations. The greatest loss was shown by Bihar and Orissa which suffered to the extent of 1,291,567 persons. As between British India and the Native States the tendency prior to 1921 was for migration into British India but the position during the decade 1921-1931 was reversed. The most striking example of this in 1931 was Bikaner State which showed a net gain of 161,303.

Internal migration is of six kinds: (1) *casual* involving minor movements between neighbouring villages; (2) *temporary* due to demands for labour on canals, railway construction, public works, etc. and to pilgrimages and fairs; (3) *periodic* caused by recurring seasonal

demands (4) *semi permanent* where persons who, although maintaining constant contact with their homes seek employment in industry, (5) *permanent* where migrants leave one place for another for good, and (6) *daily necessitated* by business and employment at a walking distance from home. The Punjab and Delhi furnish the best examples of casual migration. Periodic migration is particularly heavy at harvest time and also at the changes of the seasons when traders, herdsmen, graziers and labourers from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir and the hills move down to the plains during winter.

As far as labour is concerned, the greatest fluidity is to be found in Assam and the greatest immobility in Bihar and Orissa where 959 out of every 1,000 persons in the province in 1931 were born therein. The emigration of labour from Madras is mainly overseas particularly to Malaya but recruiting of Indian labour for Malaya was stopped in 1930. None the less, considerably over half a million Indians were found in that country in 1931. As far as the main industrial cities are concerned Bombay draws the bulk of its labour from Kathiawar and the Konkan, Calcutta draws an appreciable part from Bihar and Orissa and the greater part of the *pardeshi* labour in the Ahmedabad cotton mills comes from the United Provinces.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT

One of the most difficult problems connected with industrial labour in India is the method followed for its recruitment. Minor variations in the method may be found as between industry and industry but the cardinal principle is the same in all industries and that is recruitment through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *sardar*, a *mukhladam* or a jobber. In the first introductory paragraphs of this note several reasons were made to the agricultural character and outlook of the workpeople employed in Indian industries to their ignorance and illiteracy and to their inherent attachment to their village homes and life. Reference was also made to the want of a stable labour force in industrial towns in India. Over and above all this, the Indian industrial labourer is, inherently, extremely conservative. Poverty and indebtedness may force him from his village to look for work but they will not force him to accept any work that may be offering among alien strangers. It will therefore be found that almost all industrial units in India are manned by groups of workpeople from the same or surrounding villages—by groups who know all the others in the group and who they feel will look after them in the event of any trouble or serious illness. A first exodus from a village is seldom a solitary one. It is almost invariably in bands collected by recruiting agents or jobbers—old hands who have a degree of intelligence above that of their fellows and who know all the tricks of the game. In most cases the agent or jobber is aimed by his employer with sufficient funds to give advances to a recruit in order to help him to clear a pressing debt or to buy a recruit from his family by helping it with small funds for ceremonial expenditure. In some cases the recruiting agent launches on this expenditure himself in

the hope that the recurring payments which he will receive from the recruit whom he succeeds in placing in employment will double or treble his original outlay.

The methods by which the jobber or recruiting agent is remunerated by the employer vary. It is reported that in the Central Provinces labourers are purchased from private contractors at so much per head. In Bengal the recruiting agent receives a lump sum payment from which he pays his men and retains the balance himself. In the textile mills in the Bombay Presidency the jobbers receive fixed salaries. Recruitment through contractors is most prevalent in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province.

The method of recruitment which has just been described is not bad in itself. In many cases it appears to be the only way which an employer can adopt. The trouble with it, however, is the abuses with which it is wrapped up. One can understand a jobber holding a considerable controlling influence over the men whom he recruits, and one can also forgive him for accepting occasional gifts in cash as tokens of gratitude from the men whom he has placed in employment, but the matter does not rest here. The jobber is known to be an exceedingly corrupt creature who not only bleeds the persons whom he recruits by demanding from them recurring cash payments for every wage, but who also wields a considerable influence over his employer by threatening to withhold his labour in the event of his not receiving satisfaction. In Ahmedabad, a system is common whereby a jobber takes over a number of looms in a mill runs them with men whom he feeds and houses, and himself collects all their piece rate earnings. It is estimated that in several such cases his income amounts to many hundreds of rupees per month.

The system of recruitment followed in the case of the better paid and the more skilled jobs—especially in the engineering industry and on railways—is different. Here also a recommendation by a foreman or headman is an important factor but in most cases the recruitment is direct because the type of man required is generally available on the spot. On railways, a contract for a period of apprenticeship is almost always entered into the terms of these contracts vary according to the types of apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship vary from two to five years according to the jobs for which the apprentices are trained.

As far as recruitment of the ordinary unskilled worker is concerned, the rapid industrialisation of many towns is creating a nucleus of permanent town dwellers and such of these as are out of employment have got into the habit of invading mill and factory gates in the mornings in the hope of securing substitute employment or of getting into a permanent vacancy. This labour is somewhat independent of the jobber but not entirely because they must keep in his good graces in order to continue in the employment which they are able to secure.

Existing methods of recruitment in Indian industries have received general condemnation on all sides and the Royal Commission on Indian Labour have devoted much space in their

report to this question. For the guidance of employers, the Commission made the following recommendations —

(a) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour,

(b) Whenever the scale of a factory permits it a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager. His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissal and discharge,

(c) Where it is not possible to appoint a whole time labour officer, the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control over engagements and dismissals,

(d) Employers associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery,

(e) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision,

(f) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to resume their old work. Whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations in the matter, several large organisations in India have appointed special labour officers to recruit and to look after the welfare of the labour force and from such reports as are available it is gathered that the system wherever introduced has been an unqualified success. It may therefore be anticipated that appointments of labour officers will be more widely resorted to in the near future. The Bombay Millowners' Association in anticipation of the Commission's recommendations in the matter instructed their affiliated mills in January 1930 to introduce wherever possible a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers. They also recommended the introduction of a system of granting discharge certificates to contain a complete record of a worker's service and to demand the production of such certificates before engaging new men. Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited, in 1933 introduced a system of decentralisation in connection with their substitute labour for the eleven mills which they control in Bombay City. Each mill makes a monthly estimate of the number of temporary men which it is likely to engage during the month and issues employment cards to the required number. These men present themselves at the gates of their respective mills every morning and substitutes are engaged only from such men as have had these employment cards issued to them. There has been a rapid development of this system in most of the other cotton textile mills in Bombay City.

RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATION LABOUR FOR ASSAM

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of

indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1909, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the provincial Governments in 1925-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide (a) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government, (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals, (c) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately, (d) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other provinces, (e) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the ground of health unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason, and (f) that in the event of the recurrence of abuses, Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed garden sardars and licensed recruiters. The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act which was passed in September 1932 and brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants, and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV). Employers are prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certificated

garden sirdars or licensed recruiters. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 1 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Governor General may determine for each year of levy. The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and of the Controller of Emigrants after 1934.

A good state of affairs is shown to exist in Indian plantations by the 1936 Annual Report on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act.

As there was a surplus of labour, the tea gardens were able to stipulate that only married couples would be accepted and in many cases that the number of children per couple should be limited to two. The licensing system under which labour was recruited from different parts of India worked satisfactorily. From various centres there are reports of improved accommodation for labourers on the long journey from their homes to the tea gardens.

The death and birth rates among the labourers showed a reduction, while the number of crimes was creditably small for a migrant population with a mean annual strength of 1,132,857.

Special facilities were given for the observance of different rites and religious festivals. Games such as football and hockey, were encouraged.

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it

provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. As some mining managers preferred to have longer week ends off and others to work their mines by shifts, the maximum weekly hours were crowded into a few days as possible and excessive daily hours continued to be worked. There were consequently insistent demands from the representatives of the miners for the fixation of a daily limit and the Government of India therefore introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 to fix a maximum limit of daily hours at twelve. There was a considerable body of opinion in favour of enforcing an eight hour day and this was also the opinion of a minority of the Select Committee appointed to examine the Bill. The majority of the Committee however adhered to the principle of a twelve hour shift as proposed in the Bill but agreed that an eight hour shift should be gradually worked up to and they recommended a re-examination of the whole question after the new provisions had been in operation for a period of three years. A daily limit of 12 hours was thus imposed by the Amending Act of 1924 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour which reviewed the whole position came to conclusions similar to those reached by the Select Committee. A minority of the Commission advocated an 8 hour day while the majority favoured a 12 hour day but they suggested that weekly hours above ground should be reduced to 54. In the meanwhile the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines framed solely with reference to conditions in European countries and this Convention prescribed that the hours of work should be limited to 7½ per day in underground coal mines and to 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week in open coal mines. The Convention was placed before the Legislative Assembly on the 24th February and before the Council of State on the 22nd March 1932 and resolutions were adopted by both chambers to the effect that Government should re-examine the whole position. The Government of India accordingly referred the matter to all local Governments and on receipt of their replies introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd January 1935 for a further limitation in mining hours. It was passed in the same session and was brought into effect from the 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the 1935 Amending Act are as follows —

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day, and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours.

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and while work below ground is carried on by a system of relays the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(j) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the alt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1930 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. As the summary exclusion of women in the main coal fields would have resulted in a very serious dislocation in the industry a principle of gradualness was laid down and it was prescribed that in mines in certain provinces women may still be employed underground up to 1939 provided that the total number of women so employed at any time in any mine does not exceed a gradually decreasing percentage of the total number of both men and women employed underground. The annual decrease was to be 3 per cent in coal and 4 per cent in all mines. The number of females employed underground in mines since 1929 have been as follows:

1929 24,059	1930 18,684	1931 16,841
1932 14,711	1933 12,709	1934 11,103
and 1935 9,551		

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

If one is asked what is the most remarkable feature in Indian industry the unhesitating answer would be, the existence of a bewildering variety of conditions of work and employment. These vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre. One would imagine that it should be possible to find some standardisation of conditions in units which are under the same administration such as in Government railways which are under the control of the Railway Board, or, in concerns of a type which are affiliated to a large and industrial association such as in textile mills which are members of the Millowners' Association, Bombay. If a similarity of conditions is to be found in two or more units this would be due more to coincidence than to intention. The assertion of individuality and a strong dislike of change are the keystones to the proper understanding of the lack of standardisation in industrial conditions in India, and old customs die hard. To attempt an adequate description of conditions of work and employment under the thirty odd heads into which this chapter is divided for each of the scores of industries which exist in India would require space greater than that given to all the subjects which have been dealt with in this volume. The situation is further complicated by the fact that conditions vary widely between organised and unorganised concerns and also as between concerns conducted on the one hand by Government, local and public bodies and on the other by private individuals and companies. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information

can be found. As far as the latter is concerned we may at once state that the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the various appendices to that report containing the oral and written evidence of the Government of India, the Railway Board, the various provincial Governments and other bodies and persons contain a great deal of information on a host of subjects. The descriptions of the conditions existent in 1928-29 which are contained in this report are however, somewhat out of date. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries annually compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all India mines administration reports. The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is, however, contained in the series of admirable reports published by the Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the perennial factories of the Bombay Presidency in 1934. It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned but owing to the existence of innumerable variations the reports are fully indicative of conditions in the whole of India. At the moment of writing three reports covering the engineering, printing and textile (cotton, silk, woollen and hosiery) industries have been published but it is expected that the remaining reports for all other industries will be available before the next edition of the *Indian Year Book* is ready for publication.

HOURS OF WORK

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9½ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and 1½ hours or 4 hour day on Saturdays. In the jute industry, an agreement which had been reached between the Jute Mills Association and outside mills to work a uniform 40 hour week in order to restrict production came to an end on the 31st March 1936. All jute mills were to be free to work a 54 hour week as from the 1st April 1936. All the dockyards, many of the light engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act. It also do oil and sugar mills. Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as far as possible to close on the local bazaar day. The Statistics of Factories compiled by the Government of India for the year ending 31st December 1935 for all factories subject to the Factories Act 1934 gives the following summary table regarding hours of work in all factories in India:—

Types of Factories and Sex Groups	Percentage of Factories in which normal weekly hours are		
	Not above 42	Between 42 & 48	Above 48
<i>Perennial</i>			
For Men	7	23	70
For Women	15	18	67
<i>Seasonal</i>			
For Men	27	13	60
For Women	35	11	54

No child can be employed for more than 30 hours in any one week. The decrease in working hours under the 1934 Act was at first resented by piece rated workers in textile mills in the Punjab, but before the close of the year 1936 so much improvement in their efficiency had occurred that ultimately no reduction in their wages resulted.

The daily hours of work underground in mines average nine per day for six days in the week. In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty four continuous hours once in one week.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain. As far as the hours of work of other classes of Railway servants are concerned the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1920 as to empower the Governor General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work of and of grants of periodical rests to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These provide a 60 hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84 hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character. Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops, running staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the rules.

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day overtime being paid for at 33½ per cent over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most provincial Governments were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India, legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karachi Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of declassification which would involve registration of all dock workers. The present hours of work of stevedore labour vary between nine and twelve per day.

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may, by the standards of to day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non regulated industries and concerns.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pay has recently become of international interest owing to the twentieth session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1936 having adopted a draft Convention on the subject of annual holidays with pay. The application of this Convention is of an exceedingly wide character and it is intended to cover almost every class and type of industrial and commercial worker. By virtue of Article 2 of the Convention, "every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days." The Indian Legislative Assembly by a resolution adopted on the 26th January 1937 decided that India should not ratify this Convention.

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the population, but owing to the preponderance, in numbers employed, of the workmen in Government and railway factories and in the factories owned by public and local bodies and public utility companies, the engineering industry in India easily outstrips all other industries in the leave with pay privileges which are enjoyed by its workers. The leave rules of different administrations vary widely, and different sets of rules are adopted not only for different classes of employees of the same administration but also for the same or similar types of employees, according to the dates when they first joined service.

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay.—In the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules and the factories owned and controlled by the local Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. The leave rules which were in operation up to a few years ago have, in many provinces, been regarded as too liberal and for new entrants substantial changes have been made with the result that different systems are in operation for different classes of Government employees according to the dates when they first joined service. Leave with pay to permanent monthly rated industrial employees of Government is granted in terms of ordinary earned leave on average pay or double the period on half average pay, not due leave on half average pay and casual leave. All leave other than on medical certificate must be earned, and the maximum period of continuous leave that may be enjoyed at any one time is limited, in the case of ordinary leave on average pay up to four months according to the date on which a Government employee first joined service, and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, up to eight months. Casual leave is intended to meet cases of short absences from duty. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus

ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year. To cite an example of special leave rules for certain categories, reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordinance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years service.

The leave rules for railway workshopmen who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal. One big company owned railway grants fifteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualifying minimum period of service.

The information collected on the question of leave with pay by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of its General Wage Census in perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency showed that out of 221 engineering concerns in the Presidency, 72 employing 28,502 workers or nearly 60 per cent of the total number employed grant leave with pay to most of their workers and that another 16 employing 6,800 workers or 14.09 per cent employed in the industry grant leave with pay to certain categories only.

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma Shell Corporation, General Motors (India), Ltd., and the Tata Hydro Electric and Power Companies, etc. Taking all Indian industrial workers as a whole, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that barely five per cent enjoy leave with pay privileges.

PRINCIPLES OF WAGE FIXATION

Wage rates in the industrial countries of the West are mostly based upon union rates—accepted both by employers and employees—trade agreements, awards by arbitration or conciliation boards or, in countries which have Trade Boards Acts for the fixation of wages in unorganised industries where association of workmen is weak, upon the decisions of Trade Boards. In India none of these methods of wage fixation obtain and the employer is more or less free to fix any wages which he likes or, at the most, to bargain with his prospective workman. The labour costs in all Government and railway concerns and in the establishments run by local or public bodies, however, have to be accurately budgeted for and in such concerns wage rates are fixed. Each occupation is divided into a number of grades or classes and the number of posts in each grade is fixed, but the basis of grading varies

widely between the different administrations. Promotion from a lower grade to a higher usually depends both upon merit and the passing of trade tests and is not automatic. The rates for the different grades are determined by professional officers, as in the case of His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard or on information published by Government departments of industries and labour. In privately owned concerns the governing factors in wage fixation are the demand for and the supply of the type of labour required, personal efficiency and current rates in the locality where a concern is situated but once a worker's rate has been determined, it is not varied unless a general increase or cut is applied to a whole establishment or a department of the establishment.

TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates and the calculation of earnings from such rates is both simple and easy. Some progress has been made in India during recent years in the direction of payment of wages on the basis of hourly rates in a few large engineering concerns but this form of payment is very rare. The most common types of payment of time rates are daily rates or monthly rates, and, in some cases, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, of weekly or fortnightly rates. The calculation of earnings from hourly or daily rates does not offer any difficulty except in the case of daily rates in concerns which work a short Saturday. Here, some concerns pay half the daily rate or *pro rata* the daily rate for number of hours worked or the full daily rate provided that all the days from Mondays to Fridays or the Thursday and the Friday have been put in. Calculation of earnings from monthly rates are on the other hand, so devised as, generally, to deprive the monthly paid worker of a part of his dues. Some concerns calculate earnings from monthly rates on the basis of all the days in the month and deduct pay for the weekly holiday. Others make payment for the weekly holiday conditional on the Saturday or Monday or both having been put in. Still others pay wages for one, two or three Sundays (but not for all) on the condition that certain specified numbers of working days in the month concerned have been put in. A few calculate earnings *pro rata* the number of working days in the month. Thus a worker on Rs 27 per month will receive Rs 24 for 24 days work in a 27 day month. The Payment of Wages Act makes the last method obligatory on all concerns which pay on monthly rates of wages. In certain cases monthly rates are for the Hindu calendar month or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G I P Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, or for a book month of so many complete weeks.

Calculations of earnings from piece rates offer no difficulty in cases where they are based on number of articles produced but they are exceedingly complicated in cotton weaving. Some mills pay on the basis of weight, others on length. The rates vary according to reed

space and picks to an inch and are further complicated by allowances for different types of borders and dobby designs. Certain units, especially in the printing industry have task rates which are a combination of time and piece rates. Certain engineering concerns in India have introduced the Halsey Weir or the Bedaux point systems of payment.

Allowances—The textile industry in the Bombay Presidency still adheres to the principle of granting war or dearness allowances over basic rates prevalent in some year between 1914 and 1918. Up to 1933, all mills in Bombay City paid a *moghware* or dearness allowance of 80 per cent for piece rated men and of 70 per cent for time rated men and all time and piece-rated women. In that year the Mill owners' Association Bombay permitted its affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of wage reductions. Certain mills reduced basic rates, others reduced the allowances and still others effected reductions in both basic rates and allowances. Although up to 1933 the rates of allowances were universal basic rates varied widely between mill and mill. To day both basic rates and allowances vary although the Association has successfully attempted to standardise basic time rates in certain of the more numerically important unionalised occupations on the basis of consolidation. The allowances in textile mills in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay City vary both between centre and centre and occupation and occupation. The tendency in industries outside the textile has been towards consolidation but certain railway systems grant grain allowances in addition to rates of pay for certain categories of employees with low rates of wages.

Bonuses—The system of paying good attendance bonuses was widely prevalent in several industries in India up to a few years ago but they were tending to disappear during the last few years. The question as to whether employers can still pay such bonuses under the Payment of Wages Act is, at the moment of writing, not quite clear.

In addition to the good attendance bonus paid in cash the textile mills in Sholapur gave a grain allowance of a quantity of grain at a fixed price to all workers who did not lose more than four days in the month. This allowance has already been dealt with under *The Payment of Wages Act*.

Textile mills in Ahmedabad gave an efficiency bonus of eight annas per loom per fortnight on the attainment of certain standards of efficiency. This however, benefitted the weaver very little, if at all, because in order to attain increased production he allowed slips to go past unattended and for these he was either fined very heavily or was made to take over whole pieces of damaged material the value of which, at the selling price of the finished article, was deducted from his wages. Efficiency bonuses were also paid in certain other sections of industry such as in engineering and coal mining.

In addition to good attendance and efficiency bonuses the workers in several concerns owned by large public companies are permitted to

participate in the annual bonuses which are sometimes given as ex gratia payments dependent on profits to all the employees of a company. The payment of such a bonus amounting to one month's pay to cotton mill workers in Bombay City during the years 1919 to 1923 and the disastrous general strike which followed the stoppage of this bonus in 1924 has been referred to in the first chapter of this note. Evidence is not wanting of the payment, by several concerns of a small ex gratia bonus at Diwali or the Hindu business New Year.

Overtime—The term 'overtime' in general parlance, is applied to all extra time put in by a worker outside his normal specified daily hours of work and in England and many other industrial countries is remunerated at higher rates which vary according to whether the overtime was worked immediately prior to normal starting or after normal closing, during the luncheon hour, at night, on a Saturday afternoon or on a Sunday or a holiday, and often go up to more than double ordinary rates. In India the Factories Act, 1934, requires that the overtime rate for hours in excess of the statutory weekly hours shall be a time and a quarter for hours in excess of 54 and a time and a half for hours in excess of 60. These provisions are however, applicable only to those workers in respect of whom exemptions from the restrictive regulations have been allowed. Legally, as long as the daily or weekly statutory hours are not exceeded an employer need pay nothing extra for overtime work outside normal hours, and in practice very few employers do so. On certain railways where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, all time—both ordinary and overtime—is credited to the normal hours account and payment at overtime rates does not come into consideration until such time as the monthly hours are exceeded. Where overtime rates outside the requirements of the Act obtain these are generally a time and a quarter the ordinary rates, but very few concerns indeed pay enhanced overtime rates for extra time beyond normal daily hours. In many cases workers are called upon to put in compensatory time after normal hours for time lost owing to late attendance or absence and in others workers who put in overtime are asked to take compensatory time off during specified working hours on the day following that on which overtime was worked. These methods mean that the same rate is given for both normal and overtime work. In many other cases no additional remuneration whatever is paid for overtime outside normal hours.

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district, and within the same establishment different classes of workers are paid for different periods. If

generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories oil mills rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *hapta* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway work-shops) cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres engineering work-shops, dockyards, printing presses and for the prisons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly basis in the iron and steel industry and in sugar mills and tanneries. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last ten years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Bill in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings.

Periods elapsing before Payment—The waiting period or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are earned and the date of payment varied considerably as between industry and industry and between establishments in the same industry. The longest delays were associated with concerns which paid wages monthly and in some cases extended to as many as 30 to 40 days following the date on which wages fell due. Some delay must be occasioned in cases where intricate calculations are necessary for ascertaining earnings from piece rates but textile mills in England pay wages for the week ending Thursday evening on the following Saturday morning and it seems unreasonable that textile mills in India should have required fifteen to twenty five days for the purpose. The chief reason for delaying payments of wages in India was, however, not due so much to difficulties of wage calculations as to ensuring employers against their workmen leaving them without giving due notice. The Payment of Wages Act prescribes that wages in all concerns employing 1,000 or more persons must be paid within ten days and in concerns employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due.

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID

The subjects which fall under this section are pensions, gratuities, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

Pensions—All monthly and time rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in. The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48. When permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72. Commutation up to 50 per cent of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

Gratuities—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

Provident Funds—These are of two kinds: (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. Certain Government servants who by the terms of their contracts are not eligible for Pensions are compulsorily required to subscribe to the contributory section of the General Government Provident Fund. In such cases both Government and the Government servant concerned subscribe one month's pay each per year to the fund. All pensionable Government servants except certain classes of industrial workers and menials have the option of subscribing to the non-contributory section of the fund, subscriptions to which vary from 12 to 30 paise to the rupee of income, at the option of the subscriber. Very few industrial workers of Government, however, take advantage of this section of the fund mainly because, apart from the compound interest which his subscriptions earn, the worker does not stand to gain anything on his outlay.

In cases where large bodies of non-pensionable Government servants are brought under the operation of contributory provident fund schemes, special funds such as the State Railways

Provident Fund and the Indian Ordnance Factories Workmen's Provident Fund, which are governed by special rules are formed. Company owned railways have schemes similar to that for State railways. Whereas it is obligatory for some categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust, whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata Electricity Generating and Distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. and the Purma Shell Corporation to mention only a few of many provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balance standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation.

Co-operative Societies—The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit societies for their employees. Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces. It is impossible to attempt even a brief summary of the movement here but a few details regarding one of the best of such societies would be of interest.

The Jackson Co-operative Bank on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is perhaps the biggest and the best managed co-operative credit society of industrial workers in India. During the year ending 30th June 1936 it had a membership of 34,924 with a share capital of Rs. 4,34 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 3,12 lakhs. It receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits in its savings bank branch, and it also issues cash certificates to all railway employees earning

Rs 125 or less per month. Fixed deposits for the year ending June 1936 amounted to Rs 27 lakhs and savings bank deposits to Rs 24 lakhs which, together with capital, gave the society a working fund of Rs 58 lakhs for the year. The number of new loans issued during the year amounted to 16,514 and involved a sum of Rs 55.51 lakhs. The bank has been declaring a 10 per cent dividend (which is the maximum payable under the Co-operative Societies Act) for the last ten years. A special feature of the activities of the Bank is a new scheme which it has recently introduced for redemption of debts. Members of the society who are in debt are encouraged to bring a complete list of their debts to the Bank which with the assistance of the Staff Officer of the Railway, interviews all creditors and arranges with them to compound the debts for much lesser sums in return for ready payment. The total amounts so paid to members creditors are treated as loans and recovered in easy instalments spread over 72 months. The Bank also contributes an amount of Rs 10,000 annually to a special Staff Welfare Fund started by the railway administration at the instance of the Bank 'to look after the welfare of the staff in general and of low paid staffs and their families in particular. Welfare centres which have been opened at various stations on the line render help by way of supplying milk to the children of the needy, by nursing the sick and by opening hygiene clinics.

Grain and Cloth Shops—During the period of high prices in India in 1919-22, several large industrial establishments all over the country, and particularly the cotton textile mills in Bombay City, conducted cheap grain shops for the benefit of their work people. In addition to supplying grain at cost price (the units concerned bore the cost of management) these shops had the advantage of offering loans on credit to be liquidated by deductions from due wages. With the fall in prices the majority of these shops disappeared and last year a very few establishments indeed had them. Many textile mills all over the country however, had cheap cloth shops for their workers. It was thought that all types of these shops would have to cease functioning because the Payment of Wages Act prohibits employers from making deductions from pay due or receiving payments from their employees for purchases from employers' shops. This is in accordance with one of the main cardinal principles of Iruck legislation. At the moment of writing however, it is understood that certain provinces are permitting such shops as "amenities for sales for which deductions from wages may be made.

Loans and Advances—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. **Advances**—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—

on the other hand, are more widely prevalent and give rise, in certain centres, to widespread abuses. For example, the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad used to charge interest at rates varying from 30 to 150 per cent per annum on all such advances given. The Payment of Wages Act empowers local Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances will be permitted.

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last ten years. Early in 1926, the Government of India asked all local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations, into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters. The Government of Bombay conducted an extensive enquiry into the subject in the Bombay Presidency and as a result of their investigations came to the conclusion that abuses sufficient to justify legislative action for their control were prevalent. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act which has already been dealt with in an earlier section, was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. Indian employers state that it is inherent in the Indian workman to make frequent changes in his employments and also to resort to frequent abstentions from work. Delayed payments of due wages, forfeitures of wages for failure to give due notice and the withholding of due wages where workers proceed on unauthorised leave are some of the devices which have been resorted to by employers to counteract the former. Various methods had been devised in order to control the latter—good attendance bonuses, fines and *double khadda* by virtue of which a workman lost two days wages for each day of absence. The withholding of due wages till next pay day had given rise to a system of *havalas* or pay order tickets which were cashed by *pedhiwallas* (small bankers) at discounts of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 12½ per cent. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied, but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them. The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of

employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur. The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1936 were: Ahmedabad 3.13, Bombay 7.19, and Sholapur 11.80—figures which tell their own story. Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot. These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment.

Both the main provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the Rules framed thereunder require that employers should draw up conduct rules or standing orders clearly specifying the acts of commission or omission for which fines will be inflicted. These standing orders have to be approved by the local Government and exhibited in the work place in the prescribed manner. The total amount of the fines which it will be permissible for an employer to inflict on any one workman during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of his or her wages for that wage period and no fine may be imposed unless the order inflicting the fine is in writing and the worker concerned has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the fine should not be inflicted. All fines are to be properly recorded in the prescribed registers and all receipts from fines are to be deposited on such objects beneficial to the workers employed in the establishment concerned as a whole as are approved by the prescribed authority in each Province. Children under 15 years of age cannot be fined. In view of these regulations it is obviously futile to enter upon a discussion here of the extent to which these regulations have been practised in Indian industries up to now but for the information of persons interested in these questions we might state that full information on all these matters is contained in the series of reports which have been published from time to time by the Bombay Labour Office.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Residential buildings in all countries are constructed from the point of view of investments from which their owners hope to receive a fair interest on their capital outlay. No country in the world expects its landlords to be philanthropists in the matter of providing rent free or cheap rented housing to such of her people as cannot afford to pay the economic rents which are asked for, and although every Government must be expected to provide decent housing for its own low paid servants, the world has not yet reached that socialistic stage where Governments are expected to provide adequate housing for whole populations. At the same time, low paid wage earners in crowded

and congested industrial areas can hardly be expected to be able to afford the economic rents demanded by the landlords. In such cases there can be only two alternatives: wage levels such as will permit workmen to pay such rents as are asked for or the provision of adequate housing by the employer. The first does not appear to have received much consideration at the hands of industrial employers in India. The second is a lament which has been repeated by almost every Commission and Committee that has been appointed in India during the last 20 years to the point of saturation and although several benevolent and far sighted employers have endeavoured to provide housing for their workpeople a very small percentage indeed of the total industrial population of India is housed by the employer and the question of industrial housing continues to be one of the most vexed questions of the country.

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent over thirty crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by Lord Lloyd then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 625 chawls having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per month. The chawls situated at Naugam and Sewli and at DeLase Road are in fair demand but the majority of the tenements at the Worli chawls continue unoccupied owing to a complaint by the workers that they are situated at considerable distances from their places of work and that the locality offers few of the amenities of city life. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Lamps Mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills. The idea is to establish a model village and to build houses of the bungalow type on plots measuring 36 x 3 with the limitation that building is not to be allowed on more than one third of the space provided. The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them. The Tatass are in the forefront of industrial employers in India in providing decent housing for as many of their workmen as possible and they have built 5,000 residential buildings in Jamshedpur for the staff and the employees of their Iron and Steel Works at that centre. All the workmen in their several electricity generating and distributing stations are also provided with adequate housing. Many of the jute mills in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided

housing for fair percentages of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers.

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work. These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa and by tea planters in Assam. All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. Every house in the coal fields has to be licensed and licences are not granted unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent free quarters in barracks or lines as they are called. These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible.

Conditions of industrial housing in India are the worst in Ahmedabad. A recent enquiry conducted by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union into industrial housing in that centre showed that out of a total of 23,706 tenements observed and studied, 5,669 had no provision of any kind for water and that 3,117 had only a supply of some sort from wells. Those which have the advantage of a supply from municipal sources had one or two taps in an area occupied by 200 or more families. 5,000 tenements had no latrine accommodation and sanitation and drainage were conspicuously absent. The Ahmedabad Municipality has, however, awakened to a realisation of the seriousness of the situation and it has been decided to construct model dwellings on co-operative lines for industrial workers in the city. Owing to financial considerations progress must necessarily be slow but a beginning has already been made.

Royal Commission's Recommendations — The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connection with industrial housing. These recommendations fall under various categories. (1) Legislative action by the Central Government, (2) Administrative action by the Central Government, (3) Legislative action by Provincial Governments, (4) Administrative action by Provincial Governments, (5) Administrative action by public bodies such as municipalities, improvement trusts etc., and (6) action by employers and workers organisations. The recommendations under the first head included a suggestion to amend the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers dwellings. The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested

and this Bill was passed into law in 1933. The Commission's recommendations under the second head mostly concern railways, and although the Railway Board agrees on the vital urgency of providing greater facilities for adequate housing it has come to the conclusion that no material advance can be made in this direction at present owing to financial stringency.

The Commission's recommendations with regard to legislative action by Provinces are of a very ambitious character. They include Town Planning Acts for the Bombay and the Bengal Provinces providing for the acquisition and layout of suitable areas for working class housing, the opening up and reconstruction of congested and insanitary areas, the zoning of industrial and urban areas and Government grants and loans to approved schemes. For administrative action by local Governments, the Commission recommend that they should make surveys of urban and industrial areas to ascertain their needs in regard to housing, and that they should then arrange for conferences with all interested parties in order that decisions may be taken as to practicable schemes and the methods whereby their cost should be shared. Where suitable Government land is available, Government should be prepared to sell or lease to those who agree to build houses within a specified period and Government should announce their willingness to subsidise in this or other ways employers' housing schemes approved by them. The Commission further recommended that Government should insist that all local authorities should frame bye laws laying down minimum standards in regard to floor and cubic space, ventilation and lighting and that the Governments themselves should draw up regulations for water supply, drainage schemes and standards for latrines. For action by public bodies, the Commission recommend that the provision of working class housing should be a statutory obligation on every Improvement Trust and that it should be possible for Improvement Trusts to provide land, roads, sewers and sanitary conveniences for new areas but that street lighting and water mains should be a charge on municipalities. Improvement Trusts should be placed in a position to recoup themselves from the enhancement of land values resulting from their activities. It has also been suggested that co-operative building societies and similar activities should be encouraged. In view, however, of the present acute financial stringency prevailing in all provinces, it is very doubtful whether most of the provincial Governments will be in a position to do much in the matter of the Commission's recommendations on industrial housing.

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens — Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India do provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns have also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this little effort has been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories.

in the West. Pioneer work in this direction has been done by Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co in Bombay. This Company which manages eleven large cotton mills in the City has established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bears the salaries of staff and the on cost for equipment and hot meals are supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company has also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers. The charges are exceedingly moderate and vary from Re 1.80 per month for a child to Rs 6 for an adult. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food in the company or members of other communities want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or bath rooms for their workmen.

HEALTH

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult, they are much more so in a country where climate, highly insanitary housing conditions, poverty and the ignorance of the people contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small pox in epidemic form. The widespread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Bengal, the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water malaria still continues to take a big toll of human life. *Beri beri* and tuberculosis in Bihar and Oris a, *kala-azar* among the jute workers in Bengal and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nonnal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting, the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation

of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work, the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker, the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting, the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of local Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trust also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India—cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc.—maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part time qualified medical officers.

Maternity Benefits—A Bill introduced by Mr N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925 but the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces passed their own Maternity Benefit Acts. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under these Acts all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to four weeks before child birth and for four weeks after child birth and employers are required to pay them a benefit amounting to about half their usual pay during this period. The Bombay Municipality started a maternity benefit scheme for its *halal khore* and scavenging women in 1928. By this scheme, the classes benefited receive a benefit of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 42 consecutive days. In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute. While pregnant women remain at work, they are put on light work on full rates of pay. During periods of advanced pregnancy and after child birth leave on half pay is usually granted and in some cases full pay is allowed and a bonus at child birth.

is often granted in addition. This bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Railways and Trading Company and the Assam Oil Company grant six and three months leave respectively on half pay. Several estates in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency either pay lump sum bonuses in lieu of pay or feed the women concerned for a few weeks before and after confinement. Provincial Factory Administration Reports for the Bombay Presidency for the years 1935 and 1936 record that the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act is having a restrictive influence on the employment of women in factories, particularly in Ahmedabad.

Provisions of crèches—One of the many additional principles introduced in factory legislation in India by the Indian Factories Act of 1914 was one for the compulsory provision in all factories wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women and for the supervision of the children in such rooms (or crèches) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Crèches are however not a new feature in Indian industry. Several textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur had provided them for over ten years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified *daies* (Indian midwifery nurses) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the millowners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these crèches by the appointment of a Lady Inspector of Factories as early as 1924. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam.

Labour Commission's Recommendations—Among the more important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on India in Labour in connection with the health of the industrial workers are the following:—

(a) India should have an Institute of Nutrition. (The Government of India have postponed action on this recommendation indefinitely for want of funds.)

(b) Local authorities should construct sanitary markets in all urban and industrial areas.

(c) Adulteration of Foods Acts should be in force in all provinces.

(d) In industrial provinces Public Health Departments should be strengthened to deal with industrial hygiene and industrial disease.

(e) Women should be appointed to public health staffs particularly in the more industrialised provinces.

(f) Comprehensive Public Health Acts should be passed in all provinces.

(g) Where piped water supplies are not available special precautions as to purity should be taken.

(h) Every provincial health Department, every railway administration and all Boards of Health and welfare in mining areas should employ full time malariologists.

(i) A Government diploma for health visitors should be instituted as the recognised qualification required of all women aspiring to such posts.

(j) In the larger industrial areas Governments, local authorities and industrial managements should co-operate in the development of child welfare centres and women's clinics and Government should give percentage grants for approved schemes.

(k) Maternity benefit legislation on the lines of the Bombay and Central Provinces Acts should be enacted in all provinces, and

(l) All methods should be explored that may lead to the alleviation of existing hardships arising from the need of provision for sickness.

Much progressive work along the lines of the above recommendations has been done in various Provinces in India but want of available funds is holding up further progress. For actual details as to the extent to which these recommendations have been given effect no reference may be made to the 1936 Report published by the Government of India on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised safety first campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. Under the direction of the Railway Board of the Government of India all railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety first propaganda. These include the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernacular of the district at all prominent points and places, the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention, publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines, addresses and magic lantern lectures, and the organisation of special safety first committees in the larger workshops. The Factory Department of the Government of Bombay with the assistance of the Bombay Millowners Association and the Bombay Millowners Mutual Insurance Association has made good progress in the posting of safety first posters in cotton mills in Bombay City, and the Millowners Association in conjunction with the St John's Ambulance Association started classes for first aid training with effect from 1931. Several other large labour employing organisations

tions such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur to mention only a few, are, with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of safety first measures. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety first committees by the end of the year 1936 and that many more had given an undertaking to the Factory Department to do so as soon as possible.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act 1934 and the rules made under the Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may however be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents, namely, fatal, serious (i.e. accidents which prevent a person from returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a local Government even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Prior to the passing of the 1934 Factories Act, some of the local Governments had framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessible positions of first aid appliances containing an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing over 500 operatives. Section 32 (b) of the 1934 Act however, makes it obligatory on all factory owners to maintain stores of first aid appliances and to provide for their custody in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter.

UTILISATION OF THE WORKERS' LEISURE

The Industrial Disputes Committee (the Stanley Reed Committee) appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1922 to enquire into the causes of the wide industrial unrest prevalent about that time and to make recom-

mendations, were *inter alia* of opinion that employers should organise extensive schemes of welfare particularly with regard to the proper use of workers' leisure in order to keep the workmen both contented and happy and out of mischief in pursuance of the Committee's recommendations in the matter several cotton mills and groups of mills in the Bombay Presidency—notably the Currumbli Brahmin group of mills, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Tata Mill—inaugurated wide schemes embracing facilities for education and recreation. All these groups formed special welfare institutes and placed them under the charge of special welfare officers. Much good work was done but with the depression in trade which followed coupled with the financial difficulties in which many of these mills were involved most of the excellent schemes that had been established were either severely curtailed or abandoned. In only a few mills are doing anything for the proper utilisation of their workpeople of their leisure hours. The pioneering work in this field is being done by the railways. All railway systems have established sports clubs and institutes at suitable distances and places for the recreation of their employees. The railways provide land, buildings and equipment and the Institutes are run by the members themselves from their own subscriptions. In certain cases separate club houses and institutes are provided for officers, for non-gazetted Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for Indians and in a few cases for the lower types of workmen as well. All forms of sports and recreation are played at these institutes and railway hockey and football teams are among the finest in India.

Almost all the larger labour employing organisations such as the Bombay Port Trust, the Burma Shell Corporation, the bigger municipalities, the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces, the Impress Mills at Nagpur, etc. have devised wide welfare schemes and in many cases these are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants in aid are given to such outside organisations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kierke Education Society, the Social Service League, etc. to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children.

As far as education is concerned the railways are again pioneers in the facilities provided both for the education of their illiterate staffs and for the children of different classes of railway employees. The N.W. Railway recently started three experimental schools for adult workers in the locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sibsar and Kotri. The experiment is confined to locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East Indian Railway has provided nearly 40 schools for the employees of the operative department. The B.B. & C.I. Railway have six schools for imparting instruc-

tion in the three Rs and as an inducement to study a bonus of Rs 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test. With regard to the children of railway employees, in addition to about 100 schools for European and Anglo Indian children, all the railway systems in India maintain a total of nearly 150 schools for Indian children at a cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees per annum. These schools are attended by nearly 20,000 children. The Railway Board also gives grants amounting to about Rs 50,000 per annum to aided schools for Indian children. These are attended by 10,000 children of Indian railway employees.

In Bombay the Municipality has introduced compulsory education in the F and G Wards of the City which are chiefly peopled by mill hands. The Social Service League maintains several night schools and a Textile Technical Institute at Parel for imparting practical and theoretical training to actual mill workers.

The Bombay Y M C A also conducts several night schools.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have recommended that there should be a more general extension on the part of the employer of welfare work in its broader sense, and that in the larger jute and cotton industrial areas, mills and factories should organise in groups, each establishment having its own welfare centre and health visitor under the supervision of a doctor employed by the group. Owing partly to reasons of financial stringency but mainly to indifference on the part of the majority of employers, no action has as yet been taken on this recommendation and although several of the larger industrial units in India have done a great deal of pioneering work in the field of industrial welfare much still remains to be done because more than sixty per cent of India's industrial workers are still not covered by any schemes of welfare whatever.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

COST OF LIVING

Bombay was the first province in India to compile and publish monthly cost of living index numbers for working classes. The scope and method of compilation of the index for Bombay City are described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, September 1923 and April 1929. The index has been published by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay since January 1918 and in the absence of any family budget enquiry until a few years after the first publication of the index, the

aggregate expenditure method has been followed in compiling the index. In all, 24 items representing food, fuel and lighting, clothing and rent have been included in the index and account is taken only of the effect of the changes in the prices without any reference to changes in the standard of living since July 1914 which is the base period. The Bombay working class cost of living index numbers for certain selected months as well as the annual averages for each of the years 1918 to 1936 are given in the table below—

Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers

(July 1914=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1918	134	144	149	175	154
1919	142	167	186	174	175
1920	183	172	190	193	183
1921	169	160	177	183	173
1922	173	162	165	162	164
1923	166	156	153	152	154
1924	159	150	157	161	157
1925	157	158	157	153	155
1926	155	153	157	155	155
1927	156	153	156	151	154
1928	154	144	147	146	147
1929	149	148	148	149	149
1930	147	140	139	131	137
1931	117	111	108	108	110
1932	110	108	109	109	109
1933	109	101	103	100	103
1934	96	93	97	100	97
1935	98	98	101	103	101
1936	103	100	101	103	102

A revised cost of living index for Bombay City based on the results of the enquiry into working class family budgets in Bombay City, 1932-33 published in 1935 is under consideration and the new series will be published shortly

Working class cost of living indexes for Ahmedabad and Sholapur have been compiled on a post war basis and published in the *Labour Gazette* month to month since the beginning of the year 1928. The bases of these indexes are

the results of the family budget enquiries conducted at these two centres in the years 1926 and 1925 respectively. Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index for Ahmedabad have been given in the January 1930 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and for Sholapur in the February 1931 issue of the same publication. The following tables give for these two centres the working class cost of living index numbers—for certain selected months as well as annual averages—for the years 1928-1936

Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers

(August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1928	93	91	97	97	95
1929	99	96	98	98	97
1930	93	89	88	82	87
1931	75	75	75	74	75
1932	76	74	75	79	76
1933	73	70	73	73	72
1934	70	69	72	71	71
1935	72	69	71	70	71
1936	70	69	71	72	71

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers

(February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1928		92	95	95	
1929	100	98	100	102	101
1930	104	94	92	85	92
1931	76	72	71	72	73
1932	72	72	74	74	73
1933	73	67	68	68	69
1934	68	67	73	76	72
1935	75	72	71	72	72
1936	69	68	70	74	71

A beginning has been made in recent years by the Central Provinces and Burma to publish similar index numbers. In the Central Provinces cost of living index numbers have been compiled for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with January 1927 as base, and in Burma similar index num-

bers are compiled for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon on base 1931=100. The following table sets out the index numbers for Nagpur and Jubbulpore and for the four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon for each month in 1936 —

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rangoon for each month of 1936

Month	Base period January 1927		Rangoon			
	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Burmans	Tamils, Malays and Oriyas	Hindu stams	Chitta gonins
January	89	90	87	62	91	87
February	89	89	88	92	91	86
March	89	87	90	94	91	88
April	89	85	93	96	92	90
May	89	87	91	94	90	90
June	89	89	83	93	90	88
July	91	92	89	93	89	89
August	91	97	90	92	90	89
September	91	97	87	92	90	87
October	92	94	85	91	90	85
November	89	94	82	89	88	83
December	92	95	84	90	90	85

STANDARD OF LIFE

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the extensive method form the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community. A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satisfy wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation etc. is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33, and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1933 respectively. As has already been mentioned similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur etc. and the results

of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Burma the Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes. The effort in the case of the former Province proved futile and that Province is not therefore at present compiling any such index.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure would serve to indicate the standard of life of working classes at different centres in India —

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure

Groups	Bombay (1932-33)	Ahmedabad (1928)	Sholapur (1929)	Nagpur (1927)	Jubbulpore (1927)	Rangoon (1928)
Food	46.60	57.90	49.25	64.10	66.00	52.7
Fuel and light	7.11	7.04	9.60	9.62	7.95	5.2
Clothing	7.75	9.45	11.86	10.70	10.86	10.6
House rent	12.81	11.74	6.27	1.92	1.44	13.9
Miscellaneous	25.73	13.87	23.02	13.66	13.75	17.6
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

NOTE.—The figures are not *strictly comparable* due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection —

	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Rangoon (Burmese)
Average size of the family (in persons)	3 70	3 87	4 57	4 33	3 76	3 01
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Average monthly income	50 1 7	44 7 2	39 14 10			59 8 3

It will be seen that the miscellaneous group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family. In this group is included such items as interests on loans and instalments of debts repaid. Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases. The Royal Commission on Labour have made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation. The Payment of Wages Act 1936 to which reference has been made in an earlier section is a measure intended to secure to the workmen prompt payment of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts. The Government of India have under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which are also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker. Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission the Government of India have amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission is that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary

amounting to less than Rs 100 per month are concerned arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments have decided to undertake legislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Dhu in the first instance. A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts. After consulting public opinion and the views of the various local Governments on this question the Government of India came to the conclusion that central legislation on the subject was not called for. The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, passed a Workmen's Protection Act in 1934 which makes the titling of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation. The Bombay Moneylenders Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was in effort in this direction. But, unfortunately the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS

The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for the Bombay Presidency. The Government of India made an attempt to institute a general wage census in India in 1921 but the necessity for retrenchment at the time led to the abandonment of the project and to day little or no definite information regarding rates of wages is available for any province outside the Bombay Presidency. Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour and is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages. Some of the annual factory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no

means be considered as being the dominant rates at any one time for any particular industry or area. The annual mines administration reports do contain figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines in the provinces in which mines are situated but these are also open to the same objection. The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every commission and committee appointed in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject.

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot be entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more

particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre. In the section on hours of work and conditions of employment some indications have been given of the wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. To quote an example one textile mill in Ahmedabad has five different wage periods for different groups of workers with variations in methods of wage calculation for the workers in each group—(1) persons employed in the mechanical subordinate supervisory and maintenance departments on both daily and monthly rates of wages are paid for periods of one calendar month (2) weavers on piece rates are paid bi-weekly or for periods of 14 days not always for the period beginning with the Monday of one week and ending on the Sunday of the following week but for 14 consecutive days beginning with any day in the week and (even then not all the weavers in the mill are paid for the same period they are divided into batches and it often happens that whereas the number of working days for one batch may be 12 the working days for another may be eleven or less, (3) daily, monthly or hapta rated workers on the spinning side are paid for haptas or periods of 16 days and these haptas vary for different batches of workers, (4) women reelers and winders on piece rates are paid bi-monthly, i.e., for two periods in a calendar month one from the 1st to the 15th and the second from the 16th to the end of the month and (5) coal and basket carrying cooly labour on daily or weekly rates is paid weekly. The variations shown are only in one unit—those that could and do exist between different units can be better imagined than described for their number is legion. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nick-names. Thirty-six mills which submitted information to the Bombay Labour Office in 1926 for its enquiry into textile wages in three centres of the Bombay Presidency for that year used over a thousand different terms for designating 150 odd cotton textile occupations! Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of arbitrary gradings of different occupations into several sub-grades and classes. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India therefore must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not biased one way or the other may be secured. In view of what has been stated it is obvious

that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wage unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose. The only Provincial Government in India which has such a staff is the Government of Bombay.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted the following enquiries into wages in the Bombay Presidency—

1. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency for May 1921. Results published in a special report in 1923.

2. Agricultural wages 1900-1922 based on the information collected monthly from all talukas (revenue areas) in the Bombay Presidency since 1890 in a prices return form known as Taluka Form No. XVIII. In this form returns were made to the Director of Agriculture of the predominant daily rates of wages on the 1st and the 15th of each month for able bodied adult male field ordinary and skilled labourers employed in the vicinity of the headquarters town of each taluka. The data relating to prices were tabulated by the Director of Agriculture and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* but no use was made of the figures for wages. The Labour Office collected the figures recorded in the Department of Agriculture for the 23 years from 1900 to 1922 and the report of the survey was published in 1924. In 1925 the wages portion of the Taluka Form No. XVIII was amplified so as to secure information for women workers as well and also for both cash wages and wages in kind and separated from the prices form. Whilst the prices return was to be submitted to the Director of Agriculture as usual, the wages return was to be submitted to the Labour Office. Continuation figures since 1922 are contained in the reviews on Mofussil Labour and Wages which are compiled by the Labour Office for publication in the annual General Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency and these are also reproduced in the *Labour Gazette*.

3. An Enquiry into the Wages of Peons in Government and Commercial Offices in Bombay City. Conducted in 1922 and results published in the March 1923 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

4. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1923 and results published in a special report in 1924.

5. An Enquiry into the Wages of Municipal Employees in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1924 and results published in the July 1925 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

6. Clerical Wages in Railway and Commercial Offices in Bombay City. Conducted in 1924 and results published in four issues of the *Labour Gazette* for February to May 1925.

7 An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in selected Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur conducted in 1928. Results published in a special report in 1930. The 1921 and 1923 enquiries into textile wages were conducted on the basis of aggregate figures for all the workers in each occupation in a unit, thus—two loom weavers 340, aggregate man days in the (selected) month 7,429, aggregate earnings during the month Rs 12,897. No information was collected about rates and in the absence of figures for individuals it was not possible to work out frequencies of attendance, rates and earnings. The aggregate method was therefore discarded in 1926 and information was called for for every individual worker on the basis of the muster and the pay rolls.

8 Selected Printing Presses in Bombay City. Conducted in 1929. Results published in the June 1931 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9 Departmental Enquiry into Wage Cuts in Cotton Textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted early in 1934 and results published in a special report in the month of June of the same year.

10 The first part of the General Wage Census covering all *Perennial Factories* in the Bombay Presidency for May 1934. (A descriptive note on the origin and scope of this enquiry and the methods adopted for conducting it has already been given in the first part of this note.) The first three volumes of the series of reports in connection with this part of the census covering Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Engineering, Printing and Textile (Cotton, Silk, Wool and Hosiery) Industries have been published. Three other reports—(4) All Industries except the Engineering, Textile and Printing, (5) Supervisory and Clerical Staffs in Perennial Factories, and (6) General Report—are expected to be published by the end of the year 1937.

11 Enquiry into the conditions of Work and Wages of Workers employed in the Building Trade in Bombay City. Conducted in 1935. Results published in the August 1935 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

12 Enquiry into the Conditions of Work and Wages in some Unregulated Factories in Bombay City. Conducted in 1935. Results published in the October 1935 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

13 Enquiry into Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Retail Trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1935. Results published in a special report early in 1936.

14 The second part of the General Wage Census covering seasonal factories in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in the winter of 1935-36 and the summer of 1936. Results expected to be published about the middle of the year 1937.

WAGE RATES

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wage rates in India. Firstly, there is no Government machinery for the fixation of

minimum wages, and, in the absence of strong trade unions covering entire or sections of whole industries there are no trade agreements or union rates which have been accepted both by employers and employees. There are also no awards by conciliation boards. The bargaining power of the workers is moreover weak, and the cumulative result of all these various factors is that employers are almost entirely at liberty to fix any rates they like. Secondly, except for a limited measure of standardisation of time rates of wages for unrationalised occupations in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and for siders and doffers in cotton mills in Ahmedabad, there is little or no standardisation of rates in any industry in the country, and consequently wage rates not only vary widely between centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit. This variation in rates is further complicated by the fact that the rates are often subject to various additions in the form of dearness allowances and/or good attendance and efficiency bonuses and to deductions for percentage cuts. Thirdly, frequent changes are made in the basic units of time for which rates are fixed, e.g., rates which are monthly or daily may be changed into daily or hourly rates. Fourthly, almost all the principal occupations in Government and railway concerns and in the industrial establishments of public and local bodies are divided into several grades and sub-grades. The basis of the grading in all cases is arbitrary and varies widely between the different administrations. Fifthly, vacancies are seldom if ever filled on the same rates as those paid to the workers who have left. In such cases advantage is usually taken to lower rates and the wages offered to new entrants depend more on their personal ability and degree of competence and also on the rates prevalent in other similar concerns and the supply of the type of labour required. The factors of personal competence and the capacity of bargaining power are the most important considerations in wage fixation. The first varies widely between individual and individual among Indian workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient, the same can not be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly, rates vary widely between town and town and in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations. But, this variation operates within a narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really competent men are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several diversely varying factors it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note, however, has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry—

Occupations	Most usual period of payment	Rates in		
		Cities	Towns	Mofussil
Foremen (European)	Monthly	Rs 500 to 700	Rs 400 to 600	Rs 350 to 550
„ (Indian)	,	300 to 500	250 to 350	250 to 300
Chargemen		200 to 250	175 to 225	200 to 250
Maistries		90 to 125	80 to 110	75 to 100
Steam Engine Drivers	,	60 to 75	50 to 70	35 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants		70 to 90	65 to 80	40 to 70
2nd „ „ „	,	45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen	,	30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0
Cabinet Makers	Daily	3 to 4		
Carpenters, 1st Class	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ 2nd „	,	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Fitters, Linsmen	,	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ Superior	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
„ Ordinary		1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Machinists, Superior	,	3 4 0	2 8 0	
„ Ordinary		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Blacksmiths		2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Hammermen	,	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers	,	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Moulders, Superior	,	2 8 0	2 4 0	
„ Ordinary		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Riveters		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Welders		2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
Masons	,	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers		1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Mechanics Assistants		1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters	,	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semi skilled workers (all occupations)	,	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men		0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women	„	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 0

MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES

The only satisfactory criterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding movements of wage rates in any industry in any industrial area or centre in India would be to take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain the percentage increase or decrease between the two sets of figures. Attempts made by the Bombay Labour Office to do this during its enquiries in connection with the General Wage Census were largely frustrated owing to the existence of irreconcilable variations of principle and considerable diversity in practice not only as between unit and unit but also in the same unit as for example in the cotton textile mill in Ahmedabad which had been dealt with above. The comparisons which employers most need to draw are those with 1914 on, in other words, with the pre-war year. All the pay and muster rolls for that year were however destroyed long ago but most units in the textile industry in Bombay have their 'basic' time and piece rates from which they calculate the earnings on which the percentage dearness of food allowances are computed.

References have often been made in this note to the dearness allowances of 80 per cent. for weavers and of 70 per cent. for all other operatives granted in the textile mills in Bombay City until the middle of 1933 when the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its individual affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of reducing these allowances. The stages by which these allowances came to be granted were as follows: January 1918—1 per cent.; January 1919—raised to 55 per cent.; February 1920—used to 75 per cent. for weavers and to 55 per cent. for all other operatives; November 1920—used to 80 and 70 per cent. respectively. These allowances were on the 'basic' rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917—rates which were not only not standard for all mills in Bombay City but which actually varied widely as between mill and mill. For example the results of the 1926 enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed that in the 19 mills selected for the enquiry in Bombay City the average earnings (from basic rates plus allowances) of two loom weavers varied between Rs. 1.91 and Rs. 2.16 per day or sides between Rs. 0.143 and Rs. 1.211 per day of workers between Rs. 1.103 and Rs. 2.140 per day and for women gey winders between Rs. 5.5 and minus Rs. 5 per day. Notwithstanding these wide variations it is however possible to state that wage levels in any particular textile mill in Bombay City were on the whole about 70 per cent. higher than the pre-war year at the beginning of the year 1933. During the latter half of 1933 and in the beginning of 1934 all mills in Bombay effected considerable cuts in the dearness allowances and in some cases also in the basic rates. If a later year be taken for purposes of comparison say 1926 when the Bombay Labour Office made a thorough survey of prevalent rates the results of the General Wage Census which was conducted for cotton mills in Bombay

City for October 1934 showed that wages in the Bombay mills as compared with July 1926 were lower by 16 per cent. in October 1934.

In Ahmedabad the war or dearness allowances paid in textile mills in that centre varied widely for different occupations and a general comparison with the pre-war year is therefore not possible, but as compared with 1926, wages in May 1934 were 44 per cent. higher. This, however, was nullified by the cut of 64 per cent. which was brought into effect from 1st January 1935.

In Sholapur the increases in wages granted by individual mills between 1916 and 1919 were consolidated with the rates prevailing in 1914. At the beginning of 1920 the Sholapur mill owners gave their first separate dearness allowance in the form of wages in kind—certain quantities of grain—to all those workers who did not remain absent for more than four days in a month. Workers who failed to put in the required attendance were deprived of this benefit and the agitation of both these and the other workers for higher rates led to the Sholapur millowners conceding dearness allowances in cash of 3 per cent. over the rates of 1919 to weavers and of 50 per cent. to all other operatives. The value of the grain allowance varied with fluctuation in prices. The existence of several conflicting factors in the wages position in Sholapur prevents the estimate of an accurate comparison with 1914, but, as compared with 1926, wages in July 1934 were 20.5 per cent. lower. Owing to the lack of the necessary data for the purpose, similar comparisons for other industries and for other provinces are not possible.

EARNINGS

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well-being of the masses provided however that the term 'earnings' has one uniform meaning in its computation and application. In practice the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values: (1) gross earnings, (2) net earnings, or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope. In correct statistical parlance it is none of these three. It is explain. Gross earnings for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates—time or piece—plus all the allowances, bonuses and perquisites—or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employment and includes wages given for any periods of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or in allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, etc. Net earnings are gross earnings less deductions for taxes.

The amount in the pay envelope is not earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance, subscriptions to provident funds, income tax, refunds of advances, payments for purchases from co-operative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund account or from co-operative credit societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. The amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as earnings because every worker is expected to pay for his income tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income. In all cases where fines are widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually liable to deductions for fines.

Net earnings would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes. Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of 'earnings' can be. Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term 'earnings' is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without valuating such perquisites as free housing, free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers, and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for convenience between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work. This is the basis on which figures for earnings were collected by the Bombay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census, and subject to minor modifications, for its other enquiries into wages. It is of the utmost importance that in the conduct of every enquiry into wages, all the persons who are entrusted with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception as to what should or should not be included in earnings.

Two sets of figures may be compiled for earnings. (1) *average daily earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group, and (2) *average monthly*

earnings ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group. *Average percentage attendance* is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group.

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries. Of these, the reports covering the engineering, printing and textile (cotton, wool, silk and hosiery) industries alone were published before this issue of *The Indian Year Book* went to press. For the purposes of the census the Bombay Presidency was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings for all monthly paid workers in all the occupations concerned in each of these ten areas. It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here but for purposes of general interest we give below (1) the averages of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in engineering works, shops, (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and 'common' occupation in all factories, (3) the average monthly earnings in six of the most important printing occupations, (4) the general averages for process operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, (5) the average daily earnings in the more numerically important occupations in the cotton textile industry and (6) the general averages of daily earnings for all process operatives in the cotton textile industry. The figures in brackets in the first, the third, the fifth, and the sixth tables show the numbers of workers covered by the averages to which they relate.

I Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important Graded Occupations—All Factories

Areas	Moulders	Black smiths	Lithers	Machinists (turners)	Carpenters	Painters
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1 Bombay City	42 4 9 (592)	50 11 0 (534)	55 13 7 (3,985)	43 3 5 (1,614)	51 4 11 (2,544)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2 Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3 Ahmedabad City	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (815)	54 4 10 (415)	38 15 9 (24)

I Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers—contd

Areas	Moulders	Black smiths	Fitters	Machinists (turners)	Carpenters	Painters
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
4 Ahmedabad, Kalra, and Panch Mahals	70 12 10 (94)	70 8 5 (64)	71 11 0 (411)	56 4 10 (249)	51 1 9 (35)	37 8 0 (23)
5 Broach and Surat	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (8)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	Nil
6 East and West Khandesh	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 6 8 (42)	34 1 9 (7)
7 Poona Nasik and Ahmednagar	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 5 (473)	42 6 9 (154)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8 Sholapur City	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9 Sholapur and Satara	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (23)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10 Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (88)
Presidency Proper	41 10 3 (1 059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7 063)	51 1 4 (2 772)	49 9 0 (3 657)	40 3 0 (1 420)

II General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and Common Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories

Areas	Number of workmen returned	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
			Rs a p	Rs a p
1 Bombay City	35 720	87 7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2 Bombay Suburban Thana Kolaba and Ratnagiri	2 735	90 0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3 Ahmedabad City	8,426	92 4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4 Ahmedabad Kalra and Panch Mahals	2,136	87 1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5 Broach and Surat	703	89 1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6 East and West Khandesh	2 142	89 4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7 Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4,811	87 5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8 Sholapur City	1 850	92 7	0 14 2	22 1 4
9 Sholapur and Satara	531	89 8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10 Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	3,887	91 2	1 7 2	34 13 7
Presidency Proper	62,941	88 8	1 9 5	38 3 3

III Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations

Area	Proof Readers	Compositors	Letter Press Machine men	Ballers	Binders	Type Casters
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay City	62 9 7 (164)	38 3 0 (1,272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban Thana Kolaba and Ratnagiri	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (62)	20 15 0 (3)	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City	29 8 0 (4)	27 5 - (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 - (11)	
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	38 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (66)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (32)
Presidency Proper	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1 796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

IV General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only

Area	Number of persons employed	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
			Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay City	5 705	91 7	1 8 2	37 4 10
Bombay Suburban Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	249	92 8	1 0 4	25 4 2
Ahmedabad City	237	87 9	1 1 8	26 2 2
Broach and Surat	108	92 2	0 14 9	22 14 11
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	1 640	91 8	1 1 6	27 2 2
Presidency Proper	7,949	91 7	1 6 2	34 4 0

V Average Daily Earnings* in some important occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1934

Areas **	Frame Tenters †	Siders	Doffers	Reelers	Winders	Two Loom Weavers
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay City	1 1 0 (7 208)	0 15 1 (12 394)	0 10 3 (9 556)	0 10 2 (6 316)	0 11 5 (1 367)	1 6 1 (24 666)
Bombay Suburban Thana Kolaba and Bhatnagar	1 0 11 (32)	0 14 6 (828)	0 10 2 (111)	0 10 6 (211)	0 10 4 (125)	1 4 7 (1 192)
Ahmedabad City	1 4 2 (5 043)	1 0 10 (11 316)	0 11 3 (8,037)	0 11 10 (1 697)	0 12 2 (6 14)	1 14 8 (25 310)
Ahmedabad Kaira and Panch Mahals	0 15 8 (217)	0 12 6 (464)	0 7 9 (318)	0 9 4 (71)	0 10 7 (294)	1 9 7 (908)
Broach and Surat	0 13 9 (185)	0 12 5 (389)	0 7 9 (277)	0 6 11 (70)	0 8 1 (119)	1 3 10 (94)
East and West Khandesh	0 13 4 (399)	0 10 11 (744)	0 6 3 (418)	0 7 10 (37)	0 7 1 (819)	1 4 3 (1 027)
Poona Nasik and Ahmednagar	0 14 10 (46)	0 15 3 (111)	0 7 7 (68)	0 6 0 (20)	0 8 0 (82)	1 4 10 (269)
Sholapur City	0 11 2 (813)	0 9 11 (1 692)	0 7 6 (1 205)	0 5 10 (1 449)	0 6 5 (2 108)	1 5 4 (1 339)
Sholapur and Satara	0 7 8 (108)	0 7 2 (216)	0 4 0 (147)	0 4 6 (303)	0 4 9 (98)	0 12 5 (207)
Belgaum Bijapur Dhawar and Kairi	0 11 3 (447)	0 7 9 (739)	0 5 0 (812)	0 7 11 (1 115)	0 4 5 (63)	0 10 5 (265)
Presidency Proper	1 1 1 (11 791)	0 15 0 (28 913)	0 10 1 (21 312)	0 9 5 (11 575)	0 10 11 (24 219)	1 9 8 (37 585)

* The Labour Office report gives figures for average daily earnings separately for men and women and for time rated and piece priced workers. The figures contained in the above table are the weighted averages for both male and female workers whether paid on time or piece. Children are excluded.

† Frame Tenters' include Drawing, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Tenters.

** Since the General Wage Census was held there have been cuts in wages in Cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad City and in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals in the Broach and Surat, and in the East and West Khandesh areas. These range from one to two annas in the rupee according as to whether the workers concerned were time or piece rated. In order to ascertain the earnings position in May 1937, the figures for siders and doffers for these areas are reducible by an anna in the rupee and for the other occupations in the same areas by two annas in the rupee. The figures for Bombay City and the other areas may be considered to hold good as at May 1937.

VI Average Daily Earnings of All Adult Operatives in all Occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1934

Areas	Operatives in Process Occupations	Operatives in Engineering and Common Occupations	Operatives in All Occupations
Bombay City	Rs 1 1 9 (116,189)	Rs 1 2 9 (11,429)	Rs 1 1 11 (128,418)
Bombay Suburban Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	1 0 0 (3,774)	1 2 11 (360)	1 0 3 (6,334)
Ahmedabad City	1 5 11 (74,185)	1 3 11 (7,901)	1 5 7 (82,086)
Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	1 0 3 (3,065)	0 1 11 (433)	1 0 3 (3,498)
Broach and Surat	0 14 0 (2,989)	0 15 8 (344)	0 14 3 (3,333)
Last and West Khandesh	0 12 5 (6,986)	0 13 1 (810)	0 12 6 (7,796)
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	0 1 7 (787)	0 15 6 (100)	0 15 7 (887)
Sholapur City	0 11 6 (14,433)	0 12 6 (1,889)	0 11 8 (16,324)
Sholapur and Satara	0 7 5 (1,698)	0 9 9 (262)	0 7 9 (1,960)
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	0 8 1 (4,777)	0 11 3 (893)	0 8 7 (5,672)
Presidency Proper	1 1 7 (231,685)	1 2 0 (24,623)	1 1 8 (256,308)

Provincial factory administration reports show that the monthly earnings of cotton weavers and spinners in some other provinces are as follows: Central Provinces and Berar Rs. 30 and Rs. 15; Bengal Rs. 25 and Rs. 14; Punjab Rs. 28 and Rs. 20; and Madras Rs. 27 and Rs. 20. In the Jute mill industry, single shift hessian weavers earn Rs. 31 per month and the average for both warp and weft spinners is Rs. 17-4-0 per month. The earnings of women workers in jute mills vary between Rs. 11 per month for most occupations and Rs. 15 per month for twistors.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several important recommendations in connection with the income of industrial workers and the question of their indebtedness. In discussing the possible application to India of the minimum wage convention adopted at the 1928 session of the International Labour Conference the Commission were of opinion that the Convention, in referring to trades in which wages are exceptionally low, must be regarded as having in view trades in which wages are low, not by comparison with western or other foreign standards but by comparison with the general trend of wages and wage levels. In kindred occupations in the country concern-

ed. If the principle of the minimum wage were to be applied to India they considered that it would first be necessary to create machinery for fixing minimum rates of wages in those trades in which wages are lowest and where there is no question of collective bargaining. The industries indicated for a careful study of conditions are mica, wool, deining, shellac, bidi (the indigenous cigarette) manufacturing, carpet weaving and tanneries and those in which there is a strong presumption that the conditions warrant detailed investigation. Full information re wages and conditions should be collected and if the surveys indicate sweetening the trades should be demarcated and the number and the composition of wage boards should be decided. In the setting up of wage boards important criteria for consideration should be the cost of enforcement and the policy of gradualness should not be lost sight of. If the investigations appear to warrant minimum wage fixing machinery the necessary legislation for setting up such machinery should be undertaken. These recommendations are under the consideration of the various Provincial Governments and reference has already been made to the action taken by the Government of Bombay in instituting a General Wage Census to be completed in about five years in order to collect all possible information on the subject of wages in all types of industrial concerns in the Bombay Presidency.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Under the ordinary common law an injured workman is entitled to recover damages or compensation for an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment if the injury is proved to have been caused by the personal negligence of his employer. In addition the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 permitted the award of damages to the dependants of a deceased workman if the accident resulting in his death was due to the wrongful act, neglect or fault of the person responsible for the accident. The procedure in connection with the recovery of damages under both the common law and the Fatal Accidents Act was, however, extremely cumbersome. This together with the ignorance and the illiteracy of Indian workers and their financial disability in undertaking extensive litigation had placed them in a very disadvantageous position in suits for compensation. Moreover, with the growing industrialisation of the country, accidents were annually becoming more numerous than before and in their results were responsible for considerable hardship on the workers and their families. Disabilities similar to these had been removed in most of the industrialised countries of the world by the passing of workmen's compensation laws providing for easy and speedy relief to workmen injured as a result of industrial accidents and to their dependants in cases where the accidents resulted in death. The necessity for such legislation in India was obvious and the Government of India drew up proposals for a Workmen's Compensation Act which circulated to all local Governments in 1921. The proposals met with a fair measure of approval and the Government of India drew up a Bill which they introduced in the Legislative Assembly in September 1922. After its reference to a Select Committee, the Bill was passed in March 1923 and the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into operation with effect from the 1st July 1924. This was the first piece of legislation in the field of social insurance in India.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

In its main principles, the Indian Act follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands today covers over seven million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negli-

gence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where the accident is not directly attributable to misconduct, breaches of rules or orders or disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae of such poisoning, (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, and (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelae.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the Act, firstly to extend its scope so as to cover all types and classes of workers who were likely to be most affected by the increased risks of modern industry, secondly to enhance the scales of compensation payable and to facilitate the methods for their payment, and thirdly to effect various changes designed to improve the administration of the measure. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the evolution of the legislation in connection with workmen's compensation in India since the passing of the first Act in 1923 and it will be more useful if we gave the main provisions of the Act as it stands today because that is what is most needed in a compact work of reference such as the *Indian Year Book*.

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act—These have been specified in the definition of the term 'workman' contained in section 2(1) (n) and in schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 are excluded. Speaking broadly the Act covers railways, factories, mines, seamen, docks, persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one story or of twenty feet in height, or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels, or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work, the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables, aerial ropeways, canal pipe lines or sewers, the fire brigade, railway mail service, operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, blasting operations and excavations, ferry boat services, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations, electricity or gas generating

stations, lighthouses, cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting, divers, elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and chauffeurs. Persons employed through sub contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. As far as seamen are concerned both seamen on ships registered in India and those on ships registered in foreign countries are included. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Governor General in Council is empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are of a hazardous nature.

Amounts of Compensation Payable—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or deceased workman. The term wages includes overtime pay and the value of any concession or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 10 and Rs. 60 the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 200 per month are Rs. 4,000, Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a waiting period of seven days following that on which the injury was caused.

(NOTE: *Permanent total disablement* means—such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Who are Dependents—These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practice all cases actually dependents, and secondly those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, an unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a husband or a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate

daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter in law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

General—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) in all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner, (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner, and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Local Governments. The Bengal and Madras Presidencies have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The Bombay Presidency has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

STATISTICS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the original Act came into force. These statistics relate to the more important classes of workers, i.e., workers in factories, mines and docks and on railways and tramways. The total amount of compensation paid to these classes of workers was about 6½ lakhs of rupees in 1925, 8½ lakhs in 1926, 11 lakhs each in 1927 and 1928, 12½ lakhs in 1929 and 1930, 10½ lakhs in 1931, 8½ lakhs in 1932, 8 lakhs in 1933, 8½ lakhs in 1934 and 11½ lakhs in 1935. The following table shows the number of cases classified by nature of injuries and the amounts of compensation paid in each year since 1924—

Workmen's Compensation Statistics—All India 1921-35

Year	Number of cases			Amount of compensation paid for		
	Fatal	Non fatal	Total	Fatal cases	Non fatal cases	All cases
1924*—				Rs	Rs	Rs
Adults	249	3 898	4,147	82 085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1,516	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3 45 99	2,95 535	6,41,530
Minors	7	30	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	661	13 387	14,048	4,25 935	3,94,385	8 20,321
Minors	3	45	48	460	695	1,155
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5 81,400	5,27 984	11,09 384
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,030	1,870
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16 717	5,21 510	5,69 711	10,91,221
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1 985	4 479
1929—						
Adults	886	17 942	18 829	5,87,190	6 70 573	12,57 763
Minors	2	31	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	867	22,656	23,523	6 59 302	7,85 750	12,45 052
Minors	4	47	51	1 100	612	1 712
1931—						
Adults	696	16,764	17,460	4 44,246	6,20 880	10,65,131
Minors	3	26	29	600	620	1 225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14 241	3 60,164	4 62 093	8 22 257
Minors	1	19	20	200	688	888
1933—						
Adults	526	14 010	14 536	3 31,357	4 82 477	8,13 834
Minors		18	18		110	110
1934—						
Adults	597	16 271	16,868	3 71,062	4,96,437	8,67 999
Minors	1	21	22	200	648	848
1935—						
Adults	692	22 283	22 975	5,22 331	6,38,383	11,60 714
Minors	4	20	24	200	551	751

* The figures for 1924 relate only to the six months from 1st July to 31st December

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*vide* para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee 1925). However the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhilm District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance facilities for accident insurance are now being

provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. In Bombay insurance companies were concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies is a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners Mutual Insurance Association Ltd Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) The Bombay Millhands Association, a loose organisation formed in 1880 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act, (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Donned European employees on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions, and (3) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kanjar Hitwardhak Sabha Bombay, which came into existence in 1910 was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited the trade union movement as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the Great War. Trade organisations were however not unknown and trade or craft guilds had a definite place in the social economy of the village communities. Each trade or craft was the monopoly of a particular caste and the organisation that existed for each occupational caste was known as a *guild*. The two main functions of these guilds were (1) to regulate the relations between the members *inter se*, and (2) to deal with questions affecting the relations of the caste as a whole *vis à vis* the community. The *panchayats*, as the executives of these guilds were called enforced their decisions on their members by means of social sanctions and their demands on the community by means of *hatala* i.e., withholding of service. These guilds differed from modern trade unions in that they did not consist of wage earners, were not open to members outside the particular castes concerned, and that they had no written rules or regulations. Their background was more social than industrial and they were a type of close trade unions. Contact with the West and the gradual industrialisation of the country, however, introduced cleavages in the solidarity of the village communities and consequently into the homogeneity of the old craft guilds which began to disintegrate and disappear only to emerge later in a form more suited to modern industrialism.

The decade following the end of the World War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India but it must be frankly admitted that organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many of the other industrialised countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell, lack of a will to organise as far as the workers are concerned and organised opposition to association by workmen from their employers. Such success as the movement has met with is due largely to a series of entirely fortuitous circumstances. The origin of the post-war movement is clearly traceable to the distant lag in wages behind prices and the consequential heavy fall in real wages. Large masses of ignorant and illiterate industrial

workers were compelled, through sheer inability to make ends meet to strike work. After they had struck work they were unable to formulate their demands and to offer organised resistance without outside assistance. Here is where the outsider who had no knowledge of industry got his chance to step into the movement and to become a labour leader. Some of these labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But many went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere tub thumpers who liked hearing their own voices and who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers constituted themselves into strike committees. These committees when they were first formed secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned, but, whereas many of these self appointed committees fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute, a good few of them emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginning of the trade union movement in India and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership, but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres. If an estimate may be attempted it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that at the beginning of the year 1924 there were about 150 unions in India with a total membership of about half a million workers.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus the All India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. These bodies received a

very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

Although there are a few unions of jute mills workers in Bengal and four or five unions of textile workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform. Another important reason in the purely personal opinion of the compiler of this note, is the existence, in these industries, of the all powerful jobber whose interests in the labour which he brings to his mill would be severely undermined if the workers began to feel that they were independent of him in the matter of the removal and redress of their minor grievances. It is true that the Bombay Ginn Kamgar Union—a communist organisation formed at the commencement of the general strike of six months in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City in 1928—claimed a membership of over 50,000 at the end of that year, but this union lost its membership almost entirely after the disastrous general strike which it conducted in 1929. The latter strike killed the movement in the cotton mill industry in Bombay and although such of the existing unions as were left have been making frantic efforts to regain their hold on textile labour they have entirely failed to do so and the present unions are carrying on a purely nominal existence with very small figures of membership. A third reason is organised opposition to trade unionism by employers and the victimisation of workmen who take the lead in trade union activities.

In an earlier section it was stated that had employers in Indian industry had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical international conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country.

This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to be to combat trade unionism. Every possible move to frustrate combination by their workmen was adopted and where departmental orders against taking interest in trade union activities were disobeyed, the workmen concerned were either dismissed or in cases where the larger organisations had other branches, were transferred to one or the other of such branches. Victimisation of the trade unionist, except in the city of Ahmedabad where a strong union had been formed in the spinning section of the cotton textile industry in that centre under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi whom the Ahmedabad millowners could not possibly displease on political grounds was rampant. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the willing hands of the outside agitator and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed unions in those units or industries, but again with the exception of Ahmedabad and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned trade unions were faced with a three edged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised; on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders; and on the third an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921 the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition to such a measure from

associations of employers was however so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book. The Indian Trade Unions Act was passed in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926 makes provision for three groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. Trade Union has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers, and persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration—Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6, and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the local Government for the purpose and in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects, but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The further Act requires that the

rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases. As this immunity is not enjoyed by unregistered trade unions Mr N. M. Joshi introduced a private Bill in the Legislative Assembly in 1927 to amend the Indian Penal Code with the object of protecting such unions from the law of criminal conspiracy. The Bill was circulated to the various Provincial Governments in India for opinion but was stoutly opposed, mainly on the ground that it would discourage registration. The Government of India concurred with this view and as a result of Government opposition to it the Bill was defeated on the 8th September 1928 on a motion for its reference to a Select Committee.

The administration of the Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each local Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province the registration has to be transferred to that province. All provincial Governments are empowered to make rules for the manner in which the annual audit of registered unions should be carried out for prescribing the forms and the manner in which unions may apply for registration and in which registered unions should forward the required notices, etc., to the Registrar, and for the fees payable for registration and inspection of the register and other documents pertaining to any registered union. Unlike the various other pieces of labour legislation in India which have been subjected to frequent revision there has been no amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals in order to clarify the provisions of that section and the present law on the subject continues to remain the same as it was when that Act was first passed in 1926.

EXTENT OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for criminal conspiracy in the case of strikes conducted by unions since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations *re* maintenance of proper books and accounts audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and restrictions *re* the framing of rules in accordance

with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred. The impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition—and the first organised move in this direction came from the railways and the Bombay Millowners Association who, on the breaking out of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April 1928 refused to enter into any negotiations (except with the representatives of registered unions). The Bombay Textile Labour Union which had been formed in 1926 by Messrs N. M. Joshi and R. R. Likhale was among the first to seek registration under the new Act, but three other unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City had not registered and these at once applied for registration as soon as the Bombay Millowners made registration a condition of recognition. After this, several unions

all over India sought registration under the Act but in many cases registrations were short lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non compliance with the other requirements of the Act. It is of interest to observe that the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then on account of the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad a basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935. The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns. The figures exclude cancellations of registration.

Registered Trade Unions in British India

Year	Number of registered trade unions	Unions furnishing returns		
		Number	Membership	Income Rs (In lakhs)
1927-28	29	28	100,619	1.64
1928-29	75	65	181,077	3.17
1929-30	104	90	242,355	4.33
1930-31	119	106	219,115	4.07
1931-32	131	121	235,693	4.78
1932-33	170	147	237,369	5.57
1933-34	191	160	208,071	5.03
1934-35	213	183	284,918	5.29

The percentage of female membership in the above figures is very small indeed. In 1927-28 it was 1,166; in 1932-33 it was 5,090 and in 1934-35 only 4,837 or less than 1.69 per cent of the total membership in that year. Out of the 213 registered unions on the 31st March 1935, 56 unions were in Bengal, 49 in the Bombay Presidency, 32 in the Madras Presidency and 30 in the Punjab. No other province had more than fifteen. Ajmer Merwara had only one with a membership of 193. The figures given in the above table for membership and income are theoretical because they include persons who have not paid their subscriptions and income which has not been recovered. If the membership of 284,918 in the 183 unions which furnished returns for the year ending 31st March 1935 is analysed it is found that 156,103 were employed on railways and that 55,414 were seamen. The membership in 25 registered unions of textile workers was only 23,721. The Bombay Presi-

dency is the only province in India which regularly collects information and statistics in connection with all trade unions. The following table shows the growth of the trade union movement in that province—

Growth of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind)

Year	Number of unions	Membership
1923	17	38,963
1926	54	69,514
1929	92	1,93,733
1930	86	1,25,313
1932	89	1,07,189
1935	108	1,06,201
1936	99	88,191

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1936 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below —

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions

Class of industry	Number of unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership
Textile	16	35,253	39.97
Seamen	8	19,565	22.18
Railways	37	13,488	15.30
Posts and Telegraphs	2	11,393	12.92
Municipal	32	7,064	8.01
Miscellaneous	4	1,428	1.62
Total	99	88,191	100.00

Of the 16 unions of textile workers with a membership of 36,411, six vertical unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union claim a membership of 25,164. Of the remaining unions, five with a total membership of only 9,575 are in Bombay City.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION

The recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with the existing law relating to trade unions were as follows —

(1) The Act should be re-examined in not more than three years time and all limitations imposed on the activities of registered unions and their officers and members should be re-considered so as to ensure that the conditions attached to registration are not such as to prevent any well conducted and *bona fide* union from applying for registration.

(2) All unions should be able to secure free of charge the conduct of their audit by officials of Government.

(3) Section 22 of the Act should be so amended as to provide that ordinarily not less than two thirds of the officers of a registered trade union shall be actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the union is concerned and

(4) A registered trade union should not be precluded from initiating and conducting co-operative credit or supply societies.

(5) Government should take the lead, in the case of their industrial employees, in making recognition of unions easy and in encouraging them to secure registration.

The Government of India have not accepted the fourth recommendation and have deferred action on the first and the third. The second recommendation re free official audit has been given effect to in some provinces but not in others. The last recommendation has been implemented and revised rules on the subject have been issued.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

In the absence of any reliable statistics and information on the growth and activities of trade unions in India outside the Bombay Presidency, it has not been possible to deal with the development of the movement from an all India point of view. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full information re all trade unions in the Bombay Presidency once in every three months since the middle of 1922 and this information has been incorporated in Quarterly Reviews in the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by that office, but similar information is not available for the other provinces in India. Every province however compiles in annual administration report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the Government of India publishes a general report based on the information contained in the provincial reports. These reports are unfortunately confined only to questions in connection with the administration of the Act—numbers of registrations and cancellations of registration membership of registered unions and consolidated statements of their accounts—and they contain little if any information about the activities of the unions themselves.

We have so far dealt with the development of the trade union movement in India until the coming into operation of the Trade Unions Act. Up to date statistics based on such figures as are available have also been given. We shall now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid survey of the main events in the movement since 1927. The height of the movement was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in Bombay City for their Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. Their main object in getting into the trade union movement, however, was to use it as a tool for the

furtherance of their revolutionary principles and doctrines for the overthrow of the existing Government and the uprooting of capitalism. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil-strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. This has been dealt with in an earlier section. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it has not yet recovered. The workers were left thoroughly disillusioned and they lost all faith in the *bona fides* even of genuine trade unionism.

The communists not content with the mischief they had wrought in the ranks of individual trade unions made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G I P Railway Workers Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the tenth session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms. Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation.

At the eleventh session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931 a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner of means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour, but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a

representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group, (2) the liberal group and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this platform of unity under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933 the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new organisation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1933, the two sections of the All India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues.

Up to the moment of writing the Joint Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation have not been able to achieve much in the direction of unity. The troubles in the fundamental doctrines to which each of these two bodies adheres. Whilst the Federation believes in the economic advancement of the masses through their Liberal spokesmen in the Legislatures, the Congress is of opinion that the welfare of the working classes in India can only be attained through complete political emancipation.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LABOUR UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The question of representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the general public in labour matters. Under the constitution established by the Government of India Act 1919 both the Governor General and the Provincial Governors had powers to make a certain number of nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Councils. The majority of such nominations were to be from the ranks of Government officials but both the Governor General and the Provincial Governors were permitted to exercise their option in nominating persons from

other outside interests in order to remedy inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were reserved for representatives of labour. The Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and nominated one member each for labour interests in their respective Councils. A little later, the labour representation in Bengal was increased to two and in Bombay to three seats.

The question of the enfranchisement of labour under the new constitution received considerable attention from every Commission and Committee appointed in connection with the reforms—(1) the Provincial Franchise Committees set up by the various Provincial Governments in India in 1914, (2) the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference, (3) the Indian Franchise Committee, (4) the Provincial Delimitation Committees set up by local Governments in India, and (5) the Indian Delimitation Committee set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrence Hammonds. Several alternative schemes of representation were considered. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were of opinion that the method which was likely to be most effective in securing the best representation of labour was that of election by registered trade unions. The Indian Franchise Committee were, however, unable to accept trade unions as the sole basis of representation and they recommended representation through constituencies composed of registered trade unions and also through special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories employing a minimum of ten persons in selected areas and centres. On the basis of a combination of these two methods the Committee recommended 38 seats for labour in the Provincial Legislatures—eight each for Bombay and Bengal, six for Madras, four each for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, three each for the United Provinces and the Punjab and two for the Central Provinces. With regard to the representation of labour in the Federal Assembly, the Indian Franchise Committee recommended that labour should get the same extent of representation as commerce, viz. eight seats. Election should as far as possible be through registered trade unions except in the case of provinces such as Bengal and Assam where trade unions in the two chief industries of jute and tea are either too weak or non-existent. In such cases the method of representation should be considered at the time of the delimitation of constituencies. These various proposals were accepted by the Third Round Table Conference and by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms with the exception of a slight reshuffling of seats consequent on the decision for the separation of Sind and Orissa. These two new provinces were to get one seat each at the expense of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and the number of seats in the Federal Assembly was increased from eight to ten of which one was to be a non-provincial seat and the remaining nine to be distributed among the provinces Bombay and Bengal getting two each and one seat each going to Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Assam.

The Indian Delimitation Committee, whose report was published in February 1936, laid down the following requirements which a trade union should fulfil before it can be included in the electorate—

(1) It should have been in existence for two years and have been registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll.

(2) Its membership should not have fallen below 250 during the year preceding the preparation of the electoral roll.

(3) It must have complied with any rules made under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the inspection of books by the Registrar and for professional audit, and

(4) Its fulfilment of the preceding conditions should have been attested by a tribunal to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee further recommended that the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended as to invest local Governments with the power of inspecting the registers of registered trade unions and to make Government or professional audit of their accounts compulsory. As regards the qualifications of an elector in a labour constituency, the Committee recommended that (1) he must have attained the age of 21 years, (2) he has had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the local Government, (3) in the case of a trade union constituency, he belongs to a registered trade union included in the constituency and has paid up his subscription for the twelve months preceding the date of the preparation of the electoral roll, (4) in the case of a special labour constituency he has been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine for a period of not less than 180 days in the year preceding the date of preparation of the electoral roll, and (5) he is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity. The qualifications laid down by the Committee for a candidate are that he should have attained the age of 25 years, satisfied the conditions laid down in the Fifth Schedule to the Government of India Act and that he should be an elector either in the constituency for which he stands or in any other labour constituency in the province concerned. As far as the method of election is concerned, the Indian Franchise Committee were of opinion that where a trade union constituency is confined to a single area voting might be direct but where it covers two or more different centres election should be through an electoral college composed of delegates elected in each union in the proportion of one for each group of 100 workers. The Indian Delimitation Committee were, however, strongly in favour of direct election, whether in trade union or in special labour constituencies, unless there were quite decisive practical difficulties in the way but they favoured the principle of electoral colleges in the case of certain unions of railway workers.

As far as the actual constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies are concerned the Indian Delimitation Committee recommended that out of the eight seats given to labour in Bengal, two seats should be with trade union

constituencies for registered unions of railway and water transport workers and six for special labour constituencies as follows. Registered factories in Calcutta and suburbs, Howrah Barrackpore and Hooghly (one seat each) one seat for coal mines in the Assol sub division of the Burdwan District and one seat for tea garden labour in the Jalpaiguri and the Darjeeling Districts. In the Bombay Presidency Ahmedabad textile unions and railway unions in Bombay get two seats each, the Bombay textile unions and unions of seamen and dock workers get one seat each and textile labour in Sholapur City gets one seat on the basis of a special labour constituency. Of the six seats in Madras all railway unions in the presidency and unions of textile workers in the Madras District get one seat each and the four remaining seats are divided between special labour constituencies of (1) textile workers in Coimbatore and Malabar (2) Madras City dock and factory labour (excluding railways and textiles), (3) Vizagapatnam dock and factory labour, and (4) West Godavari Kistna and Guntur factory labour. In the United Provinces all registered trade unions get one seat and the two remaining seats are allocated to industrial factory labour in Cawnpore and

industrial labour in Lucknow Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad. In the Punjab, the North Western Railway Union gets one seat and the two remaining seats have been allocated to industrial labour in special labour constituencies composed of certain districts of East and North Punjab. In Bihar registered mining unions in Dhanbad are allotted one seat and three go to special labour constituencies for (1) Jamshedpur factory labour, (2) Monghyr and Jamilpur factory labour, and (3) Hazaribagh mining labour. In the Central Provinces, trade unions in Nagpur City get one seat and the remaining seat goes to a special labour constituency of industrial labour employed in certain areas in the rest of the provinces. The one seat in Orissa will be for a special constituency for the whole province and the allocation of the four seats in Assam will vary at successive elections between tea gardens in different districts. As far as representation in the Federal Assembly is concerned, the proposals vary between the allocation of the two seats for the Bombay Presidency between all registered unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad, to the Governor of the Province acting at his own discretion at each successive election in Assam.

In the following table we reproduce the names of the various persons elected to the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies in India from different Labour Constituencies—

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr C. Krishnamurthi Ayl
Mr C. Cheluvathi Chetti Garu
Mr N. G. Rameswami Naidu Ayl
Mr P. R. K. Saama Ayl

Mr Subbaito Kirumakaram Garu
Mr V. V. Narasimham Garu

Railway Trade Unions
Textile Trade Unions
Textile Workers
Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding Textile and Railway Labour)
Vizagapatnam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour
West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory Labour

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr D. K. Jagtap
Mr Gubayrilid Nandu
Mr K. K. Desai
Mr Timmadis M. Mehta
Mr S. H. Jhabyala
Mr A. H. Mirza
Mr R. A. Khedgikar

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions
Ahmedabad Textile Unions (Two Seats)
Ditto
Railway Unions (Two seats)
Ditto
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers
Sholapur City Textile Labour

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr J. N. Gupta
Mr Aftab Ali
Mr Suresh Chandra Banerjee
Mr Niharindra Dutt Mazumdar
Mr Sibnath Banerjee
Mr M. A. Zaman
Mr B. Mukerjee
Mr Litta Sirdar

Railway Trade Unions
Water Transport Trade Unions
Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories)
Barrackpore (Registered Factories)
Howrah (Registered Factories)
Hooghly cum Scramore (Registered Factories)
Collieries (Coal Mines)
Bengal Dovers (Western) Darjeeling Sadar,
Bengal Dovers (Eastern) and Kurseong

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr Raja Ram Shastri	Trade Union Constituency
Mr Suraj Prasad Awasthi	Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour
Mr B K Mukerjee	Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Aligarh

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr Lalji Sita Ram Mehra	Trade Unions
Mr Dewan Chaman Lal	East Punjab
Mr Ahmad Baksh	North Punjab

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Nil	Mining Trade Unions
Mr Babu Natha Ram	Jamshedpur Factory Labour
Nil	Monghyt cum Jamalpur Factory Labour
Mr Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta	Hazratnagar Mining Labour

C P AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr G S Page	Trade Union Labour
Mr V R Kilappa	Factory Labour

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr Bideshy Pan Tanti	Doom Dooma, Dinsukia and Didingarh
Mr Phulrab Chandra Das	Jorhat Nazira and East Golighat
Mr Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan	Thakurbati Biswanath and Puncir
Mr Babu Purni Sarai Piridi Ahli	Sikhar Srimangal and Longu Valley

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr Babu Pyari Sankara Roy	Orissa Labour Constituency
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THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Federal Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions are bound to have some effect both on the formation of new unions and of the registration of such of those as have not yet registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is also probable that registered unions will make better endeavours than they have hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. At the same time however, the imposition of these further restrictions on the conduct of the affairs of registered trade unions might very well tend to dissuade several interested outsiders from continuing at the helm of affairs of their respective unions, and it is quite possible that in the absence of such leadership many unions will tend to disintegrate and disappear. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, trade unionism has not

taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West. And, as has already been stated above, the will to organise is unfortunately lacking. Things might have been different had the labour franchise been limited entirely to registered trade unions but in most provinces outside the Bombay Presidency the majority of the constituencies are special labour constituencies with which trade unions are in no way concerned. It is also very doubtful whether an Indian industrial worker will part with a monthly quota of his already meagre income for union subscriptions merely for the right of a vote. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials were not able to collect the necessary subscriptions from the members for the reason that the Indian workman will not part with money for a purely problematic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because in addition to its having an excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery for the redress of minor grievances and the discussion of major

issues it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials who have made the union their life work. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry.

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India, there are few if any unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union. The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membership—

bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned re their *bona fides* for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the hollow structure which exists to day. Whilst there are no indications for optimism there is, at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement in India are as far as trade unionism is concerned, in the laps of the gods.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

In the first part of this note on Labour in India in which we have given a complete survey of the growth of the labour problem in this country from its first beginnings in the seventies of the last century up to the present day we have dealt at some length with all the more important industrial disputes, and we have also given the findings and the recommendations of the various committees and departmental enquiries instituted in connection with them. We have also given statistics of industrial disputes in India during certain periods of intense industrial strife and we have traced the growth of conciliation and arbitration machinery culminating in the passing, by the Government of Bombay of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934. In view of this there is very little left to be said in this particular section and our remarks will therefore be confined to a brief description of the Indian Trade Disputes Act 1929 and to the all India statistics of industrial disputes during the last fifteen years.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1929

With the exception of sections 1 and 2 which deal with short title, extent, duration etc and interpretations, and section 19 which deals with rule making powers, the main body of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 falls into three parts. The first provides for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation (sections 3 to 14), the second contains special provisions with regard to strikes in public utility services (section 15) and the third deals with illegal strikes and lockouts (sections 16 to 18). The first part of the Act relating to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main difference is that whereas the British Act sets up a standing and permanent Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Indian Act makes provision for are intended to be appointed *ad hoc* like the Courts of Enquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes.

The Governor General in Council, in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India and the local Government in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns, have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Enquiry for report or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board, as the case may be provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Enquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board but in practice both parties would be expected to do so.

The second part of the Act which covers public utility services makes it a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in

writing to the employer of their intention to do so. Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence. This provision is based on the principle that persons whose work is vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time has been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type are also to be found in the Indian Post Offices Act and in a number of Municipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which has been widely accepted in other countries. Among public utility services have been included railways postal, telegraph or telephone services, undertakings supplying light or water to the public, and any system of public conservancy or sanitation.

(Clauses 16 to 18 of the Act relating to illegal strikes and lockouts closely follow the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, but the provisions are only applicable in the case of those strikes and lockouts which satisfy both of two conditions. In the first place, the strike or lockout must have objects other than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belong, and, in the second place, the strike or lockout must be designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon the community and thereby to compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular line of action. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lockouts are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

The life of the original Act was limited to five years but as a result of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter an amending Act was passed in 1934 placing it permanently on the Statute Book. During the period of nearly eight years for which the Act has been in operation, it has only been made use of on four occasions—once by the Government of Bombay when they appointed a Court of Enquiry in the year 1929 to enquire into the general strike in cotton mills in Bombay City in that year, twice by the Government of India who appointed a Board of Conciliation in 1930 in connection with a dispute in the Bombay, Broda and Central India Railway which arose over the question of the transfer of a number of workmen from the railway's workshops in Bombay to the new workshops which they were starting in Dohad, and another Court of Enquiry in 1931 to enquire into and report on the grievances of the large numbers of workers who were retrenched on all Indian railways during that year and once by the Government of Burma. The Government of India are considering a further amendment of the Act in connection with the Royal Commission's recommendations for the appointment of conciliation officers. With regard to action by provincial Governments, the Commission recommended that every local Government should have an officer or officers whose duty it would be to undertake the work of conciliation and to bring the parties privately to agreement. The Commissioner of Labour in Madras the Director of Industries in the Punjab

the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner in Burma and Deputy Commissioners and the Director of Industries in the Central Provinces have already been entrusted with powers as conciliation officers. As has already been stated at the beginning of this section, events leading up to the passing of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1934 and the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Presidency as the ex officio Chief Conciliator have already been dealt with in the general survey. The scope of that Act has also been surveyed and statistics as to its working up to 31st March 1937 have been given. Reference has also been made elsewhere to the excellent private conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in the textile industry in Ahmedabad for the examination and settlement of all industrial disputes. It will be seen, therefore, that as in almost all the advanced industrial countries of the world, conciliation in India too has come to be regarded as a matter of first rate importance in the settlement of industrial disputes.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have only been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man days.

Industrial Disputes in India, 1921-35

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,041	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	151	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,473
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	306,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	118	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,123
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934	159	220,808	4,775,550
1935	145	114,217	973,473

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference. Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, twenty-one further sessions have been held till the end of the year 1936 and a total of fifty-eight Conventions have been adopted. We give below, in serial order, the year and the place at which each of the twenty-two sessions of the Conference were held, the composition of the delegation from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegation Government Delegates are represented by the capital letter G, Employers Delegates by the letter F, and Workers Delegates by the letter W. The names of the technical advisers to the Government, Employers and Workers Delegates have been omitted in all cases. Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken.

1st Session (Washington, 1919). Indian Delegation—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, Employers—Sir Alexander Murray, Workers—Mr N M Joshi.

Conventions

- 1 Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB)
- 2 Unemployment—(AC)
- 3 Childbirth
- 4 Night Work (Women)—(AB)
- 5 Minimum Age (Industry)—(D)
- 6 Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB)
- White Phosphorus—(D)

2nd Session (Geneva, 1920). G—Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt D F Vines, F—Sir Thomas Delgate—Mr A M Mazarello.

Conventions

- 7 Minimum Age (Sea)—(B)
- 8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipworkers)—(B)
- 9 Placing of Seamen

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr I N Gupta, F—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr A G Clow.

Conventions

- 10 Minimum Age (Agriculture)
- 11 Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC)
- 12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)
- 13 White Lead (Painting)
- 14 Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB)
- 15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)—(AB)

16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB)

4th Session (Geneva, 1922). G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw, F—Sir Alfred Pickford, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr C H Silver.

5th Session (Geneva, 1923). G—Sir Dadibhai M Dabland and Sir Louis Kershaw, F—Sir Joseph Kay, W—Mr K C Roy Chowdhury.

6th Session (Geneva, 1924). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, F—Sir Alexander Murray, W—Mr Joseph Baptista.

7th Session (Geneva, 1925). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, F—Sir Thomas Smith, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist.

Conventions

- 17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)
- 18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC)
- 19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)—(AB)
- 20 Night Work (Bakeries)

8th Session (Geneva, 1926). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, F—Sir Arthur Froom, W—Mr Lajpat Rai, Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist.

Conventions

- 21 Inspection of Emigrants—(AC)
- 22 Sickmen's Articles of Agreement—(AB)
- 23 Repatriation of Seamen

Conventions

- 10th Session (Geneva, 1927). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr R P Paranjpe (Substitute), F—Mr G D Bull, W—Mr V V Giri, Secretary—Mr S Lal.

Conventions

- 24 Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc)
- 25 Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)
- 11th Session (Geneva, 1928). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe and Mr J C Walton (Substitute), F—Mr Narottam Morjee, W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lal, Secretary—Dr R C Rawlley.

Conventions

- 26 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery
- 12th Session (Geneva, 1929). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe and Mr A G Clow (Substitute), F—Mr Kasturba Lal Dhillon, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr A Dhillon.

Conventions

- 27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB)
- 28 Protection against Accidents (Dockers)

13th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr C W A Turner (Substitute) E—Mr Jidunath Roy W—Mr M Daud, Secretary—Mr C W A Turner

14th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr J P Pannipie and Mr A Liff (Substitute), I—Mr A T Ojha W—Mr S C Joshi Secretary—Mr G Graham Dixon

Conventions

29 Forced Labour

30 Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices)

15th Session (Geneva 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow I—Mr Walchand Hirchandani, W—Mr R J Bakhshi, Secretary—Mr N A Mehrbin

Conventions

31 Hours of Work (Coal mines)

16th Session (Geneva 1932) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee E—Mr Shunmukham Chetti W—Mr Drwan Chinnai I—Secretary—Mr K R Menon

Conventions

32 Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised 1932)—(D)

33 Minimum Age (Non Industrial Employment)

17th Session (Geneva 1933) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr J E Jennings E—Sir Phiroze C Sethna, W—Mr Aftab Ali, Secretary—Mr K R Menon

Conventions

34 Lic Charging Employment Agencies

35 Old Age Insurance (Industry, etc)

36 Old Age Insurance (Agriculture)

37 Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc)

38 Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture)

39 Survivors Insurance (Industry, etc)

40 Survivors Insurance (Agriculture)

18th Session (Geneva 1934) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A G Clow, E—Seth Kesturbhai Lalbhai W—Mr Jinnah's M Mchta, Secretary—Mr A Dibdin

Conventions

41 Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AD)

42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)

43 Sheet Glass Works

44 Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva 1935) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore, E—Mr H A Taljee W—Mr V M Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions

45 Underground Work (Women)—(F)

46 Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)

47 Forty Hour Week

48 Maintenance of Migrants Pension rights

49 Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass Bottle Works)

20th Session (Geneva 1936) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr S N Roy, E—Sir H M Mohi, W—Rao Sahib R W Fuly, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions

50 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers

51 Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works)

52 Holidays with Pay

21st Session (Geneva 1936) G—Sir Phiroze Khun Noon and Mr A Dibdin I—Mr M A Mustafa W—Mr Aftab Ali, Secretary—Mr A F Morley

Conventions

53 Officers Competency Certificates

54 Holidays with Pay (Sea)

55 Shipowners Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen)

56 Sickness Insurance (Sea)

57 Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)

22nd Session (Geneva, 1936) Same Delegation as at the 21st Session

Conventions

58 Minimum Age (Sea)

A = Unconditional ratification

B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention

C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference

D = Legislation passed

L = Legislation in progress or in preparation

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS

The central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour in most industries is the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act,

the central executive authority for which is the Department of Industries and Labour, but apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Commerce. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, Regulation of Mines and Inter Provincial Migration were central subjects

whereas industrial matters included under the head factories and welfare of labour fall within the scope of the provincial legislatures and although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the plugging of child labour, etc., falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration, as it is not permissible under the constitution for the central Government to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps to some extent responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Governments to labour measures on which their views have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature in two ways. In the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control and secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain powers to him to make the powers conferred on Local Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as far as possible in the administration of the various Indian Acts. The central Government in the Department of Industries and Labour however maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration and that if federal legislation were not practicable, effort should be directed to securing that as early as possible the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. The whole question was discussed at the address of the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms, and Mr. N. M. Joshi who represented the interests of Indian labour at these conferences pressed that it is possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr. Joshi's efforts the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1919 lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures—

- (1) Factories, regulation of the working of mines but not including mineral development
- (2) Welfare of labour, provident funds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation
- (3) Trade Unions, industrial and labour disputes,

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Reference has already been made to the establishment by the Government of India of a special labour Bureau in 1920 and to the abolition of this office in 1923 in pursuance of a recommendation made in the matter by the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Industries and Labour has however endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work of that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all India enquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian industries. The present executive staff of the Department of Industries and Labour is as follows—

Member in charge The Honourable Sir THOMAS STEWART K C I L C S I C S

Secretary The Honourable Mr. A. G. CROW C S I C E I C S

Joint Secretary S. N. ROY Esquire C I L I C S

Deputy Secretary C. M. KERR Esquire, I C S

BENGAL

The Government of Bengal appointed a labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920. Labour laws were to be administered in the Commerce Department but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act. The labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Province and also of labour organisations. From time to time, circumstances permitted he was to conduct special enquiries. He was however not provided with an adequate staff for the purpose. The labour Intelligence Officer was also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and after the coming into effect of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, he was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour Office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, but owing to financial stringency this has not yet been possible. The Workmen's Compensation and the Trade Unions Acts are administered by separate officers who have their own staffs for the purpose. The Indian Mines and the Trade Disputes Acts and the Bengal Workmen's Protection Act, 1934 are administered by the Commerce Department which since the 1st April 1937 has been renamed the Commerce and Labour Department.

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation R. H. PARIKH Esq. I C S

Registrar of Trade Unions A. HUGHES Esq. I C S

Chief Inspector of Factories T. L. MCBETH, Esq. A. M. I. (Mech.)

MADRAS

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour particularly industrial labour, throughout the Presidency and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The settlement of labour disputes and prevention of strikes are features of his work but his interference in such disputes is limited to tendering his offices to settle them. In the case of disputes affecting the internal administration of a railway he may interfere only if both sides agree to his intervention but he must obtain the previous sanction of Government in each case. He is also the Protector of Depressed Classes in which work most of his time is occupied. On a par with the Labour Commissioner Bengal, the Labour Commissioner in Madras has also no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presidency. Since the creation of the office the conduct of periodic censuses into agricultural wages has, however been placed in his hands.

Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift. G. W. PRITCHETT, Esq., I.C.S. This officer is also Chief Inspector of Factories, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions.

BOMBAY

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well being of the industrial labour employed in the province and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last fifteen years has been done by the **BOMBAY LABOUR OFFICE** which was established in 1921 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay. In the government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions—

(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence*—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters.

(2) *Industrial Disputes*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise and

(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws.

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of a Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour, was however abolished in 1926 and the Labour Office was

placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions. Under the Bombay Trade Disputes Act 1934 the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex officio Chief Conciliator. In addition to the Commissioner there are four gazetted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the fourth who is called the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad is stationed at that centre. There are also three full time lady investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. The office staff contains two Statistical Superintendents, three senior clerks, twelve junior clerks, two stenographers, one typist, one cashier, one despatcher and one daftri. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living (2) wages and hours of labour (3) rents (4) economic and social conditions of various communities (5) unemployment (6) industrial disputes (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence (9) international labour intelligence (10) labour legislation, (11) the *Labour Gazette* and (12) library.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly since September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up to date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up to date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India.

In the *Labour Gazette* statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale price index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Bombay Presidency for industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency and for workmen's compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, and the employment situation. A new working class cost of living index number has been compiled for Ahmedabad and statistics with regard to this have been published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* since January 1930. A working class cost of living index number for Sholapur has also been published. Quarterly information is also col-

lected with regard to all known trade unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the *Labour Gazette* every three months.

A substantial grant is allowed by the local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. The Labour Office library is open to research workers in Bombay. In addition to books the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodicals received from Labour Ministries, and International and research organisations in various parts of the world.

The present staff of the Labour Office is as follows —

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions—I. F. GENNING, Esq., C.B.E. Barrister at Law, J.P.

Assistant Commissioners of Labour—S. R. Deshpande, Esq., B. LITT. (Oxon), N. A. Mehrban, Esq., B.A. F.S.S. and S. V. Joshi, Esq., B.A. (Cantab). Mr. Joshi is also Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions—Bombay Presidency.

Labour Officer at Ahmedabad—V. P. Keshu, Esq., M.A.

PUNJAB

In the Punjab the Director of Industries ordinarily looks after all necessary matters in connection with Labour. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Senior Sub-Judges at Lahore, Ferozpur, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Ambala, Multan, Rawalpindi and Sirazidha and by the Deputy Commissioners in the other Districts.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions—RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM LAL M.B.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions. The Factory Office is also under his general supervision. There is no special Labour Office or Labour Officer in the Central Provinces but the factory staff is utilised for collecting such information on labour questions as may be required from time to time. A Board of Industries, consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the interests of labour are considered by this Board but the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions—C. O. DESAI, Esq. I.C.S.

BURMA

In Burma a Labour Statistics Bureau with a special officer in charge was set up in June 1925. This Bureau conducted an extensive investigation into the standard of life and the cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon in 1927 and the results of this enquiry were published in the form of a special report in 1928. As a measure of economy, the Labour Statistics Bureau was placed under the charge of the Chairman of the Rangoon Development Trust in 1931, and this office was made in ex officio Commissioner of Labour. An Assistant Commissioner of Labour is Registrar of Trade Unions and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Rangoon District. The officer holding this post at present is Mr. Dhilma Raj.

Commissioner of Labour—W. H. PAYTON, Esq. I.C.S.

UNITED PROVINCES

In the United Provinces almost all departments of the local Government deal with various phases of questions connected with labour up to the end of 1934. Labour as such was with the Home Member. Electricity was with the Finance Member, the factory inspection staff was under the control of the Director of Industries, boiler inspection was under the control of the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed ex officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In 1935 however a more uniting policy was adopted and the Director of Industries was appointed Director of Statistics and ex officio Commissioner of Labour for the general administration of all questions connected with labour.

Director of Industries and Statistics—R. I. SHIVDASANI, Esq. I.C.S.

SIND

Sind since its separation from the Bombay Presidency has modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and the Government of Sind have appointed a Commissioner of Labour who is also Registrar of Trade Unions. There are no provincial laws dealing with labour problems in Sind nor were there any under contemplation as we go to press.

Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions—J. M. ADWANI, Esq. B.A.

OTHER PROVINCES

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Labour conditions in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Punjab and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners. In Orissa the Economic Commissioner (J. R. DAIN, Esq. C.I.E. I.C.S.) is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In the North West Frontier

Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes. In the newly separated Province of Bihar, the Director of Industries (S. M. DHAK ISQ I C S) looks after all matters connected with labour but this Province has a separate Registrar of Trade Unions (L. O. HILL ISQ I C S). In Assam Mr. A. S. A. COOTE I C S is the Controller of Emigrant Labour but as no trade Unions have as yet been registered in this Province there is no Registrar of Trade Unions functioning but for purposes of the Act, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is ex officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In Ajmer Mr. W. R. the Assistant Commissioner Ajmer (AKHIL HUSAIN, ISQ I C S) is Registrar of Trade Unions.

LABOUR LAWS IN INDIAN STATES

Few Indian States have any labour legislation but most of them are of little industrial importance. The only States which have more than 5,000 persons employed in factories and mines are Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Gwalior and Travancore. Most of these States have a Factories Act which however is much below the standard of the corresponding Act in British India. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of certain capitalists to endeavour to evade the provisions of the factory law in British India by establishing mills or factories in the territories of Indian States.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Labour Commissioners should be appointed both for the Central and in all the local Governments except Assam. Labour Commissioners should be selected officers who should hold the appointment for a comparatively long period. They should be responsible for the publication of labour statistics, should have the right to enter all industrial establishments and should be generally accessible both to employers and labour in order to act as conciliatory officers.

Where there is danger of establishments being transferred to Indian States in order to escape regulation, an effort should be made to obtain the co-operation of the adjoining States. The action taken by the various provinces on this recommendation has already been dealt with. The most important recommendation made by the Commission in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was however for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session. The secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals, (2) to promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters, (3) to advise Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations, and (4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the coordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Sippy moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr. D. J. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Commission and said they were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new constitution that labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislation passed in autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at this stage was not desirable. The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against and seven for.

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West via Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P & O, the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line and the Lloyd Triestino. The Dollar Line steamers are available for Western passages only. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon and several lines connect Colombo with Europe.

Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes, the Bibby Lines, N Y K, Australian Commonwealth and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 11 days via Marseilles by P & O Express Vols. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange —

Peninsular and Oriental S N Co

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI	1st Saloon				2nd Saloon	
	A	P	C	D	A	B
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India Steamer	£	£	£	£	£	£
To Plymouth or London by sea, Single	75	72	66	60	48	42
„ „ Return	136	126	116	106	84	74
To Marseilles, Single	74	68	62	56	44	38
„ Return	129	119	109	99	77	67
To Malta, Single	68	62	56	50	42	36
„ Return	119	109	99	89	74	64
To Gibraltar, Single	76	70	64	58	46	40
„ Return	133	123	113	103	81	71

By the **British India S N Co** Cabin class fares from Madras are —

Cabin class from £33 to 49 Single and £67 to £86 Return to Marseilles and £40 to 52 Single and £70 to 89 Return to London

By the **Anchor Line Ltd** the first class fares to Liverpool range from Rs 733 to Rs 867 (Cabin class Rs 493 to Rs 653 and Tourist Rs 400 to Rs 533)

By **Hillerman's 'City' and Hall Lines** fares from Bombay or Karachi to Liverpool are —

Cabin class (Minimum) Marseilles Single Rs 493 Return Rs 867 Liverpool Single Rs 533, Return Rs 931

Calcutta to London

Cabin class, Single Rs 600 minimum, Return Rs 1,053 minimum

By **Bibby Line** fares from Rangoon to London —

1st saloon single Rs 910, return Rs 1,560 Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single Rs 840 Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return Rs 1,470

The **Bibby Line** fares from Colombo are as follows —

Colombo Marseilles single Rs 710, return Rs 1,240 Colombo London single Rs 760 return Rs 1,335

The **Bibby Line** steamers carry 1st class passengers only

By **Henderson Line** fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are —single Rs 775 return (available for 4 months) Rs 1,150 (available for 2 years) Rs 1,375

By **Lloyd Triestino Line** fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice Trieste Naples or Genoa are —

First class £45, 2nd class £45, 2nd Economic £30 Return rate available for 2 years at one and three fourth fares 100 days return tickets 1st class £86 and 2nd class, £65, 2nd Economic, £42

Sailings from Bombay fortnightly

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follow —

	Miles	1st Class	2nd Class
		Rs a p	Rs a p
Delhi, B B & C I Railway, <i>via</i> new Nagda Muttra direct route	865	92 15 0	46 7 0
Delhi, G I P Railway, <i>via</i> Agra	957	92 15 0	46 7 0
Simla, <i>via</i> Delhi	1,220	137 9 0	69 7 0
Calcutta, G I P from Bombay, <i>via</i> Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1,349	135 10 9	67 13 9
Calcutta, G I P from Bombay, <i>via</i> Nagpur	1,223	127 12 9	63 11 9
Madras G I P, from Bombay, <i>via</i> Raichur	794	94 13 0	47 6 0
Lahore, <i>via</i> Delhi	1,162	125 8 0	62 11 0

CIVIL AVIATION

The development of internal aviation services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23). Lord Lloyd succeeded in securing the inauguration of a postal mail service between Karachi and Bombay. This was carried in R A F machines. The use of these aeroplanes complicated the matter from the outset. The service was not warmly supported by the public. The effort failed.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in

the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Force of circumstances had already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt Col F C Sheldermine O B E.

Non official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr Moonje, then an elected member, for some time strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in Civil Aviation. They foresaw that the development of civil aviation in India was only a matter of time and their great desire was to prevent it following in the wake of the mercantile marine and the commissioned ranks of the army, in which Indians came to the fore under modern conditions only in time to be faced with competition by Britishers who were first in the field. The upshot of this agitation was an arrangement by which young Indians might be sent to England for training with a view to their future employment in the Civil Aviation Department as aerodrome officers, inspectors of aircraft and engines, etc. Eight lads were dispatched for the opening of this system. Others followed and results have been successful. These men are not trained primarily as commercial pilots, but a development of their training, if they show special aptitude and desire to adopt a pilot's career, is always in view. This is a wise pre-

caution and some of them take pilots' certificates. All of them receive a certain amount of training as pilots and they also go through a post graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology and a period of attachment to selected aircraft works and to the London Terminal Aerodrome at Croydon. The course lasts for two years and three months during which time the men receive scholarships amounting to £240 per annum. A condition of eligibility for these scholarships is that applicants must possess a B.Sc. degree in engineering or physics.

As time proceeded further special measures have been taken for the particular training of Indians for appointments in the Civil Aviation Directorate and on ground staffs.

Internal Air Services—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal airmail services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways Service between Croydon and Karachi was, on 30th December 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and for each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Postal Department of the Government of India and that Imperial Airways (chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi Delhi air mails to and from. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment, pending the development of a permanent scheme.

Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could officially develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spare work carried out by Col. Schindler before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways Ltd., from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either

through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services.

The arrival of acute financial stringency following on the world depression necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro 10 aero planes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of their excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy. The machine continued in their Excellencies' service until 1934 when a new up-to-date biplane was purchased for their use and their old one was sold to Indian National Airways, Ltd.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways Ltd. for the extension of the London Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore as a link in the England Australia air service. A private company Indian Transcontinental Airways, Ltd. was formed with rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways Ltd. 51 p.c., Indian National Airways Ltd. 25 p.c. and the Government of India 24 p.c. This company operates jointly with Imperial Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore where it now connects with Qantas Empire Airways weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways Ltd. was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. L. Grant Govan (C.I.) to participate is a shareholder in Indian Transcontinental Airways and to develop feeder and other internal services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi to link with Imperial Airways London Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935 owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments however the first move had taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London Karachi service. It now includes Hyderabad in its schedule. An extension of the service to Colombo is contemplated. Aerodromes for it in the extreme north of India have been organised and the Ceylon Government have recently provided one at Colombo.

In Burma Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways Ltd. operate a weekly service between Rangoon and Mandalay and hope to extend it to Moulmein and Iloilo.

From the beginning of 1935 the Imperial Airways London Karachi service and with it the Trans India service up to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi Lahore and Karachi

Bombay Madras have been operated twice weekly. The bi-weekly trans-Indian service has since been extended to Australia and will shortly become almost daily, being flown five times a week each way. The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government. Early in 1937 they reached an agreement with the Government of India about it and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated in agreement with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Indian section of the service to Colombo. According to the latest programme the new service will partially be introduced in October 1937 and fully established in January 1938. The Australian section of the extended service will come into operation somewhat later. The inland air services of India will be multiplied accordingly, that is to say, the Karachi Lahore air service will fly five times a week each way in connection with the weekly and easterly flights of the main trunk service and the Titi service, which now flies from Karachi via Bombay to Madras and back twice a week, will be extended from Madras to Colombo and will also be flown five times weekly each way. Delhi will not under the new scheme be upon the direct trunk trans-Indian line of flight but will be linked with it by a subsidiary service.

Of the new five trunk line flights per week there will be performed by flying boats and two by land aeroplanes, as at present the routes across India being slightly different for the machines, alighting on land and for those alighting on water. Flights by night as well as by day and complete meteorological and lighting services for day and night flying are being organised and will be ready before the start of the new system. All first class mail matter will be conveyed by the new trunk service as soon as it is instituted and the lowest letter postage from India to England will be the same as it now is for land and steamer transport namely 2½ annas, though for this sum the weight which may be sent will be only 4 ounce, which is what can now be sent by air mail for 7½ annas. The outward postage rate will similarly be adjusted to a level comparable with the rate now charged for land and sea transport.

Civil Aviation Progress—India set up new records in air traffic in 1935 according to the Annual Report for 1935. 6 of the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Government of India. The mileage of air routes in India at the end of 1935 totalled 6,393 compared with 5,830 in 1934. Figures for individual enterprises, however, suggest that the value of aviation to business is not yet properly appreciated: the number of private owned air craft only being 33 as against 42 the previous year.

The figures for mails and passengers carried to and from India by Imperial Airways were 82.2 tons and 983 respectively compared with 59.2 tons and 666 in 1934. Mail traffic on the Trans-India service increased to an even more satisfactory rate, the percentage increase for the year reaching 128.5 per cent, compared with 39 per cent on the Croydon Karachi section.

Instruction in Aviation—Instruction in Aviation is given in India through Clubs founded for the purpose. There are eight of these. Above them is the Aero Club of India

and Burma, Secretary Mr Southern. The Aero Club is wholly independent of Government having financially supported by the other clubs, and acts as a co-ordinating body for those others taking up with Government points of interest to them all and so on. The eight instructional clubs are the Delhi Flying Club, Bombay Flying Club, Bengal Flying Club (Calcutta), U P, Flying Club (Lucknow), Madras Flying Club, Madras Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), Rhodpur Flying Club, Karachi Aero Club. The eight instructional clubs are under the direct control of the director of Civil Aviation. Indian National Airways Ltd have also established a Flying School in Rangoon for the training of pupils in aviation. The aeronautical training Centre of India, Ltd formed by a number of leading Indians opened an extensive School at the civil Aerodrome, New Delhi in October 1935, for the training of aeronautical engineers. Capt A. L. B. Paden formerly Assistant Director of Civil Aviation with the Government of India was appointed first Governor & Principal with a staff of highly qualified directors and at the beginning of 1936 workshops with the most modern equipment are in course of erection. The Centre is for the accommodation of 80 students. Its training courses last from years. The cost to each student is about Rs. 6,000 including the fees for the whole course and keep.

The Club movement dates from March 1927 when as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon Bt. M.L.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month Aero Club of India was formed composed of about 40 members of the Assembly. Its first meeting was held in Simla in September of the same year and during the next three months 100 more members of the Assembly and 197 other members joined. Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed and the formation of local clubs followed. The Aero Club entered into an agreement with the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and thereby became its official representative in India and Burma.

Legislation—Air navigation in British India was till recently governed by the Indian Aircraft Act 1911. It was found to be very much out of date in the face of the rapid development of aviation and in August 1934 the British Indian Central Legislature passed the Indian Aircraft Act 1934, replacing the old Act and giving powers to the Government of India to make rules to meet modern developments and to enable them to implement the provisions of the International convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation 1919, to which India is a party. During the same session, legislation (the Indian Carriage by Air Act) defining the law of Carriage by air in India was also carried out.

Indian Air Races—The Government of India in December, 1927, received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear

any deficit between the Club's income and expenditure until the grants became available. This they agreed to and they further announced that they would provide for each club an initial equipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar where no hangar was already available. These grants commenced as from the 1st April 1928 and were to continue for two years. The Club subvention terms, after extension, were revised by the Government of India in 1935. Under the new terms the Aero Club of India receives nothing from Government. Each club receives a fixed subsidy of Rs. 12,000 a year if it maintains three machines, Rs. 10,000 for two machines or Rs. 8,000 for one machine, plus Rs. 300 for each 'A' pilot trained *ab initio* and Rs. 100 for each 'A' license renewed. The maximum subsidy payable to any club is Rs. 20,000. The terms are for three years.

The first Indian air race was flown over a Delhi Agra Jhansi Lucknow Agra Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933 when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934 to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero

Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added: 'Air racing like every other form of racing costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now. The funds annually available to pay for the race are limited and as soon as the length of the race and the number of stops are increased the cost of organisation rapidly increases. The running of the first race cost Rs. 5,600 and that of the second Rs. 5,354. The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V. Sessoon to form an Indian Flying Fund for flying sport prizes. The Fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club.'

The club held in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras via Bombay to New Delhi. Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was a great success. It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and it was noted as having contributed in an important degree to general air-mindedness in India.

Director, Civil Aviation—Mr. E. Tymms
C.I.F., M.O.

Deputy Director, Civil Aviation—Mr. G. L. Girdler

Chief Inspector of Aircraft—Mr. A. S. I. McNeill, M.B.E.
Engineer Officer I—Capt. A. G. Wyatt, R.F.C.
Engineer Officer II—Mr. H. J. Paterson, R.F.C.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Opened formally in 1869 the Suez Canal constitutes an artificial waterway about 103 miles long linking Port Said on the Mediterranean with Suez on the Red Sea. The Canal shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3,660 and 4,300 miles respectively also, of course substantially reducing the distance to Australia. Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles.

Control and Finance

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company whose property valued in the market at £120,000,000 passes to the Egyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968. This is of course in default of other arrangements. The British Government owns 14 per cent of the shares thanks to Disraeli's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's holdings. The shares are now valued at £84,000,000 and the current profits amount to

about £1,500,000 a year. To date they have earned the British Treasury some £43,000 in dividends. Most of the remaining shares are held in France, but not by the French Government, which does not own a share. The Board comprises 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers and a Dutchman. Only three of the British directors represent the British Government, the remaining seven represent British shipping and commercial interests. Incidentally nearly 60 per cent of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The Chairman of the Company is the Marquis de Vogüe. The enterprise is managed in Egypt, has its London offices at 6, Bishopsgate and holds its monthly Board meetings in Paris.

Development

Since the War the work of widening, deepening and straightening the Canal has been taken in hand with redoubled vigour. Operations are directed from Ismailia. When the Canal was opened in 1869 the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly

greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney there is no Eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 100 miles. Today the Canal is on an average 45 feet deep and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in just under thirteen hours. About 10 ships can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has, however, still to tie up to let a second pass though there is plenty of room for both. It is feared water displacement might bring about a collision. There would also be a danger of grounding. The biggest vessel yet to navigate the Cut was of 27,000 tons. It is doubtful if vessels like the HOOD and RODNEY both over 42,000 tons could navigate the canal easily in its present state. Further expansion appears inevitable.

Neutrality

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company, as was made clear during the Italo Abyssinian war. Referring to the request that the Canal should be closed to Italian ships, the Marquis de Vogüe, Chairman of the Board of Directors, addressing the annual general meeting of the Company on June 8, 1936, observed: "It (neutrality) is stated in the Act of Concession and in the Statutes. Furthermore it is guaranteed by an international Convention of 29th October, 1888, expressly confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles. Article I of this Convention says in the following terms, that 'the Suez Maritime Canal will always remain free and open in time of war as in time of peace to all merchant or war vessels without flag distinction, and it adds that the Canal will never be subject to the right of blockade'."

If by an act of force, which nothing entitles one to anticipate, any Power thought of forbidding entry into the Canal to ships of another Power that action would be equivalent to an act of war with all its consequences. As for your Board the question of closing the Canal could not arise and they were never called upon to discuss it.

The provisions of the Convention are that subject only to the exercise of the right of legitimate self defence and to action to improve the safety of the Canal there can be no restriction provided that the rules are observed on the free use of the Canal. On two occasions in the past the Canal has been closed and on a third the question of free use was raised. The first was in 1882 six years before the signature of the Conventions when during the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedive of Egypt, the safety of the Canal was thought to be imperilled. During the

Spanish American war of 1898 the attempt of the Spanish Fleet to call at Suez on its way through the Canal was frustrated by the Canal authorities in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The third occasion on which the Canal was closed was during the Great War when free access and transit was stopped for a short period during which the Egyptian territory and the safety of the Canal were actually endangered by the advance of the Turkish forces.

Traffic

Due to the Italo Abyssinian conflict and of the transport of troops and supplies resulting therefrom traffic through the canal in 1935 reached 5992 transits representing 32,811,000 tons net registered. The year 1929 a year of great world prosperity is the only one which has given the Canal a greater tonnage and that by a mere two per cent. Deducting the tonnage of ships engaged in this temporary traffic it was found that the duly commercial movement was slightly under 28½ million tons. This was one of the smallest totals of the last ten years. Compared with 1924, it represents a reduction of about three million tons. The beginning of 1936 showed the same characteristics as in 1935 that is increase of the maritime movement and reduction in the movement of cargo. In the first four months the net tonnage showed an increase of 37 per cent over the corresponding period of the year before. As to the cargo traffic nearly all items constituting return traffic showed a reduction.

A remarkable feature has been the substantial lowering in the Suez Canal dues. Since April 1937 dues of the Suez Canal Company on Indian vessels have been reduced from 7s. to 6s. a ton on vessels in ballast from 3s. 6d. to 3s. a ton and passenger dues from 12s. 4d. to 6s. per head. The rates for loaded and ballast vessels were lowered on July 1, 1936, by 6d. and 3d. respectively per ton so that within a year two reductions have been made. The diversion of commercial traffic to the Cape shows that the Company will keep steadily in mind the importance of continuing to encourage traffic to use the canal. With modern methods of ship construction increased speed and lower fuel consumption the Cape route is an alternative to the Canal has become a business proposition. Specially as with many types of cargo the time occupied by the voyage is not within limits of serious importance provided deliveries at regular intervals can be assured. Doubtless the Company's policy respecting dues has been influenced by increasing signs of a tendency to avoid the Canal.

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow, and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanserai.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West Bombay provides their first glimpse of India while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and via Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats thrones of mystery stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns, they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the muezzin announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and

observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mihser in many rivers, the wily snipe on the floods, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P. Railway via the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B. B. & C. I. Railway via Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe, while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India. Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble the **Taj Mahal**. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The building is better known than any other in the world. Visit it by moonlight and later by

daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle. See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort. If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air of buoyant cupola and climbing rampant. Here is grandeur as well as beauty.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad ud Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb 5 miles from Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wonderful a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort a mile and a half in circumference with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

Here in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls the magnificent palaces and courtyards the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India has no rival in greatness as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthral him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghul Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still

salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree numbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbār.

Kutab, the first of the so called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Puarana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at Udaipur is there in its perfection the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples the masterpiece of Jain architecture contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar the home of the Sikhs. Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab the Land of the Five Rivers which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder

of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as an emerald set in pearls, is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors however enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India was founded by Job Charnock, it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings the Indian museum the Fort the Jain Temple the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest the world's highest peak, and in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe inspiring Kanchenjunga in the centre are spread out before you.

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the

Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars 45 feet high standing on solid wooden wheels seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya.

On the road to Delhi the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budd Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budd Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the Great Renunciation and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics the Mahabharata and the Ramayana which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation: "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares for he is transported at once to Svarga (Heaven) in Paradise on Mount Kailash, north of Lake Manasar where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreath in solemn devotion the emblem of Shiva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archaeology of vivid interest.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice, its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Avodhya and brother of Rama the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus, but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds.

until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well known.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tipu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At **Madura** and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the 'Athens of South India' and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in

the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing **Burma** for it is a country of extraordinary charm a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man bordering rushing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo. Rangoon the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the S cred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India. Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos Cook & Son, Ltd., the American Express Co., Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co., Messrs Jeena & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways as well as the Manager Indian Railways Publicity Bureau,

57, Haymarket, London and the Resident Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 'Delhi House', 38 East 57th Street, New York will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well known such as Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjeeling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass,

Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Lillora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and the famous old cities of Ava and Amaraapura nearby are well worth a visit.

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

AURA — Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Imperial

AHMEDABAD — Grand

ALAHABAD — Grand

BANGALORE — New Cuthbert, West End, Lavender, Central

BARODA — The Guest House

BENARAS — Clarke's de Paris

BHOPAL — Bhopal Hotel

BOMBAY — Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent, Clive, Continental, Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's

CANNORP — Civil and Military, Berkeley House

COCHIN — Glenview

DARJEELING — Grand (Rockville), Mount Everest, Park

DELHI — Cecil, Clarke's, Mildens, Swiss

GWALIOR — Grand

GULMARG (Kashmir) — Nedon's

JAIPUR — Jaipur, Kaiser's Hind, New

JODHPUR — Jodhpur State Hotel

JUBBULPORE — Jackson's

KARACHI — Carlton, Bristol, Killarney, North Western

KHANDALLA — Khandalla

KODAIKANAI — Carlton, Wissahickon

KURSHONG — Clarendon

LAHORE — Fletting's, Nedon's

LUCKNOW — Carlton, Burlington, Hiltons, Royal

MADRAS — Connemara, Bosotto, Spencer

MAHABLIASHWAR — Race View

MATHERAN — Rugby

MOUNT ABU — Rajputana

MUSSOORIE — Cecil, Charleville, Hakman, Grand Savoy

M — Metropole, Carlton, MYNORP

NAINI TAL — Grand, Metropole, Royal

OOTACAMUND — Savoy

PATNA — Grand

PESHAWAR — Deans Hotel

POONA — Napier

PURI — B. N. Railway Hotel

QUETTA — Stanton's

RAWALPINDI — Flashman's

SCOUNDRAZAD — Montgomery's, Percy's

SHILLONG — Pinewood

SIMLA — Cecil, Grand, Clarke's, Coniston's

Srinagari (Kashmir) — Nedon's

SHIVAPURI — Shivapuri

UDAIPUR — Udaipur

Burma

RANGOON — Allandale, Vinto Mansions, Royal Strand

MAYMYO — Izzett's Lodge

KALAW — Kalaw

Ceylon

ANURADHAPURA — Grand

BANDARAWILLA — Bandarawella, Grand

COLOMBO — Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental

GALEIF — New Oriental

HATTON — Adam's Park

KANDI — Queen's, Swiss

NUWARA ELIA — Carlton, Grand, Mayhill, St. Andrews

MOUNT LAVINIA — Grand

Malaya

IPON — Station, Grand

KUALA LUMPUR — Empire Station

PENANG — Eastern and Oriental, Rannymede

SINGAPORE — Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-View, Riviera

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

- Afghanistan* — Amir's Bungalow Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Austria — Standard Building Hornby Road
Belgium — 19, Cuffe Parade Colaba
Brazil — Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
China — Dr. Patel's Building 127, Churchgate Reclamation
Cuba — Arcadia Sir Bala Chandra Road, Dadar, Bombay
Czechoslovakia — Khitru Mansion 1st Floor 17 Cooperage Fort
Denmark — Vulcan House, Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Finland — Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort
France — 11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Germany — Narandis Building Sprott Road, Ballard Estate
Greece — Liphinstone Club Building 17, Murzban Road, Fort
Iran — Warden Bungalow, opp P. O. Colaba
Iraq — Admiralty House Middle Colaba
Italy — Jehangir Wadia Building Esplanade Road Fort
Japan — Patel House, 10, Church Gate Street Fort
Latvia — Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort
Luxemburg — 17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Netherlands — 314, Hornby Road Fort
Nicaragua — Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
Norway — Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate
Panama — American Consul looks after Panamanian interests
Poland — Whitcaway Building Hornby Road
Portugal — 17, Cuffe Parade Colaba
Roumania — Master Mansion Chowpatty Sea Face
Siam — C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort
Spain — Swedish Market, Kalbadevi
Sweden — Vulcan House Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
Switzerland — Volkart Building Graham Road Ballard Estate
Turkey — Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests
United States of America — Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road
Uruguay — Sea Face, Chowpatty

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

- Argentine Republic* — 5, Fairlie Place (c/o Hoare Miller & Co)
Bolivia — 7, Old Court House Street
Columbia — 13A, Sudder Street
Dominica — 16 New Park Street
Ecuador — 6, Lyons Range (c/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Hungary — 4, Fairlie Place (c/o Glidstone Wylie & Co)
Panama — 9, Esplanade Mansions
Peru — 3, Harrington Street
Turkey — C/o Mousell & Co, Mercantile Buildings, 1st Bazar
Venezuela — 13A, Sudder Street

N B — There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished

Air Routes.

Three Air Services pass from Europe through India and onwards to the East Imperial Airways and K L M maintain a regular bi weekly service between Europe and India, and Air France maintains a regular weekly service between Europe and India Imperial Airways Eastbound aircraft arrive at Karachi each Monday and Thursday and Westbound aircraft depart from Karachi each Wednesday and Saturday

2 K L M Eastbound aircraft arrive at Karachi each Saturday and Tuesday, and West bound aircraft depart from Karachi each Saturday and Tuesday The journey between Karachi and London by Imperial Airways is made in 5½ days, and the journey between Karachi and Amsterdam by K L M is made in 2½ days

3 Air France Eastbound aircraft arrive Karachi each Monday, and Westbound aircraft depart from Karachi each Wednesday The journey between Karachi and Paris by Air France is made in 4½ days

4 The particulars of fares weight of baggage allowed and conditions of carriage may be obtained from any travel agent

5 **Indian Air Services**—There are two Companies operating scheduled air lines in India

I Tata Sons Ltd and

II Indian National Airways, Ltd

A Tata Sons Limited (Aviation Department) of Bombay commenced operating a weekly airmail service in 1932 connecting at Karachi with Imperial Airways The route is from Karachi via Bhuj, Ahmedabad Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan) to Madras During the monsoon June to September this service is operated via Poona instead of via Bombay owing to the fact that Juhu Aerodrome becomes unserviceable during the wet weather From the 1st of January 1935 this service was duplicated and now runs bi weekly In 1935 Tata Sons Ltd established a weekly service from Bombay via Goa, and Cannanore to Irivandrum This service operates during the six winter months every year and closes during the monsoon Both services carry mails and passengers (Under the Empire Air Mail Scheme, which is likely to come into force from 1st October 1937, the frequency of Tata's Karachi Madras service is expected to be increased to four services a week and the service will simultaneously be extended to Ceylon) Negotiations for a service to Delhi via Indore, Gwalior and Bhopal are nearly complete and the Company expects to run a regular bi weekly service to Delhi after the monsoon this year

Karachi-Madras Service

South Bound

October to May

Karachi	Dep	Tuesday	6 30 hrs	Dep	Friday	6 30 hrs
Bhuj	Arr	"	8 10 "	Arr	"	8 10 "
	Dep	"	8 30 "	Dep	"	8 30 "
Ahmedabad	Arr	"	10 00 "	Arr	"	10 00 "
	Dep	"	10 30 "	Dep	"	10 30 "
Bombay	Arr	"	12 45 "	Arr	"	12 45 "
	Dep	"	13 15 "	Dep	"	13 15 "
Hyderabad	Arr	"	17 15 "	Arr	"	17 15 "
	Dep	Wednesday	6 30 "	Dep	Saturday	6 30 "
Madras	Arr	"	9 25 "	Arr	"	9 25 "

June to September

Karachi	Dep	Tuesday	6 30 hrs	Dep	Friday	6 30 hrs
Bhuj	Arr	"	8 10 "	Arr	"	8 10 "
	Dep	"	8 40 "	Dep	"	8 40 "
Ahmedabad	Arr	"	10 16 "	Arr	"	10 16 "
	Dep	"	10 45 "	Dep	"	10 45 "
Poona	Arr	"	14 00 "	Arr	"	14 00 "
	Dep	"	14 30 "	Dep	"	14 30 "
Hyderabad	Arr	"	17 15 "	Arr	"	17 15 "
	Dep	Wednesday	6 30 "	Dep	Saturday	6 30 "
Madras	Arr	"	9 25 "	Arr	"	9 25 "

North Bound

October to May

Madras	Dep	Monday	14 00 hrs	Dep	Thursday	14 00 hrs
Hyderabad	Arr	"	17 25 "	Arr	"	17 25 "
	Dep	Tuesday	6 30 "	Dep	Friday	6 30 "
Bombay	Arr	"	10 30 "	Arr	"	10 30 "
	Dep	"	11 00 "	Dep	"	11 00 "
Ahmedabad	Arr	"	13 15 "	Arr	"	13 15 "
	Dep	"	13 45 "	Dep	"	13 45 "
Bhuj	Arr	"	15 20 "	Arr	"	15 20 "
	Dep	"	15 50 "	Dep	"	15 50 "
Karachi	Arr	"	17 40 "	Arr	"	17 40 "

June to September

Madras	Dep	Monday	14 00 hrs	Dep	Thursday	14 00 hrs
Hyderabad	Arr	"	17 25 "	Arr	"	17 25 "
"	Dep	Tuesday	6 00 "	Dep	Friday	6 00 "
Poona	Arr	"	9 15 "	Arr	"	9 15 "
"	Dep	"	9 45 "	Dep	"	9 45 "
Ahmedabad	Arr	"	13 05 "	Arr	"	13 05 "
"	Dep	"	13 35 "	Dep	"	13 35 "
Bhuj	Arr	"	15 20 "	Arr	"	15 20 "
"	Dep	"	15 50 "	Dep	"	15 50 "
Karachi	Arr	"	17 40 "	Arr	"	17 40 "

Bombay-Trivandrum

South Bound

(Every Wednesday)

Bombay	Dep	6 30 hrs
Goa	Arr	9 05 "
"	Dep	9 30 "
Cannanore	Arr	12 15 "
"	Dep	12 45 "
Trivandrum	Arr	15 21 "

North Bound

(Every Monday)

Trivandrum	Dep	8 00 hrs
Cannanore	Arr	10 35 "
"	Dep	11 05 "
Goa	Arr	13 45 "
"	Dep	14 15 "
Bombay	Arr	16 51 "

B Indian National Airways Ltd. with headquarters at Delhi commenced operating in 1933. Regular services were established between Calcutta and Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong, and a daily service between Calcutta and Dacca. These services were closed owing to lack of support in 1935. In December 1934 Indian National Airways commenced operating a weekly mail service between Karachi and Lahore under an agreement with the Government of India. On the 1st of January 1935 this service was duplicated to connect with the duplicated Imperial Airways services at Karachi and the route now runs from Karachi *Via* Jacobabad, Multan to Lahore. Northbound aircraft leave Karachi each Monday and Thursday and Southbound aircraft arrive Karachi each Wednesday and Saturday. The time table is shown below—

Lahore Karachi Service

South-Bound

Lahore	Dep	Tuesday	13 00 hrs	Dep	Friday	13 00 hrs
Multan	Arr	"	17 00 "	Arr	"	17 00 "
"	Dep	"	17 15 "	Dep	"	17 15 "
Jacobabad	Arr	"	19 30 "	Arr	"	19 30 "
"	Dep	Wednesday	5 00 "	Dep	Saturday	5 00 "
Karachi	Arr	"	8 00 "	Arr	"	8 00 "

North-Bound.

Karachi	Dep	Monday	17 00 hrs	Dep	Thursday	17 00 hrs
Jacobabad	Arr	"	20 00 "	Arr	"	20 00 "
"	Dep	Tuesday	5 00 "	Dep	Friday	5 00 "
Multan	Arr	"	7 15 "	Arr	"	7 15 "
"	Dep	"	7 30 "	Dep	"	7 30 "
Lahore	Arr	"	9 30 "	Arr	"	9 30 "

The Company maintains and operates H. L. the Viceroy's aircraft 'Star of India' and the Government of India's Avro X, and also maintains a fleet of large and small cabin aircraft at Delhi for private charters.

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 15th January 1937

Name	Appointment	Station
Afghanistan		
Monsieur Salah ud Din Khan	Consul General	Delhi
Monsieur Abdur Rahim Khan	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Md. Shafi Khan	Do	Kuchai
Argentine Republic		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*Mr C C Miller	Vice Consul	Do
Austria		
*Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt	Consul	Aden
M V O, O B E. (on leave)		
*Mr D H C Dinshaw (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr R W Plummer	Do	Calcutta
*Mr C N Taylor	Do	Bombay
*Monsieur Karl Stolba	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Belgium		
Monsieur M Ulser	Consul-General	Calcutta
Monsieur H G Cools (Acting)	Do	Bombay
*Mr A E Adams	Consul	Aden
Vacant	Do	Karachi
Sir William Wright O B E	Do	Madras
*Mr C G Wodehouse	Do	Rangoon
*Monsieur R Beuck	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Monsieur Hipp Cools	Do	Bombay
Bolivia		
*Mr B Matthews	Consul General	Calcutta
*Mr J A Johnston (on leave)	Consul	Rangoon
*Mr K R Binning (Acting on leave)	Do	Do
*Mr G Gauld (Acting)	Do	Do
Brazil		
*Dr Manoel Agostinho de Heredia	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur A de Miguilichs	Do	Calcutta
*Senhor Jaime N Heredia	Vice Consul	Bombay
*Mr H V Simmons (on leave)	Do	Calcutta
*Mr C F Pyett (on leave)	Do	Rangoon
*Mr W Smith Hepburn (incharge of the Vice Consulate)	Consular Agent	Do
China		
Mr Chen Chung Loh	Consul General	Calcutta
Mr Tsai Hsun-Chung	Consul	Rangoon
Mr Chang-peil Liang	Do	Calcutta
Mr Tsung Woo Ding	Vice Consul	Bombay
Mr Shen Tsu cheng	Do	Rangoon
Colombia		
*Mr H Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta
Cuba		
Monsieur F Bonachea (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur E de Braganca (Acting)	Do	Do
*Senor W F Pais	Consul	Bombay

*Honorary

Name.	Appointment	Station
Czechoslovak Republic		
*Monsieur J Kadlec	Consul	Aden
Dr Peter Klemens	Do	Bombay
Dr F Jousck	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Do	Karachi
*Ir G S Mahomed	Consular Agent	Bombay
Denmark		
*Mr Stanley Nicholas Day	Consul	Aden
*Mr B A Thorstenson	Do	Bombay
*Mr A N Wurdley	Do	Calcutta
*Mr A Hansen	Do	Calcutt
*Mr W M Browning	Do	Madras
*Mr C A K de Castonier	Do	Rangoon
*Mr G C H Kent	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
*Mr G N R Morgan	Do	Karachi
Dominica		
*Dr P C Sen	Consul	Calcutta
*Dr S Sen	Vice Consul	Do
Ecuador		
*Mr J Morshaid (Acting) (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
*Mr L W Bulcombe (Acting)	Do	Do
Finland		
*Mr C H A R Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay
*Mr Carr Joakim	Vice Consul	Rangoon
*Mr R W Plummer	Do	Calcutta
*Mr C G Alexander	Do	Madras
France		
Monsieur P Dubois (in charge of the Consulate General)	Consul	Calcutta
Monsieur E P F Chaland	Do	Bombay
Monsieur L Didot	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Monsieur R Rodenfuser	Consular Agent	Aden
Vacant	Do	Akyab
*Mr T A Oliver	Do	Chittagong
*Mr T C Beaumont	Do	Karachi
*Mr J A Ruinat	Do	Madras
*Mr R P Pollard	Do	Rangoon
Vacant	Do	Tellicherry
Germany		
Monsieur E von Schum (Acting)	Consul-General	Calcutta
Fogeliv Count von Donhoff, Freiherr von Kruff	Consul	Bombay
*Herr E O Bloech	Do	Rangoon
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Herr E von Rath	Do	Calcutta
Herr W Harten	Consul	Madras
Greece		
*Mr M Presvicos (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
*Monsieur G Georgiadi (in charge of the Consulate General)	Deputy Consul	Do
*Mr Philon N Philon	Consul	Bombay
*Mr F A Archdale	Do	Karachi
*Mr N N Pantazopoulos	Deputy Consul	Bombay

Name	Appointment	Station
Hungary		
*Mr K J Nicolson	Consul	Calcutta
*Monsieur Akos Milko	Do	Bombay
*Monsieur L Belavyl	Do	Madras
Iran		
Mr Gholam Reza Nourzad	Consul General	Delhi
Monsieur Issa Maham	Consul	Do
*Monsieur Ali Asghar Kalvani	Do	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Monsieur Abdool Hussein Fsfandari	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Vacant	Do	Moulmein
Iraq		
Monsieur M Aloussy	Consul General	Bombay
Italy		
Signor M Z Bianco	Consul General	Bombay
Signor C Giurati	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Aden
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Vice Consul	Aden
*Signor Carlo R Davies	Do	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Consular Agent	Akyah
*Signor R Stuparich	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
*Mr Carlo Minto (acting) (on leave)	Do	Langsoon
*Mr L V Colato (acting)	Do	Do
Japan		
Mr K Yonezawa	Consul General	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Do
Mr M Ishikawa	Do	Bombay
Mr T Kineko (acting)	Do	Rangoon
Mr M Kakitsubo	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Mr S Mochidzuki	Do	Bombay
Luxemburg		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave)	Vice Consul	Bombay
Mr T J Clement, (In charge)	Do	Do
Nepal		
Pravala Gorkha Dakhina Bahu Lieutenant Colonel Daman Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana	Consul General	Delhi
Netherlands		
Mr Ph C Visser	Consul General	Calcutta
*Mr W Meek (on leave)	Consul	Aden
*Mr R C Forsyth (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr G Vithorst	Do	Bombay
Mr C E van Aken	Do	Calcutta
*Mr A D Charles	Do	Madras
*Mr C Voegeli	Do	Karachi
*Mr A Verhage	Do	Rangoon
*Mr N J den Tex	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Nicaragua		
*Mr C H A R Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Calcutta

Name	Appointment	Station
Norway		
Monsieur G. Loel en	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr R. C. Forsyth (acting)	Consul	Aden
*Mr Torleif Ahlsland	Do	Bombay
*Mr A. S. Todd	Do	Madras
*Mr W. Gardiner	Do	Rangoon
*Mr W. R. Johnston	Vice Consul	Akyab
*Mr H. B. Marden Ranger	Do	Basseln
Vacant	Do	Bombay
*Mr I. T. Hockhart	Do	Karachi
*Mr P. G. G. Salkeld	Do	Moulmein
Panama		
The interests of Panama in India are in charge of American Consular Officers - U. S. A.		
Peru		
Monsieur J. Gambetta	(onsul General	Calcutta
Vacant	(onsul	Rangoon
Poland		
Dr. Eugene Banasinski	Consul	Bombay
*Mr Rajendra Shukh Singh	Do	Calcutta
*Mr S. Butler	Do	Rangoon
Portugal		
Senhor C. P. de Mesquita Ferreira	Consul General	Bombay
*Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt., M. V. O., O. B. E. (on leave)	Consul	Aden
*Mr F. H. C. Dinshaw (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr G. C. Moses	Do	Calcutta
*Rev. Alberto Lopes	Do	Madras
*Senor P. L. Ferrow	Do	Rangoon
*Senor A. P. J. Fernandes	Vice Consul	Bombay
*Pr. I. T. Alfonso	Do	Karachi
*Mr J. D. de Souza	Do	Rangoon
Roumania		
*Major S. A. Paymaster, I. M. S. (ret'd)	Consul	Bombay
Siam		
*Mr W. Hunter	Consul General	Calcutta
Sir Geoffrey Wintrobthorn	Consul	Bombay
*Mr R. B. Prior	Do	Rangoon

Name	Appointment	Station
Spain		
Senor Don Felix de Iturriaga (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
*Monsieur R. Rodenfuser	Vice Consul	Aden
Dr D. S. Fraser (in charge of the Consulate)	Do	Bombay
*Dr D. D. Ghose	Do	Calcutta
*Mr W. Young	Do	Karachi
*Mr A. Ruinat	Do	Madras
*Mr A. McLaren (acting)	Do	Rangoon
Sweden		
Monsieur Gustaf Lowenhjelm	Consul General	Calcutta
*Mr A. E. Adams	Consul	Aden
*Mr S. O. Sundgren	Do	Bombay
*Mr E. W. Elmstedt	Do	Karachi
*Mr R. M. McConechy (acting)	Do	Madras
*Mr Ivar Thomsen	Do	Rangoon
Vacant	Do	Moulmein
Switzerland		
*Dr H. A. Sonderegger (Acting)	Consul General	Bombay
*Monsieur M. M. Staub	Consul	Calcutta
*Monsieur C. Vogtch	Do	Karachi
Monsieur F. Hofmann	Consul Agent	Madras
Monsieur W. R. Oretle	Do	Rangoon
Turkey		
*Mr L. C. Mousell	Consul	Calcutta
United States of America		
Mr J. C. White	Consul General	Calcutta
Mr Edward M. Groth	Consul	Do
Mr Rufus H. Lane, Jr	Do	Do
Mr Henry S. Waterman	Do	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Karachi
Mr Curtis C. Jordan	Do	Madras
Mr A. C. Brady	Do	Rangoon
Mr L. J. Cillanan	Do	Aden
Mr Charles M. Gerrity	Vice Consul	Bombay
Mr T. J. Hohenthall	Do	Do
Mr D. V. Anderson	Do	Do
Mr John T. Macdonald	Do	Calcutta
Mr Robert D. Coe	Do	Do
Mr C. H. Oakes	Do	Do
Mr Lloyd E. Riggs (in charge of Consulate)	Do	Karachi
Mr A. E. Lippincott	Do	Madras
Mr Lyk C. Hummel (on leave)	Do	Rangoon
Mr C. B. Chipfield	Do	Aden
Uruguay		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay
*Mr J. B. Turnbull	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Venezuela		
*Mr H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta

* Honorary

Hill Stations

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order—

Darjeeling (8,000 ft)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round, that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville) and the Park.

Kangra Valley—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east north east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaul Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly opened narrow gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmasala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiles's Grand View and the Arra Moor, and at Dharmasala the Switzers.

Kashmir—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G I P or B B & C I) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snow-capped ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikanal (7,000 ft)—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, it is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran (2,500 ft)—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Rugby Hotel.

Mahabaleshwar (4,500 ft)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahabaleshwar. Mahabaleshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation, orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels—Race View and Frederick.

Mount Abu (4,500 ft)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archaeological excursion. Reached by B B & C I trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Kalyutana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P W D, Mount Abu.

Murree (7,000 ft)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

Mussoorie (7,500 ft)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G I P or B B & C I trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35½ hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal (6,500 ft)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G I P or B B & C I train to Muttra, thence by metre gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G I P train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre gauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Ootacamund—Familiarly known as Ooty, is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for six months of the year from April to September. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam via Madras and thence by hill railway to Ootacamund. The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

Pachmarhi (3,500 ft)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G I P railway to Pipariya via Jabulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel is the Hill.

Simla (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Government of India, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas. Towards the end of September, and in October and November Simla enjoys the best climate in the world. Reached from Bombay by taking

G I P or B B & C I train to Kalka and thence either by hill railway or motor. There are many good hotels and boarding houses. The leading hotels are the Cecil (Clarks), Cloristophins Grand Gables (at Mashobin) and Wildflower Hall (Mahrasu).

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only one, Kamet (25,447 ft.) has been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 23,229 ft. on the Eastern Tbi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kanchenjunga, 22,700 ft. and Paulunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Sir Martin (now Lord) Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier the greatest of Himalayan glaciers and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakoram and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the twenties, and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotis were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class portage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr and Mrs Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakoram and W. W.

Graham made a number of remarkable ascents with Swiss guides, including an ascent of K2, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. K2 was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas who got within a few feet of the top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kanchenjunga, Paulunri and Chomomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier General Bruce, Dr F. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Gubwal Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. E. Mace and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingsby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1903 but ended in disaster. Lieut. Pirche and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, L. E. Farnum, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of British Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 25,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retire.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International Expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Banner and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party, H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25,447 ft.) the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

Mount Everest—A description of the attempt to climb **Mount Everest**, the highest mountain in the world may be divided under three headings: the reconnaissance expedition of 1921, the first attempt in 1922 and the second in 1924.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest, carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt. Col. C. K. Howard Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig. Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig. Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel F. E. Norton took on the command. It consisted of F. E. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt. Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An Everest Committee was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr. Hugh Rutledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in its members were Mr. E. S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. T. St. J. Birnie, F. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene climbed Kamet with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The expedition established its base camp in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd.

But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. B. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to foot-blisters, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing however to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more has since been heard of him until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

The 1936 Expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Rutledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris and one of the 1933 Signals Officers, Lieut. Smyth Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was backing to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col was established as scheduled and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap this discomfort the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to reopen the route to the North Col but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had

to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col which in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict was found to be not only practicable but also dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

A SEVENTH EXPEDITION TO MOUNT EVEREST is being planned for 1938 the Tibetan Government again having given permission through Mr B. T. Gould, the Political Officer for Sikkim who has been on a mission to Lhasa. It is probable that this expedition will be a small one as it is now believed by most mountaineers that a small expedition by virtue of mobility is well suited for psychological reasons has a better chance of success on Everest. It is probable that 1936 marks the end of a stage in Himalayan mountaineering and that this in the future will revert to small privately organised expeditions which have been so successful in the past.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr L. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions, examination of alternative routes from the west the trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations, a stereo photogrammetric survey, examination of meteorological data on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were recorded.

Aerial Expedition—An interesting aside to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale, chief pilot, Lt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. E. Horton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April, permitted.

An interesting mountain flight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Raisalpur to Gilgit and back undertaken by the R. A. F. at Raisalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Raisalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 236 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flight over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi as well as of other places of importance or interest were taken.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to **Mount Nanga Parbat**. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl of Munich and included Lt. R. N. Frier of the Gilgit Scouts who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss J. Knowlton of Boston U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Singler of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated but owing to the storm and ill equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost. Herren Merkl, Wenzelbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschubienner escaped whilst of the surviving porters all of whom were frostbitten. One or two spent a week without food or shelter.

This is the worst Himalayan mountaineering disaster that has yet occurred.

Another expedition to the Karakoram took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of Queen Mary were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,340 feet but the party state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs F. L. Shipton and H. W. Filman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impenetrable Kasha Gunga to the glacier basin of **Nanda Devi**, thereby solving a problem that had vexed the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. J. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Messrs Shipton and Filman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri via the Satorath Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri Glacier. Profiting by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin

an Anglo American party led by Professor T. Graham Brown of the Physiological Institute, Cardiff successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south west ridge. Messrs H. W. Filman and N. F. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camp up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

Lt Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt D. M. Burn, R.E. lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahigam in Kashmir.

Several expeditions have lately been made into the Himalayas by members of the Himalayan Club, especially expeditions into Sikkim by members of its Eastern Section.

In 1935 an attempt to scale a Peak 36, 25,400 feet in the western Karakoram was made by Lieut. J. Walker, Lieut. T. Hunt, Dr. T. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr. G. Schobirth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude cough and the risk of frostbite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest in proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakoram like the Everest expedition encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of SINOCHU, a peak once designated as the embodiment of impenetrability in the Kachhounjia range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Sinochu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr. Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr. C. R. Cooke and Mr. F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Eluted Peak.

In May 1937 another attempt was made to climb Nanda Parbat by a German expedition headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor Dr. Luft had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Gurka porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA are now very active and Major Osmaston and Mr. E. B. Shipton spent the summer and autumn in Garwal and Kumaon. Mr. Shipton and Lilian are to make an expedition for surveying purposes to the Shik-gam in 1937 whilst Captain P. R. Oliver and Mr. J. S. Smythe are planning an expedition to Garhwal and Kumaon and if permission is obtained to Kailas and Gauri Mandhata in Tibet.

The Himalayan Club—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the Hon.ble Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E. Assistant Surveyor General. Its membership is over 350 including three lady members and its president is Sir Henry Hugh Governor of the United Provinces. Major Gueterbock is Hon. Secretary.

TIDAL CONSTANTS

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to or subtracting from the time of High Water at London Bridge given in the calendar, the corrections given as below—

	H	M		H	M
Gibraltar	sub	0 32	Rangoon River Entrance	add	1 35
Malta	add	1 34	Penang	sub	1 39
Karachi	sub	2 30	Singapore	..	3 25
Bombay	, 1	44	Hongkong	..	4 27
Goa	.. 2	44	Shanghai	..	0 34
Point de Galle	add	0 12	Yokohama	..	add 3 6
Madras	sub	5 6	Valparaiso	..	sub 4 40
Calcutta	.. 0	19	Buenos Ayres	add 4 9
Rangoon Town	add	2 41	Monte Video	.. , ..	0 32

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. Its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations told in its favour, and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is

estimated to cost approximately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or park way which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislature Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Pahargunj which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of the Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged battle of the styles' over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim 'to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument.' The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in

places since the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs 1,292 lakhs including Rs 42 lakhs for loss by exchange. Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project after being completed and closed, was reopened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature. The population of the new city is now about 80,000. Practically all the building sites within it (except in a small area where shortcomings in drainage are a handicap) are taken up and the time for extending the layout is almost arrived.

Progress of the work—The construction of New Delhi was made it satisfactory speed having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant General, Central Revenues and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of which the builders have already had to carry out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans. The Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council including H. E. the Commander in Chief, live in their new official residences in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House there on 23rd December 1929. His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months

and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33 when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. It remains to be seen whether the consequent profit will exceed the additional general expense of keeping staff down in the heat. An early descent from Simla to New Delhi was postponed in the autumn of 1931 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors including especially the increasing length of the winter Legislative Session are tending to override argument and make prolongation of the Delhi Season in the spring necessary.

There has in recent years been an increase in malaria-biting mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi are ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewerage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which when the new city was built was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, are now in progress.

Art Decorations—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee fixed according to the maroufuge process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out of pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but gave no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India

were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world wide depression in recent years dried up funds.

All India War Memorial—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February 1931 in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

George V Memorial—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King Emperor George V in Princes' place, the large park like area lying between the All India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes sometime previously to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All India Memorial to His Late Majesty. H. R. H. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs. 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and His Excellency the Viceroy and the representatives of the Ruling Princes inspected Princes' place with a view to a statue being erected there and in particular had a temporary wooden structure erected so that they might judge how a statue of the same dimensions would appear from different viewpoints. The statue of His Late Majesty is to be in bronze and will show His Majesty seated under a lofty canopy.

Public Institutions—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration" to implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary teaching and residential **University of Delhi**, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter

of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. R. H. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government for the time being. The University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

The new city was the scene of notable inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "**Dominion Columns**" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs. 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila i.e., between them and Princes' place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edwin Lutens in his plan to be an ornamental lake. Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs. 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a large brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

City Extension—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new city boundary on the southern side and H. R. H. the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood. The scene of the next town planning seems likely to be in the area lying between the new city and New Delhi Cantonment.

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Poinfrett, Esq. authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal. Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech Gee, who held office in 1740 after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17th, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodge in the East Indies" Mr. Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767 but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson, Indianman" for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found. Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st 1768 and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the **United Grand Lodge of England** and have since been working peaceably under the

Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat ul Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason is one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 231 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798 both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Decan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion in the West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A

Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the 1st Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the 'Lodge of Hope' also at Poona No 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home aided in the secession of some of its members who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion" in the West had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quartermasters had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge Coast of Comorandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Comorandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded but in 1838 Dr James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future subdivision of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whose nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture and belongings and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St George No 549 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed, planted at Irichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation

of Umdat ul Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first, the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal

- 70 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Eric Studd P. G. D., M. L. A., Dis. G. Master, Dy. D. G. M., Edward A. H. Blunt, C. T. E., O. B. F., I. C. S. P. G. D., Assist. D. G. M., F. W. Hockenhill P. G. D.

Madras

- 5 Lodges Dis. G. M. Rt Wor Bro G. T. Boag C. T. E., I. C. S., P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M., Dewan Bahadur P. M. Sivaganam Mudalur P. G. D., Asst. D. G. M., Wor. Bro R. R. B. Merton and Wor. Bro Dr S. A. Wilkinson.

Bombay

- 51 Lodges D. G. M. Rt Wor Bro W. A. C. Fromham P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M., R. H. Middleton.

Punjab

- 24 Lodges Rt W. Bro Rev Canon G. D. Barne, M. A., C. T. E., O. B. F., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, District Grand Master H. J. O. Garratt P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M.

Burma

- 20 Lodges Rt W. Bro Dr N. N. Parekh P. G. D., District Grand Master, Jivany Hormusji C. T. E., I. S. O. P. A. G. Reg. Dy. D. G. M.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Dr Sir Fenulji B. Nariman Kt., K. H. J. P. is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 76 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents—

- 1st Col J. Galbraith Gill R. A. M. C. D. S. O. O. B. I. M. C., G. Supdt. Northern India
G. Tindsay, G. Supdt., Central India
Morley Williams, Supdt., Southern India
A. Logan, G. Supdt., Eastern India
F. L. Adv.—Burma

The Grand Secretary is R. W. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree J. P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third maenonic jurisdiction in the Province there being two already, viz, English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

The Irish Constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India who is Wor Bro Mr Justice Munroe of the Lahore High Court. He has two Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor Bro A. Finan, and one for Bengal who is Wor Bro E. A. Rodgers.

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places:

	<i>Bombay</i>
Nos	319, 419, 648
	<i>Calcutta</i>
Nos 203 382	464, 465 490 and 567
	<i>Lahore</i>
	No 19
	<i>Simla</i>
	No 458

Royal Arch Masonry—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under—

- | | |
|----|--|
| | <i>Bengal</i> |
| 31 | Chapters Grand Supdt Most Ex Comp
Eric Studd, M L A (P A G Soj) |
| | <i>Madras</i> |
| 19 | Chapters Grand Supdt Most Excellent
Comp G T Boag, C I E, I C S |
| | <i>Bombay</i> |
| 26 | Chapters M Ex Comp W A C Bromham,
Grand Superintendent |
| | <i>Punjab</i> |
| 22 | Chapters Most Ex Comp Rev Canon
G D Barnes, C I E, O I E, V D, Lord
Bishop of Lahore, Grand Superintendent |
| | <i>Burma</i> |
| 7 | Chapters Most Ex Comp D N N
Parekh, Grand Superintendent |

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M E Comp Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria Kt, M B E, J P, under whom there are about 32 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R A Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts, but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

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|----|---|
| | <i>Bengal</i> |
| 24 | Lodges Rt W Bro Eric Studd, P G M O,
District Grand Master |
| | <i>Bombay</i> |
| 18 | Lodges Rt W Bro W A C Bromham
P G D, District Grand Master |
| | <i>Madras</i> |
| 16 | Lodges Rt Wor Bro George Townsend
Poag, C I E, I C S, District Grand Master |
| | <i>Punjab</i> |
| 12 | Lodges Rt W Bro Lt Col H L O
Garrett, M A, F R H S, District Grand
Master |
| | <i>Burma</i> |
| 5 | Lodges Rt W Bro Nasirwanjee Nowrojee
Parakh M D, District Grand Master |

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S C Lodges, but mostly in R A Chapters, in which the excellent R A M and other degrees can be obtained. S C Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt Wor Master as the S C Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt W Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M M M working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by Lodges attached to Mark Lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree. There are 11 R A M Lodges under Bengal, 4 under Bombay, 4 under Madras and 4 under Punjab.

Other Degrees—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdictions. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of K H S and Kt of St. John. They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct.

The Conclaves working in India are—

No 43 Bombay and No 160, Simla

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 Lodges under Bombay and 6 under Madras.

Benevolent Associations—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below —

D G S, Bengal

H W Barker, P D G W (Madras), 19, Park Street, Calcutta

D G S, Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N Davar P A G R, P D G W, 'Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay

D G S, Burma

H Friedlander D G S, E C, Rangoon

D G S, Madras

S T Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P A G Reg Freemasons Hall, Egmore, Madras

D G S, Punjab

G Reeves Brown, R A G, D C, Freemasons, Hall, Lahore

Scottish Constitution — It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India) and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangir C Mistry, J P 17, Murzban Road Bombay

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1936-37 —

Dr. Sri Tumulji B Varianan Kt. Grand Master
K H, J P

D W Ditchburn J P P M 490 Grand Master Depute

I H Tanton I C S J P P M 742 R W M 1041 Subs. Grand Master

It Col T Galbraith Gill R A M C D S O R B M C

H P G W, P M 389 G Supdt, Northern India

C Lindsay J P G M Dep, H S C D (Scot) P M 783 G Supdt Central India

Morley Williams H P S C M P M 668 G Supdt, Southern India

A Logan P G W P M 813 G Supdt Eastern India

P P Adv H P S C M H S G D (Scot) P M in 1377 G Supdt Burma

Minokhar A Nikil P M 800 S. mor. Grand Warden

H V Ferand, P M 474 and 813 S. mor. Grand Warden

Sunder Palahar Sridi Gudit S. mor. Grand Warden

Maj. A G Campbell P M 196 S. mor. Grand Warden

J Mayman P M 1066 Junior Grand Warden

Dr. J M Brindley P M 1131 Junior Grand Warden

R Ford P M 1090 and 1200 Junior Grand Warden

It Col M M Stevenson P M 691 Junior Grand Warden

Khan Bahadur J C Mistry J P P M 506 and in 1041 Grand Secretary

M A Chittwill, J P P M 587 Grand Chaplain

J Winterbottom P M 611 Grand Chaplain

S V C Reddy, P M 756 Grand Chaplain

J A Puff P M 661 in 337 Grand Chaplain

Hormayji P Khurs P M 306 and 800 (Grand Treasurer)

Jehangir H Sorabji J P P M 342 and in 1366 S. mor. Grand Deacon

A D Lowe, P M 538 and in 691 S. mor. Grand Deacon

I C Gray, P M 389 Senior Grand Deacon

Maj. B B Gidgil I M S P M 831 S. mor. Grand Deacon

N Aravamudan P M 1031 and in 1384 S. mor. Grand Deacon

C H Moss P M 1205 S. mor. Grand Deacon

H H Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan K C S I, P M 1384 S. mor. Grand Deacon

M E Sawjee P M 587 and in 1388 Junior Grand Deacon

S N Bhurucha P M 735 and in 363 Junior Grand Deacon

D E Brown P M 584 Junior Grand Deacon

W L Roberts P M 702 Junior Grand Deacon

J S Krishna P M 1053 Junior Grand Deacon

Ramji Das Vashya P M 1101 Junior Grand Deacon

C T Johnson P M 1324 Junior Grand Deacon

K Hodgson P M 594 Grand Architect

A Allison P M 783 Asst. Grand Architect

Hakeem Syed Ali P M 787 Asst. Grand Architect

J Kernohan P M 735 Asst. Grand Architect

Cowasji O Oomazur J P P M 800 Asst. Grand Architect

Dr. J H L Bithwilli P M 1069 Asst. Grand Architect

Cyrus F Minwalla P M 1233 Asst. Grand Architect

A N Dutt P M 1273 Asst. Grand Architect

S S Jeswant Singh P M 1364 Grand Jeweller

Sudhendra Nath Bose P M 404 Asst. Grand Jeweller

Dr. K N Schar P M 475 and 1069 in 800 & 1363 Asst. Grand Jeweller

M A Bibiyoon P M 563 Asst. Grand Jeweller

W R Tolhuist P M 634 and in 1364 Asst. Grand Jeweller

Dr. H N Hukku P M 614 Asst. Grand Jeweller

A Cooke P M 909 Asst. Grand Jeweller

G H Ellis P M 1068 Asst. Grand Jeweller

J G Holland P M 937 Grand Bible Bearer

G H Ford P M 909 Grand Bible Bearer

H R Dadabhoy P M 342 and in 1297 Grand Zend Avesta Bearer

Dadabhoy J. Dhalla P M 1366 and in 342 Grand Zend Avesta Bearer

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1936-37—contd

Khan Sahib F H Asgharali P M 691	Grand	Koran	Bearer	B F Boywalla, P M 563	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer
Khan Sahib M I Kakazai, I M 1064	Grand	Koran	Bearer	Nawab Syed Mohammed Mu zaffer, R W M 787	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer
Anubhai B Dalil P M 563	Grand		Gift Bearer	T S Narasimha Rao, P M 1108	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer
T P Baskara Sastri, P M 569	Grand	Gita	Bearer	Byramji C Agr, P M 1233	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer
A Vorhaid, P M 490	Grand	Director of Ce rimonies		Haran Lal Mukherji R W M 371	President of Grand Stewards
F Newing P M 568	Asst.	Grand Dir of Cer		Dr Maneck S H Mody R W M 702	President of Grand Stewards
E J Birnes P M 611	Asst.	Grand Dir of Cer		F K Rajkotwala R W M 742	President of Grand Stewards
R G Hardman P M 634	Asst.	Grand Dir of Cer		I D Sutherland R W M 1064	President of Grand Stewards
T Richardson P M 735	Asst.	Grand Dir of Cereimonies		M F Widia R W M 1069	President of Grand Stewards
D G Smollett R W M 1066	Asst.	Grand Dir of Cer		T R Rajaram R W M 1148	President of Grand Stewards
D Blackery, P M 1208	Asst.	Grand Dir of Cer		Rao Bahadur R N Tawde, J P R W M 1298	President of Grand Stewards
Framroz D Mehta, P M 1298	Asst.	Grand Dir of Cer		F B Vachha R W M 342	Vice President of G Stewards
Dr J E Frenchman P M 343	Grand	Bird		Narasjee K Mehta R W M 506	Vice President of G Stewards
Dr Gide R Iyengar P M 1065	Grand	Bird		W H Bagot R W M 634	Vice President of G Stewards
P M Bilasubramaniam, P M 1148	Grand	Bird		R Y Morrison R W M 813	Vice President of G Steward
C E Sime, R W M 1279	Grand	Bird		H S Jassawalla R W M 1297	Vice President of G Stewards
A MacKenzie P M 1342	Grand	Bird		I M P Moore R W M 1364	Vice President of G Stewards
Pundit Shri Lal R W M 1384	Grand	Bird		C E Atwood R W M 490	Grand Mar hal
G D Jaxons R W M 338	Grand	Sword Bearer		Monmotho Nath Dutt R W M 404	Asst. Grand Marshal
Ratonshaw R Diruwalla P M 506	Asst.	Grand Sword Bearer		Phuloz raw J Chichan R W M 584	Asst. Grand Mar hal
Kaikhusrroo A Dubash P M 800 and in 1366	Asst.	Grand Sword Bearer		R Tomlinson R W M 1208	Asst. Grand Marshal
A L Muckintosh R W M 1205	Asst.	Grand Sword Bearer		K V Nigiraja Rao R W M 1290	Asst. Grand Mar hal
B M Mana P M 1233	Asst.	Grand Sword Bearer		M L Kapur R W M 1296	Asst. Grand Marshal
Sorab P Dwar, P M 1297	Asst.	Grand Sword Bearer		C Lodge R W M 1326	Asst. Grand Marshal
R D Sudhwa P M 1363	Asst.	Grand Sword Bearer		William Stuart, R W M 1342	Asst. Grand Mar shal
Rao Sahib R N Nayampalli R W M 1388	Asst.	Grand Sword Bearer		Capt G J Annett J P, R W M 828	Grand Inner Guard
H M Wium P M 691	Grand	Director of Music		L P Jami, R W M 644	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
J Williamson R W M 474	Asst.	Director of Music		Dr P D Bhuvindawalla, R W M 800	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
W R Craig R W M 783	Asst.	Director of Music		G I Neves, R W M 909	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
J F Thomas R W M 1163	Asst.	Director of Music		V Venkata Rao R W M 1108	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
J N Stevens P M 389	Asst.	Director of Music		W H Sidwell, R W M 1127	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
L A Pym R W M 1324	Asst.	Director of Music		M P M Didi chana P M 1363	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
D Macbeth, R W M 1366	Asst.	Director of Music		Dr H F Pavi P M 1366	Asst. Grand Inner Guard
C Pearce R W M 367	Grand	Organist		W H Perkins P M 702	Grand Tyler
H Brook P M 1326	Grand	Standard Bearer			
H B Mukadam P M 475	Asst.	Grand Standard Bearer			
Hormuji A Dalil, P M 485	Asst.	Grand Standard Bearer			

*Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of
All Scottish Freemasonry in India —*

Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE	Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE
337	Hope	928	Heather
338	Persuance		Munnar
342	Rising Star of W. I.	957	Coronation
343	St. Andrews in the East		Khandwa
365	Victoria	1031	Platinum
371	St. David in the East		Simla
389	St. Paul	1041	Imperial Brotherhood
404	St. Thomas in the East		Bombay
474	Endeavour	1053	Hanthrawaddy
475	Barton		Insein
485	Harmony	1064	St. Charles Napier
490	Caledonia		Hyderabad, Sind
506	Rising Sun	1055	Nicopolis
526	Rajputana		Vizianagaram
563	Salem	1066	Formin
568	Southern Cross		Bombay
569	Morland	1068	St. Andrew
582	Northern Star		Lahore
584	Hamilton	1069	Beaman
587	Isim		Bombay
594	Kindred Hope	1090	Gibbs
611	Bonnie Doon		Bangalore
634	Hope & Sincerity	1101	Scindia
644	Independence		Gwalior
661	Caledonia	1108	Godfrey
691	Bolton		Rajahmundry
702	Iceland	1127	St. James in the East
735	Huili		Calcutta
742	Royal Jubilee	1144	Asoka
76	Ikram		Madras
783	Christy	1163	Impartial
787	Hyderabad		Delhi
800	Zoroaster	1205	Doric
813	Alban		Calcutta
828	The Scots	1208	Universal Peace
831	Clair		Barrackpore
834	Peace and Harmony	1233	Temperance & Benevolence
900	Citrat		Karachi
		1246	Black Mountain
			Rawalpindi & Murree
		1275	Karachi
			Karachi
		1279	Wallace
			Kanchrapara
		1281	Universal Brotherhood
			Amritsar
		1290	Star of the South
			Bangalore
		1296	Wilson
			Bannu
		1297	Jennings
			Bombay
		1298	Bharat
			Bombay
		1324	Masjid-i-Sulaiman
			Madani Nuffan (S.P.)
		1326	Tungking
			Namtu
		1342	Madras
			Madras
		1363	Sohrab Bhattacha
			Bombay
		1364	Murree
			Murree & Rawalpindi
		1365	Sing
			Chauk Burma
		1366	K.R. Cam
			Bombay
		1377	Ady
			Insein
		1384	Alzhan
			Rampur
		1388	Mother India
			Bombay

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875 and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 120 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent of the Indian Museum) has been a zoologist and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well known members as Anderson, Wood Mason, Alcock and Annandale.

The Survey is unique and that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely *The Records* and *The Memoirs* of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India."

Botanical Survey—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India is under the control of a Director who is also Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section. The Director holds administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona operations in Burma of quinine manufacture in Bengal and of the distribution of cinchona products to the Government of India's areas of distribution in Upper India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the physical fact of the area it administers and although apart from the cinchona operations the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plants—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India.

Survey of India—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough charts of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed

Major James Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now however the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure of the earth is obtained whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has obviated the embarrasments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is therefore essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian in which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of these which are carried out in India.

Precise levelling for the determination of heights,

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for forty one ports between Suva and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey,

Observation of the direction and force of gravity,

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time,

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a consideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys—In the past the department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1905.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is concerned with the surface features, ground levels

and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1 inch to 1 mile scale.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the war and more recent retrenchments only two thirds of the programme had been completed by 1932, in spite of a reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although new surveys covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area comparable to that of England—are carried out every year, the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures, such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but entered from outside information.

Owing to the serious financial situation in 1931, the establishment of the department was severely cut down and its annual expenditure halved, in consequence of which the modern survey of India cannot now be completed before 1950.

The obsolescence of the present series of modern maps of India is acknowledged.

In 1905 a Commission was constituted to consider the existing maps of India. It was estimated that it would take about 25 years to complete a survey of the sub-continent but the War followed by retrenchment campaigns delayed progress greatly. Out of a total of 1,884,687 square miles which is the area of India including Burma, 1,251,528 square miles have now been mapped, and it is hoped that the remaining third will be done in about 15 years time.

While some of these unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Naga hills of Assam and the high Himalayas most are accessible. The areas in Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujarat, Sind and Western Rajasthan have yet to be mapped on modern lines.

The work is now being done by 10 parties distributed all over India, including the Himalayas where one party operates from April to June till the rains start and again from September till such time as work is rendered impossible by cold. For the other parties the winter is then field season the rains being devoted to drawing.

It is not yet known what will happen to the survey of Burma as a result of the separation of that country from India. It is likely that the present Survey of India will carry on the work,

Burma bearing her share of the cost. The activities of the Survey of India have gone beyond the borders of India in the past. Nepal for instance, was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927.

Large Scale Surveys—Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1 inch to 1 mile scale is inadequate.

Miscellaneous—While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys,

Riverine, irrigation, railway and city surveys.

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers, lent in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun also carry out work for other Government departments, such as special maps, illustrations for Reports and all diagrams for patents.

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining a high standard of instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

Military Requirements and Air Survey—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible encouragement and assistance, and the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground are being studied experimentally.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters Office is at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are four Directors, one for the Map, Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta, and three for three of the five Survey of India Circles into which the country is divided, the other two Circle areas (covering Burma and South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also administers the Geodetic Branch at Dohra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle.

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication Calcutta, Director, Geodetic Branch, Dohra Dun, Director, Frontier Circle, Simla, Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong, Officer in Charge No. 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore and Officer in Charge No. 10 (Burma) Party, Maymyo.

Indian Science Congress—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science, for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress which is progressive and vigorous meets in January each year. The proceedings last for six days. The Hon. of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress; the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually; the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research, when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association—This Association which is a much older body than the National Research Council in England, was constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs (£33,000) set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in very complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

During 1929 the constitution of the Governing Body was altered by the Government of India. It was considered that, in view of the largely increased activities of this Association, the Governing Body, which had hitherto most expeditiously and economically conducted

the business of the Association should be now made more representative in character. It was accordingly enlarged by including two non-official members from the Legislative Assembly, one from the Council of State, two from the Medical Faculties of the Universities and one non-medical scientist. The creation of a Recruitment Board in India for selecting the personnel employed by the Association and of a Consultative Recruitment Board in England also came under the consideration of Government. It was further decided that the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should be the co-ordinating agency for the research activities of the All India Institute of Public Health which is being built at Calcutta and of the proposed Central Medical Research Institute.

The Conference of **Medical Research Workers** is drawn from all parts of India and consists of experts in their particular lines of research, discussed yearly the general policy of research work in India as well as the detailed schemes which are proposed to be undertaken by the Indian Research Fund Association in the following year. The results of these discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association in making their recommendations for the programme of the following year. The Advisory Board also meet in December and examine all the proposals for research work and recommend a scheme of research for the guidance of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association.

The official organ of the Association is the 'Indian Journal of Medical Research,' which has a wide international circulation. The Association also publishes 'Indian Medical Research Memoirs,' which are supplementary to the 'Journal.'

Since its inception a great number of inquiries have been carried out under the auspices of the Association and great expansion of its activities has taken place from small beginnings.

The **principal inquiries** are the Malaria Survey of India, which is a Central organisation located at Kasauli and Karnal, plague research at the Hukim Institute Bombay, cholera inquiries of different classes and under different research workers at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and at Kasauli, Shillong and Madras, kala-azar inquiry at Calcutta and Kasauli, nutritional research by Major Genl. Sir Robert McCarrison at the Nutritional Research Institute, Coonoor, anti-rabic vaccine inquiry at Kasauli and inquiries classified under ichthyology, diarrhoea and filariasis, maternal mortality and morbidity in childbirth, bionomics and early stages of phlebotomus, protozoal parasites, cancer in India, skin diseases (actinomycosis, tinea imbricata, favus, ringworm, psoriasis, molluscum contagiosum, pityriasis rubra), indigenous drugs, drug addiction and statistics (charts showing weekly deaths from cholera, small pox and plague in the major provinces).

The Malaria Survey of India, which now enjoys international recognition, is constantly called upon to advise as to the best methods for malaria prevention in India. As part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross intimate association

with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January 1927 and is known as The Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria scourge and are instructed how these methods should be applied. In connection with the Malaria Survey of India and in order to assemble all facts relating to malaria, a new publication has been started known as the Records of the Malaria Survey of India, of which up to date four numbers have been issued.

The programme for each year involves an expenditure of Rs 10 lakhs or more and the institution of 40 or 50 investigations.

Geological Survey—The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological problems ultimately depends. Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public. Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off. During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral deposits of importance are sometimes discovered. Such discoveries are investigated and the results are published without delay and every endeavour is made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the minerals discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and

fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range which for hundreds of miles runs parallel to the Himalayas at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed of Himalayan detritus. The Geological Survey helps in the spread of geological education in India by the presentation of mineral, rock and fossil specimens to educational institutions. The knowledge gained concerning the geological structure of India and the composition of the rocks that compose the strata enables the department to help in the solution of engineering problems connected with the selection of sites for dams for reservoirs, the safety of hill slopes and foundations and the suitability of particular building stones for particular purposes. The Department is also often able to advise on problems concerned with the supply of water. As a result of the knowledge gained concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The investigation of earthquakes in India and of all meteorites which fall in India are part of the duties of the Department. The Geological Survey also undertakes the examination and identification without fee, of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers. The publications of the Survey include the Memoirs, Records and Palaeontologia Indica. The Survey headquarters are in Calcutta.

Posts and Telegraphs

POST OFFICE

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department there is a Finance Officer, Posts and Telegraphs, and an Ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Finance Department. There is also a Deputy Director General, Finance, attached to the office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs who assists the D. G. generally in examining matters containing financial implications. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director General, one Deputy Director General (postal services), five Assist Deputy Directors General and one Personal Assistant to the Director General.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles, namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab and North West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and

Baluchistan. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies. With effect from 1-4-1937, Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration and it started its career under a separate administration under the new Government of Burma.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters General while in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, the Director is assisted by an Assistant Director. The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspector

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school masters, shopkeepers and holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant General Posts and Telegraphs who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director General. The Accountant General is assisted by Deputy Accountants General all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883 a large number of sub post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The **Inland Tariff** (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows —

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
Letters			
Not exceeding one tola	Anna Pies	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
And every additional tola	0 6		
<i>Book and pattern packets</i>			
For the first two and a half tolas or fraction thereof	0 6		
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof in excess of two and a half tolas	0 6		
Postcard			
Single	9 pies		
Reply	1 anna 6 pies		
(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full)			
<i>Parcels (prepayment compulsory)</i>			
Parcels not exceeding 800 tolas in weight —			
	Rs a		
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0 4		
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0 4		
Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas			
These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India			
		Registration fee	Rs a
		For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered	0 4
		<i>Ordinary Money Order fees</i>	
		On any sum not exceeding Rs 10	0 2
		On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25	0 4
		On any sum exceeding Rs 25 upto Rs 600	0 4
		for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas	
		In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable	

Telegraphic money order fees—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each inland telegraphic money order.

In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below—

Express—Rs 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary—Rs 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Portuguese India.

Value payable fees—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees

	A	P
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 100	0	4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 150	0	4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 150 but does not exceed Rs 200	0	5
For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 200 and upto Rs 1,000	0	2
For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 1,000	0	1

As regards Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows—

Letters

To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt (including the Sudan) and all British Colonies, Dominions and possessions except Palestine and Transjordan

2½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight

To other countries, colonies or places except to Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India to which Indian inland rates apply

3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight

Postcards, single 2 annas
" Reply 4 annas

Printed Papers—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers—1 for a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight 3½ annas

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight 1 anna

Samples—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and 1 anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below—

(i) Parcels not exceeding 20 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

	Via Gibraltar	Over land
	Rs a p	Rs a p
For a parcel—		
Not over 3 lbs	1 8 0	1 13 6
Over 3 lbs, but not over 7 lbs	2 12 0	3 1 6
" 7 " " 11 "	3 15 0	4 2 6
" 11 " " 20 "	6 3 0	7 3 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

(*) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs but which do not exceed 50 lbs (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P & O S N Co, and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London, if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressee on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P & O S N Co cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured during transit in India. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value payable system.

Limits of Weight**Letters**—4 lbs 6 oz

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, British Australasian Colonies, Hong kong, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, (including Labuan British) and the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, Togo (British) the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit

To all other destinations—4 lbs 6 oz

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Hong kong, Malaya, the Straits Settlements (including Labuan British) and the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, Togo (British) the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels—11 lbs or 20 lbs**Limits of Size**

Letters—35 inches in length breadth and thickness taken together and 2½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 2½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

Note—Printed papers sent open, without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards whether folded or not, should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Ceylon, Hong kong, Malaya, the Straits Settlements (including Labuan British), and the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 2½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll,

dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

Money Orders—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows—

	Rs	a
On any sum not exceeding Rs 10	0	3
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25	0	6
On any sum exceeding Rs 25	0	6

for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows—

	Rs	a
On any sum not exceeding £1	0	4
" " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	£2	0 7
" " " £2 " £3	£3	0 10
" " " £3 " £4	£4	0 13
" " " £4 " £5	£5	1 0
" " " £5		1 0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1 the charge for it shall be 4 annas, if it does not exceed £2 the charge shall be 7 annas, if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

Registration fee

For each letter, packet and packet of printed or business papers and samples 3 annas

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under Inland Traffic

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychells, and parcels to Portuguese India

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 180 Annas 4½

For every additional Rs 180 or fraction thereof 4½

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available

Where the value insured does not exceed £ 12 Annas 4½

For every additional £12 or fraction thereof 4½

Acknowledgment fee—3 annas for each registered article 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India

Magnitude of business in Post Office—

At the close of 1935-36 there were 103,568 postal officials, 23,695 post offices and 169,288 miles of mail lines. During the year 1,180 million articles, including 13 million registered articles were posted. Stamps worth Rs. 67.4 millions were sold for postal purposes, over 40 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 796 millions were issued, 382 thousands of Indian Postal Orders to the value of over Rs. 9 lakhs were sold, a sum of Rs. 186.7 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on

V. P. articles over 3.3 million insured articles valued at 992.5 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty aggregating about 7.2 million rupees was raised on parcels and letters from abroad, pensions amounting to about Rs. 16.6 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and nearly 15,000 lbs. of gunnery were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1936 there were 3,542,000 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 672.5 millions and 92,100 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 178.7 millions.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Telegraphs—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director General himself, consists on the engineering side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Personal Assistant. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director General with two Assistant officers. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. For Burma special arrangements were considered necessary and the engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles were divided into twenty-one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work on the lines of the Burma Circle, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective

Postmaster General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the circles are now controlled by the Postmasters General.

To help the Director General in the administration of wireless matters there is a Deputy Director General Wireless who is assisted by two officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants General.

With effect from 1.4.1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration. It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date.

Inland Telegraphs and Tariff—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows—

For delivery in India			
<i>Private and State</i>			
Express Ordinary			
	Rs.	a	Rs. a
Minimum charge	1	2	0 9
Each additional word over 8	0	2	0 1
For delivery in Burma			
<i>Private and State</i>			
Express Ordinary			
	Rs.	a	Rs. a
Minimum charge	2	4	1 2
Each additional word over 8	0	4	0 2
For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet)			
<i>Private and State</i>			
Express Ordinary			
	Ex-press	Ordinary	Ex-press
	Rs.	a	Rs. a
Minimum charge	1 8	0 12	2 0 1 0
Each additional word over 12	0	2 0 1	0 3 0 2
The address is charged for			

Additional charges	
Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less	4 annas
Collation	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed	If both the offices of origin and destination are closed 2
	If only one of the offices is closed 1
	If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office 1
	The usual inland charge plus a fixed fee of 8 annas
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram	Amount actually necessary
Boat hire	4 annas
Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less	For delivery in India 4 annas
Press telegrams	For delivery in Ceylon 4 annas
Minimum charge	For delivery in India 4 annas
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon	0 2 0 1 0 2
The address is free	

Foreign Tariff—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows—

	Ordinary	Deferred	Day Letter Telegram
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Europe via I R C—			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 14	0 7	0 5
Irish Free State	1 0	0 8	0 5½
Belgium	1 2	0 9	0 6
Holland	1 2	0 9	0 6
Germany	1 4	0 10	0 7
Switzerland	1 4	0 10	0 7
Spain	1 4	0 10	
France	1 8	0 9½	0 6½
Italy City of the Vatican	1 5	0 10½	
Other Offices	1 4	0 10	0 7

	Ordinary	Deferred	Day Letter Telegram
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Norway—			
Svalbard	1 7	0 11½	
Other Places	1 4	0 10	0 7
Bulgaria	1 5	0 10½	0 10
Russia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Turkey	1 5		
Czechoslovakia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Union of South Africa and S W Africa via I R C	1 15	0 15½	0 10½

America via I R C—

N A Cables			
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc	1 11	0 13½	0 9
Manitoba	2 1	1 1	0 11
Vancouver B C	2 3	1 1½	0 12
New York, Boston, etc	1 11	0 13½	0 9
Philadelphia, Washington etc	1 13	0 14½	0 10
Chicago	2 0	1 0	0 11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc	2 3	1 1½	0 12
Buenos Aires	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Rio de Janeiro	3 2	1 9	1 1
Valparaiso	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Jamaica	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Havana	2 5	1 2½	0 12

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate

Day Letter Telegrams—

Minimum charge for 25 words

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5 th of the ordinary rate (*Vide clause 425 P & T Guide*)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply Paid, etc

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs Guide

Radio-Telegrams—For radio telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or Port Blair the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph—

	Total charge per word
	Ordinary Code
	Rs a Rs a
(1) All Government or Private Radio telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (4) below	0 13 0 8
(2) Radio telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy	0 8 0 5
(3) Radio telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships	0 12 0 7½

The sender of a radio telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address the instruction R P followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R P 7 8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS

Daily Letter Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically through out are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter Telegram is ordinarily one third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in daily letter telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

Growth of Telegraphs—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 100,444 miles of line including cable and 490,676 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1936. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 97 (including 19 Radio offices) respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 4,303.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures—

		1897-98	1935-36
Inland	{ Private	4,107,270	13,520,831
	{ State	860,382	844,227
	{ Press	35,910	631,427

Foreign	{ Private	1897-98	1935-36
	{ State	735,679	2,145,225
	{ Press	9,896	29,220
		5,278	79,808
		5,764,415	17,250,738

The outturn of the workshops during 1935-36 represented a total value of Rs 20,82,700.

Wireless—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1935-36 was thirty five, viz., Akyab Allahabad (two stations), Bassein, Bombay, Calcutta (two stations), Cheduba, Chittagong, Delhi (two stations), Diamond Island, Gaya, Jodhpur Jutogh, Karachi (two stations), Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Nagpur, Ormara Panni Peshawar, Port Blair, Rangoon (4 stations), Sandheads (two pilot vessels), Sandoway, Tavoy and Victoria Point of which only Cheduba Ormara Panni, Port Blair and Victoria Point booked telegrams direct from the public.

Seven of these stations were designated coast stations for communication with ships at sea and thirteen worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high speed service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily. With the separation of Burma from India in 1937, the Wireless stations at Akyab Bassein Cheduba, Diamond Island Rangoon Sandoway, Tavoy and Victoria Point are no longer under the control of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration.

Telephones—On the 31st March 1936 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 362 with 21,923 straight line connections and 4,029 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 207 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 25 with 43,364 connections.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1936 was 13,340.

Posts and Telegraphs—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1935-36 was Rs 30,91,000 and Rs 17,52,11,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1936 amounted to Rs 11,47,57,000 and charges (including interest on capital outlay) of Rs 11,47,10,000 the result being a net gain of Rs 47,000.

Public Health.

The history of the Public Health departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done, but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill ventilated and over populated, the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools, and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq.*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. This condition continues under the further Reform Act of 1919.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1923, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in which ever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed. He quoted the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914 that in the land of the ox cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car.

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual report for the year 1922 noted the

introduction of the political element into health matters as a result of the Reforms and said that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms were in some provinces now in a fair way to maturing but that in other provinces with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adding to the organisation as they have found it have shown a desire to scrap even some of what they originally possessed. But, he says though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy, it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems amid much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention.

India's birth rate in 1925 was nearly twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantile mortality rate was nearly 24 times that of England and Wales and nearly 44 times that of New Zealand. The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i.e., plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria and dysentery shows (as the Public Health Report already cited) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera. The significance of these facts must add to the Commissioner, be obvious to all who think. Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children or the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beriberi of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be and have been over come we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation. These observations are as true to day as when they were written.

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held in Calcutta in December, 1927, urged the importance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no Public Health Act for the whole of India, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately possible, but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision of the Constitutional Reforms now in progress.

Chief Causes of Mortality

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The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report —

Province	Birth Rates (per mille)		Death Rates (per mille)	
	1934	Previous 5 years	1934	Previous 5 years
Delhi	37	46	29	29
Bengal	29	27	23	22
Bihar and Orissa	32	34	25	24
Assam	30	29	19	19
United Provinces	35	36	26	24
Punjab	38	41	26	26
N W Frontier Province	30	28	20	21
Central Provinces and Berar	43	45	36	32
Madras	35	37	24	24
Coorg	25	23	23	24
Bombay	34	37	24	26
Burma	29	28	20	19
Ajmer Merwara	34	33	29	26
British India	34	35	24.9	24

Mortality during 1934

Chief Causes of Mortality — There are three main classes of fatal diseases — specific fevers, diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases. Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1934 —

D—Deaths

R—Ratio per mille

Province	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	All other causes
A W F P	D 61.5 R 3			40,873	255	3,151	4,741
Punjab	D 178 R 1	1,692	8,069	461,317	12,411	55,570	110,538
Delhi	D 19 R 22	2	2	10,457	800	4,180	3,279
U Provinces	D 31,903 R 6	14,817	47,688	970,289	18,140	46,567	166,690
Bihar and Orissa	D 57,289 R 15	30,310	5,411	670,389	23,481	7,348	187,371
Pengal	D 50,742 R 10	8,296	1	764,492	53,947	8,113	14,296
C P & Berar	D 27,229 R 7	282	967	302,119	38,075	4,181	161,184
Pombay	D 11,362 R 5	5,316	13,307	201,405	26,201	100,568	189,852
Madras	D 18,158 R 4	18,088	2,358	32,050	97,844	107,742	337,929
Coorg	D 1 R 3	45	10	2,801	177	152	610
Assam	D 1,904 R 2	206	1	101,779	8,195	6,440	37,177
Burma	D 822 R 1	1,601	2,318	94,167	5,031	12,991	132,617
Ajmer Merwara	D 1 R 8	438	2	11,939	423	1,713	1,090
British India	D 199,768 R 7	83,928	80,131	3,937,077	255,110	485,018	1,767,272

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted and belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated

The Public Health Commissioner in his most recently published report which concerns the year 1934, shows the density of population per square mile throughout India to average 310, the infantile mortality 187 per 1,000 and the vital index 155.8. He points out that the death rate and the infantile mortality rate were both higher and the birth rate lower than in the preceding year. Such fluctuations in the recorded rates must be expected under our present system of registration and too much stress should not be laid upon them. The annual increase of 9 per mille is well below the high figure of 14 recorded in 1933 but fluctuation in this figure also is a feature of Indian statistics. The principal causes of death show comparatively little change except that cholera deaths were almost three times as many in 1934 as in 1933 and the deaths from fevers are shown to be 400,000 higher than in 1933.

Again, pointing out that birth rates, death rates and the like in India compiled from records known to be incomplete and inaccurate and reminding us that population is enumerated at the census is the only accurate piece of information on which in India opinion concerning vital statistics can be based, the Public Health Commissioner turns to the gravity of the position arising from the continued high rate of natural increase in the population and deals particularly with the problem of food supply. He says that agricultural research is continuously showing the way to increased yields from the soil and that in the present state of our knowledge it is not sufficient positively to assert that food production cannot keep pace with population increase. He declares that although there is evidence of wide spread under nutrition in India there is no evidence that the evil is worse fed now than formerly. But even he says, "If food production keeps pace with population increase India needs more than this." A higher standard of living, with all that this brings in the way of improved health and well-being is a pressing need which can only be obtained in a predominantly agricultural country by a considerable increase in food production or a pronounced drop in the annual increment of population.

There is he says, a considerable volume of opinion among those qualified to judge that the age of females at marriage is rising, a tendency which is calculated to reduce fertility and therefore to lower the birth rate.

In the report of the Public Health Commissioner for 1933 it was stated that by 1941, if a conservative estimate, the population of India will probably considerably exceed a figure of 400 millions. Since then estimates have been made by Dr. Raja of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta, of the probable population of India in 1941 using three methods. The Public Health Commissioner quotes his results which are as follows —

(1) Assuming that the rate of increase in the period 1921-31 will be repeated the enumerated census population of 352,827,778 in 1931 will be 390,258,582 by 1941.

(2) The growth of population in a country is determined by four factors, the birth and death rates and the figures for immigration and emigration. Migration as a source of increase in population in view of restrictions that have been placed on the admission of Indians into other countries. During the decade, 1921-31 the outward balance of migration was about a million and three quarters, only about 5 per cent of the total increase of nearly 31 millions during the ten years. The birth rate in British India has been steady from the beginning of the century while the death rate has shown a tendency to decline during the past ten or twelve years. Using the specific mortality rates corrected for growth of population it has been shown that the trend is downwards for both sexes at all age periods except 60 and beyond, during the years 1921 to 1931. Persons aged 60 and over constitute only about 4 per cent of the total population of the country and Dr. Raja therefore thinks that it is safe to assume that at least in the immediate future the lowered death rate is likely to persist. When growth is not characterised by violent fluctuations short term predictions of sufficient accuracy can be obtained by the use of equations which have no justification except that they describe past events satisfactorily. To the figures for natural increase curves of increasingly higher order were fitted by Professor J. A. Fisher's method of fitting regression lines and as it was seen that the straight line and second order parabolæ gave better fits than the immediately higher ones the expected increases in population between 1931 and 1941 as given by the two curves were calculated. On the assumption that the rate of increase in birth India to which alone the figures related was applicable to the whole of the country Dr. Raja estimated the population in 1941 to be 401,425,517 as given by the straight line and 399,522,174 by the second order parabolæ.

(3) By fitting Proles or Poiné's logistic curve to the enumerated populations of India for the census years 1872-1931 corrected for addition of territory and improvements in census methods, finding 150 millions and 600 millions as the lower and upper limits, the logistic curve gives a very low rate of growth viz. 4.56 per cent for the ten years 1931-41 and an expected population by 1941 of 368,922,562.

The Public Health Commissioner comments on these calculations says, "In considering the results of the three methods there can be little doubt that the prediction given by the logistic curves is a grave under estimate and that the figure of 400 millions mentioned in last year's report is subject to abnormal visitations of epidemics or famines, likely to be near the mark."

Natural increases resulting from excess births over deaths for decennial periods from 1881 (since when registration of births has been carried out in all the Provinces) to 1930 and for individual from 1926 to 1934 are given in the following table —

	Annual number of births	Birth rate per 1,000	Annual number of deaths	Death rate per 1,000	Annual excess of births over deaths
1871-1880	Not available		3,540,202	20	
1881-1890	4,565,687	24	3,058,578	26	492,891
1891-1900	7,174,694	34	6,662,417	31	512,277
1901-1910	8,591,136	38	7,657,513	34	933,623
1911-1920	8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921-1930	8,345,304	33	6,347,063	26	1,998,301
1926	8,395,679	33	6,460,610	27	1,935,069
1927	8,316,705	33	6,099,729	25	2,206,977
1928	8,882,577	37	6,180,114	26	2,702,459
1929	8,565,341	36	6,276,391	26	2,297,950
1930	8,690,714	36	6,483,449	27	2,207,265
1931	9,135,890	33	6,615,099	23	2,520,791
1932	9,054,506	34	5,805,666	22	3,248,840
1933	9,678,876	36	6,096,787	22	3,582,089
1934	9,288,897	34	6,856,244	24	2,432,653

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1934

1934	Average Strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged in India		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom		Average Constantly sick	
		No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	44	1,006	429.2	16	6.83	37	15.78					64	05.14
British Ranks	51,429	11,216	574.1	121	2.22	511	9.33					1,411	13.25
British Ranks wives	1,180	1,996	311.6	10	2.25	36	12.50					47	23.10
British Ranks wives — partition		848										33	22
British Ranks children	6,032	2,076	299.6	82	11.83	16	2.31					64	95.9
Others		2,330		29		50						67	17

Among officers of the British Army in India 429.2 per thousand of strength were admitted to hospital during the year compared with 457.8 in 1933. There were 16 deaths giving a ratio of 6.83 per thousand compared with 18 and 6.37 in 1933. The average constantly sick in hospital was 31.0, or 11.50 per thousand of strength as compared with 33.91 or 14.50 per 1,000 in the preceding year. There were 1.54 or 577.6 per 1,000 treated as outpatients.

Of British soldiers 574.1 per 1,000 were admitted to hospital compared with 609.6 in 1933 and 589.5 in 1913. There were 121 soldier deaths or 2.22 per thousand of the strength compared with 2.96 per thousand in 1933. The most important causes of mortality among soldiers were —

Local injuries	27
General injuries	17
Pneumonia	11
Enteric group of fevers	17

The number sent home as invalids was 511 or 9.39 per thousand of the strength compared with 503 or 9.15 per thousand in 1933.

Among women and children (British Officers' Ranks) 1,396 women or 11.6 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 1,368 or 11.2 per thousand in 1933. Of the children 2,077 or 299.6 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 1,887 or 281.9 in 1933.

The principal cause of admission to hospital troops was tonsillitis of which there were 259 cases; diseases next in order being bronchitis with 184 cases, dysentery 160, diarrhoea 145, malaria 140, constipation 70, cellulitis 63, measles 60, pneumonia 62, enteritis 50, manition 30.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1934

	Average strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent to U.K.		Invalids discharged in India		Average constantly sick	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,097	703	335.2	94	29	62	86			233	11.13
Indian Ranks	117,276	5133	43.8	2502	2.10			669	5.62	1,919	39
Followers	1,741	7612	437.6	1201	4.9			107	4.00	279	29
Others *	9	2559		2				89			

* Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Forces, R.A.F. Civilians and Prisoners.

The admission rate of officers/sick in hospital for 1934 was 352.2 per thousand of strength as compared with 347.5 in 1933. Among soldiers 43.8 or 156.8 per thousand of strength were admitted to hospital compared with 40.9 per thousand in 1933. There was thus a decrease of 34.1 per thousand on the 1933 figures. The death rate among Indian soldiers during 1934 was 2.10 per thousand as against 2.39 per thousand in 1933.

LEPROSY IN INDIA

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. Leprosy has been known in India for over 3,000 years. In 1921 when a Census was made, leprosy was regarded as an *infirmity* like blindness, insanity and deaf-mutism, and the supposed number of lepers was tabulated along with these. The number counted was 102,513 as against 109,094 in 1911. But it was recognised doubtful if this figure represented anything more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the beggar and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. F. Muir, M.D., F.R.C.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, said that recent figures obtained from a carefully conducted but limited survey, tend to confirm the computation that there are roughly from a half to one million people in India suffering from leprosy.

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the

Viceroy of India as one of the Vice Presidents following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, with regard to provincial committees

are expressed in its 'Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti leprosy campaign in India' which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest —

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community

(2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for

(a) financially it would be impossible,

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease to conceal their misfortune and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted only the more advanced and obdient lepers would be segregated

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation can be controlled by treatment

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases

The Indian Council therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects —

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer

The Council's main work during the first several years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product of its activities is the fact that the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject

The survey figures published by the Council have aroused much interest throughout India and many Provincial Governments give grants in aid for asylums, homes and clinics. Through the generosity of the Council and of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine training in modern methods of treatment is given to doctors sent up by all Provinces and several Indian States and they in turn pass on their training to others in their own parts of the country. The Calcutta School commenced leprosy teaching in 1920 and still continuing it and has obtained most valuable results. Treatment has consequently improved and early cases are more readily coming forward than formerly

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council, the Director General of the I.M.S. the Chairman of the Governing Board, Sardar Bahadur Palwant Singh Puri the Honorary Secretary

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries blindness is very prevalent and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness can be relieved and still more of it if not most of it, could, with proper measures taken be prevented. In Egypt, renowned for its sufferings from blindness it was a gift of some £13,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service which began under the guidance of Mr. MacCallan, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients a year. Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, India and China are all countries where there is a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply to make much impression on the mainly rural and illiterate populations. There is a great trachoma belt extending from China into Eastern Europe stopped only from spreading all over the West by the higher standard of living, sanitation and cleanliness which the European nations have attained

India is in this great **Blindness Belt**. According to the last census returns there are 480,000 totally blind persons in this population of more than 300 millions. That is an incidence of

14 totally blind to every thousand of the population. But the census figures are notoriously defective and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind and wherever this has been done the census figures have been found to be much too low. Thus in the Nisik district an incidence of at least 4.38 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1.74. In Ratnagiri an incidence of 1.5 was found as against the census figure of 0.7. In Bijapur 2.6 is against 0.7. In the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand. In Palampur 7 per thousand was found. If as is not unlikely this sort of error of under-estimation in the census report is general then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number of totally blind persons in India is more like 14 millions than the half million shown in the census returns

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number who from neglected eye diseases are partially or even nearly blind and whose happiness and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term 'blindness' has a different interpretation in every country. In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League

of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown. In the United States blindness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses, or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness", and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre. If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above. Recently the **All-India Blind Relief Association** has made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries, and has found that among these patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less dimmed vision the result of eye disease. It appears not unlikely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight.

Associations known as "**Blind Relief**" Associations have been working for several years in Western India in conjunction with Government hospitals to alleviate this affliction of blindness. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers whose duty it is to find out the 'hidden blind' and get them to the medical centre for relief to find out cases of small pox (a constant source of blindness in children), to inspect new born

children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease, and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more. The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown.

The **All-India Blind Relief Association**—(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work. It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay and has for its life President Mr C G Henderson (late I C S) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India. It is affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its headquarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th 1929, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Organising Secretary is J. Crawford Hutchinson, 112 Town Hall, Bombay.

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease. The National Institute gave £20 for organising eye courses for the teachers and £120 for the distribution of literature. Courses of instruction are being organised and general publicity done.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT

Amongst the most pressing problems of India is a health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births often more. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement which owes much to the All India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the large towns in India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which has taken place forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau will undoubtedly increase and develop the work. In all the great centres of population work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be under-

taken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is noteworthy that the work is most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Director of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work which in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of them assisted by the M & C W Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements

of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty under nourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds etc. etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million

babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under developed, incompetent citizens.

The maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, which works in connection with the Indian Red Cross Society, spent a large proportion of its funds in 1934 on education. It maintained three schools for training health visitors, plus two nursery schools. Assistance was also given to the Welfare Centre which provides field work for the students taking the Diploma in Maternity and Child Welfare at the All India Hygiene Institute at Calcutta. The Bureau provides a central adviser on the subject and thus helps co-ordinate work in different provinces. The Victoria Memorial Scholarship fund is earmarked for the training of indigenous and other midwives.

Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau
Dr. Jean M. Orkney, W.M.S.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916 the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition. In Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted thus giving India a distinct position in a world wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and only passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purpose. As contemplated in the Act of constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralized, and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub branches.

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces whether still on the active list or demobilised.

2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

3. Child welfare.

4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc. for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice Presidents, Patrons, Vice Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150 and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. At the end of 1933 there were 12,500 adult members of these various grades.

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces are now following suit and at the end of 1931 the number of members was 252,941.

Constitution.—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Sir Lincoln Burdon K.C.I.F., C.S.I., I.C.S. and the Organising Secretary, Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.C.

Finances—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs 56,88,000 and Rs 8,01,500 '66 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1933, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs 67½ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which

is 3½ lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central 'Our Day' Fund.

A most useful and promising aspect of the Indian Red Cross Society is the organisation of a junior branch, which has attained great popularity, especially in the Punjab, where also it has gladly been taken up in girls' schools.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (Indian Council)

The St John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877 by the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects—

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured.

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room.

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation of ambulance material and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic.

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps.

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and training, out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 200,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and over 10,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels, and Tokens for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes

qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1934 27,821 persons attended 1,801 courses of instruction in First Aid, Nursing, Home, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and of these 17,722 qualified for the Association's certificates, i.e., 16,260 in First Aid, 910 in Home Nursing, 490 in Hygiene and 102 in Sanitation. A new course, Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft, introduced in 1932 attracted 8 classes with 147 candidates of whom 114 qualified.

The Association has five grades of members, namely Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5 and Rs 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government fees for certificates and membership subscriptions.

Then Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and His Excellency the Commander in Chief are President, Lady President and Chairman respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon.ble Sir Ernest Bardon, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., J.C.S., is the Chairman, Miss Norah Hill, A.K.C., the General Secretary.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States the condition of affairs is even worse, for with the sole exception of Mysore State which has a small and highly archaic mental hospital at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the Jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. According to the last Census (1931) out of a total popula-

tion of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the 'feeble minded', an item that is not included in the figures for British India.

For the care of the 120,304 Insanes of India and Burma there exists accommodation in mental hospitals for 9,518. Hence only one person in eight out of the total insane population can obtain accommodation in institutions which exist especially for their care and treatment. In

fact the available institutions were overcrowded to the extent of 42 per cent.

The following table gives the number of mental hospitals in each province during 1927, the total population of each institution and the number discharged cured and died —

Provinces	No of Mental Hospitals	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospitals			Discharged cured	Died	Daily average		Criminal Lunatics
			Males	Female	Total			Strength	Sick	
Assam	1	164	697	144	841	121	23	687	60	291
Bihar and Orissa	2	198	1,272	412	1,684	84	45	1,487	69	5
United Provinces	3	469	1,610	443	2,053	449	158	1,550	134	77
Punjab	1	391	1,161	298	1,459	128	68	1,097	79	265
Central Provinces	1	95	442	118	560	53	31	469	17	141
Bombay	6	865	2,047	852	2,899	380	159	2,108	112	176
Madras	3	655	1,771	558	2,329	920	114	1,727	301	268
Burma	2	314	1,449	232	1,681	188	70	1,332	42	65
Total	19	3,151	10,449	3,037	13,506	1,621	688	10,477	514	1,811

It will be observed that there is no separate mental hospital in Bengal though some provision is made in a general hospital. Insanes from this province are treated in one or other of the two mental hospitals at Ranchi. All Mental hospitals are under the direct control of the Provincial administrative medical officers except the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi which is controlled by a Board of Trustees presided over by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. The so-called Central Mental Hospitals that is to say, the Mental Hospital at Madras, North Yeravda (Bombay), Lahore (Punjab), Agra (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) and Rangoon (Burma), as well as the two Mental Hospitals at Ranchi (one for Europeans and Americans and one for Asiatics and Africans) are administered by whole time medical officers who are usually trained alienists. The Administration of the remaining Mental Hospitals in British India and Burma lies with the Civil

Surgeon of the locality in which they happen to be situated. According to recent authoritative report it is probably true to state that only one Mental Hospital in the whole of India can claim any pretension to be up to date as regards organisation, staffing and equipment and that is the Mental Hospital for Europeans at Ranchi. All the others are for the most part over crowded and under staffed, thus rendering anything approaching treatment on modern lines out of the question. The only province in India which has so far displayed some appreciation of the importance of bringing the prevention and treatment of mental disorders into line with conditions in civilised countries is Madras. The local Government of this province has achieved a notable advance in its attitude towards mental disorders by providing in the construction of the new General Hospital at Madras, accommodation for the treatment of early cases of mental diseases.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals, to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India, and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants in aid to several Provincial branches, it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women

It has assisted by grants in aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs 3,44,306 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors and a junior service of 6 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Marchioness of Willington. The Hon. Secretary is the Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy, and the Secretary Dr M. V. Webb, C.M.O., W.M.S., Red Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £25,000 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment of the service is made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General

of India (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty at entry (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council are of proved experience and ability (d) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

2. Two of the eight members of the reserve but not more at any one time may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. An additional Rs 1,39,000 was allotted to the Fund from Their Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935. Over 2,000

midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director General Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of New Delhi and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary who is also a member of the Governing Body is the Deputy Director General Indian Medical Service. The Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70

nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi within easy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients and a commodious out-patients department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs 3,11,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination and the M.B., B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

Attached to the Hospital there are (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendent, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

NURSING

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staffs are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These hospitals also act as training institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation has gone a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, c/o St. George's Hospital,

Bombay. This is composed of representatives of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and works under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. A meeting was held in Bombay in 1923 when Nurses from the Presidency met to discuss the question. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the current and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has proposed to establish a Provincial Register preparatory to an All India Register.

Nursing Bodies—The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution is Mr A R Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4 Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road South, Nurses Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road, and Nurses Bureau, 37, McLeod Street. In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses, the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital also the Lady Amphill Nurses Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated). The Association has under its management—*The Lady Amphill Nurses Institute*, Western Castle Mount Road, Madras. Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians are always available. *The Lady Walrond Nursing Home*, Western Castle Mount Road, Madras, and *Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home*, Ootacamund for Medical Surgical and Maternity cases. The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

Bombay Presidency—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr L. R. W. Forrest at St George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J J and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works. This Association was incorporated under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1933. Memorandum, Rules and By laws of the Association were however revised brought into line with the actual working of the Association. Towards

the end of 1927, the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so and accordingly appointed a sub-committee to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and By laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the present rules piecemeal and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association—In 1906 this Association was inaugurated, replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so urgently called for. The name of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs. Cottrill, while Mrs. Shepherd, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the pioneer of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to provide an enlarged Nursing organisation, but mainly owing to financial reasons, she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognising the need for expansion, consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for co-operation towards this project and after much consideration and discussion with the Government of India, Lieut. Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established. An appeal by Lady Minto addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctuations increased a little with time. The assistance of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma. At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscriptions being really an insurance against illness.

Her Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Marchioness of Linlithgow is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary: Lt. Col. H. A. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C., M.B., I.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Chief Lady Superintendent: Miss G. Beckett. Address—Central Committee, L.M.I.N.A., Viceregal Lodge, Simla and Red Cross Building, New Delhi.

Secretary, Home Committee: Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C., 10, Witherly Mansions, Earls Court Sq.

Nurses Organizations—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses Association of India and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses Association was started in 1908 and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession, (b) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses, (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession, (d) to elevate nursing education by obtaining a better class of candidates, (e) to raise the standard of training, (f) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses both Indian and European, and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League and the Midwives Union. The official organ of the Association is called The Nursing Journal of India. The Association has 800 members and 304 student nurses.

Patrons: H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady Brabourne, Bombay and H. E. Lady Marjorie Baskin, Madras.

President: Miss M. E. Abram, S.R.N., Matron Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Vice Presidents: Miss D. Chudwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Feroze, Madras; Miss A. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

Secretary: Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1, Mudavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gadsden, General Hospital, Madras.

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood, veiled by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete self-government but only men were

being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain undressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the **Municipal franchise** had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each elec-

tion, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination, but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The interment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation.

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu Muslim Reform) scheme (1) that the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible, and in the Memorandum (3) that the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people." We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above mentioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self Government should be immediately granted we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens, and we

urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Mrs. Harabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed it a **Fictitious Rules** in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Re-viewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which women were enfranchised in the manner set out above had become qualified as electors. Except in Burma where it was comparatively high the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one. In Madras it was one in Bombay 8 in Bengal 3, in the United Provinces 4 in Bihar and Orissa 5 and in Assam 2—in Burma it was 4.6 per cent.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act women became enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers first by nomination and then by election. And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so

much proved their worth that the Simon Commission remark in their report "The women's movement in India holds the key of progress, and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens."

Basing their conclusion on these observations, the Simon Commission wished to bring about a substantial increase in the existing ratio of women to men voters. In exercising the option allowed to them of enfranchising women "on the same terms as men", the provincial legislatures did indeed make a significant gesture, but so long as the qualification to vote was almost entirely based on property, it remained a gesture, because Indian women do not own property in their own right.

The Simon Commission affirmed that a further step in developing women's suffrage in India should be taken immediately and added "It may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, namely, (i) being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (ii) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified. In addition the educational qualifications should apply to women over 21 as well as to men. The Simon Commission maintained that women's suffrage should be a cardinal point of the 'franchise system' and suggested qualifications for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications.

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights *vis a vis* man embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. They have marched from reform to reform, and their outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhi movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them in the lime light.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of seats, women have been allotted 6 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal

Council of state and 9 out of a total of 250 so reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assembly, women have reserved to them 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind.

But by far the greatest improvement in women's political rights occurred in the liberalisation of the franchise qualifications affecting them. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in respect of some provinces. By means of such enfranchisement, it is estimated, more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

Indian Women have hailed this as a welcome improvement in their political status and the elections that were held early in 1937 to the various Provincial Legislatures showed that they were alive to their responsibility under the new Franchise. Women were very much in evidence at the polls, even in purdah ridden provinces. The work of their representatives in the legislatures will, it is hoped, make them more and more eager properly and zealously to discharge their responsibilities.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and among the ladies who have identified themselves specially with the movement are Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadasivalar, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Jalji Jehangir Petit, Mrs Tata, Mrs Wadia, Mrs Jinarajadasa, Mrs M. E. Cousins, Mrs Srirangamma, Mrs Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorabji, Mrs Khedkar, Dr Mistry, D. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs Saraladevi Choudhury, Mrs Kumudini Basu, Mrs K. N. Roy, Lady Shafi, Mrs Hassan Imam, Miss S. B. Das, Mrs P. K. Sen, Mrs Rustomji Faridoon B., Mrs B. Rama Rao, Mrs Deep Narajji Singh, Mrs Raschid, Mrs van Gildemeester etc.

The School of Oriental Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1916. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, Law, Customs and Art of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the coordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School occupies temporary premises at Vandon House, Vandon Street Westminster, S.W.1. Plans are under consideration for the new building of the School on the Bloomsbury Site of the University of London.

The School provides teaching in many subjects. The work is carried out in six

departments as follows: (i) India, Burma and Ceylon; (ii) The Far East; (iii) The Near and Middle East; (iv) Africa; (v) Phonetics and Linguistics; (vi) History and Law. In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken, as it is the aim of the Schools to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School. There is a whole-time Professor in Phonetic. It is intended to record fully in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the School.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff.

Patron, H. M. the King; Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I.; Director, Professor Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E.; Hon. Lit. Ph.D. Secretary, G. W. Rossetti, M.A.

Teaching Staff

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Status</i>
	Ethel O Ashton	Swahili	Lecturer
2	T. Grahame Bailey, M.A., B.D., D.Litt.	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	Reader
3	Rev. G. P. Bargerv	Hausa	Lecturer
3	L. D. Barnett, M.A., Litt.D.	Indian History and Sanskrit	"
	R. T. Butler, B.A.	Phonetics	"
	Y. Chiang	Chinese	Assistant Lecturer
	K. de B. Codrington, M.A.	Indian Arts and Crafts	Hon. Lecturer
3	G. H. Darab Khan, M.A.	Persian	Lecturer
6	H. H. Dodwell, M.A.	History	Professor
	J. Heyworth Dunne, B.A.	Arabic	Lecturer
2	F. Dora Edwards, M.A., D.Litt.	Chinese	Reader
3	J. R. Firth, M.A.	Linguistics	Lecturer
3	S. G. Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., LL.D.	Indian Law	"
1	H. A. R. Gibb, M.A.	Arabic	Professor
	Shaykh M. M. Gomaa, B.A.	Arabic	Lecturer
	Betty Heimann, Ph.D.	Sanskrit & Indian Philosophy	"
10	W. B. H. Henning, D.Phil.	Iranian Studies	"

	Beatrice Honikman, M A	African Phonetics & Linguistics	Assistant Lecturer
	Commander N B Isomonger, R N (retired)	Japanese	Lecturer
9	A Lloyd James, M A	Phonetics	Professor
4	Sir Reginald Johnston, KCMG, CBE, M A, LL D	Chinese	
	S G Kanhere	Marathi and Gujarati	Lecturer
	G E Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	,,
2	V Minorsky	Persian Literature & History	Reader
2	W Sutton Page, OBE, BA HD	Bengali	,,
	C S K Pathy, MA, Des L	Tamil and Telugu	Lecturer
	C H Phillips, BA	Indian History	Asst Lecturer
	M D Ratnasuriya, Ph D	Sinhalese and Epigraphy	Lecturer
3	F J Richards, M A	Indian Archaeology	Hon Lecturer
	Ali Riza Bey	Turkish	Lecturer
7	Sir E Denison Ross, CIE, D Lit, Ph D	Persian and Tibetan	Professor
3	C A Rylands, M A	Sanskrit	Lecturer
	Walter Simon, Ph D	Chinese, Japanese, Manchu and Tibetan	,
3	W Stede, Ph D	Pali and Sanskrit	,
3	J A Stewart, MC, CIE LL D, MA, ICS	Burmese	,,
	S H Taqizadeh	Persian	
	S Topalian	Armenian and Turkish	,,
2	A S Tritton, MA, D Litt	Arabic	Reader
	A N Tucker, MA, Ph D	African Phonetics and Linguistics	Lecturer
8	L L Turner, MC, MA, D Litt	Sanskrit	Professor
3	Ida C Ward, D Litt	African Phonetics and Linguistics	Lecturer
6	I Wartski, BA	Modern Hebrew	,
	Jane R Watt, MA	Marathi	,
	Sir Richard O Winstedt, KBE, CMG, MA, D Litt	Malay	,
3	S Yoshitake	Japanese and Mongolian	,,
	Kadry Zafir, MA	Arabic	,,

- 1 University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher
- 2 University Reader and Appointed Teacher
- 3 Recognised Teacher in the University of London
- 4 University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher
- 5 University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia, with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher
- 6 Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew
- 7 University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher (Director)
- 8 University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher
- 9 University Professor of Phonetics and Appointed Teacher
- 10 Parsee Community's Lectureship in Iranian Studies

The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant

suspicious and prejudiced of the population extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

Madras

The Madras coast line of 1 750 miles is margined by a shallow water area within the 100 fathom line of 40 000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore. This vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based and so from Ganjam to Negipattinam the unsinkable catamaran composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1927-28 the fisher population on the West coast totalled 114,502. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Cybinum* or *Scomberomorous*), Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*), Jew fish (*Sræenidae*) Whiting (*Sillago*), Thread fins (*Polynemus*) Sardines (*Clupea*), and Mackerel (*Scomber*). In economic importance, however shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*) Mackerel (*Scomber*) Catfish (*Iruus*) Ribbon fish (*Trichurus*), Goggles (*Caranx crumenophthalmus*) and Silver bellies (*Levognathus* and *Caza*) take precedence of the former. Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others. So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnigiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras Department of Fisheries — As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improve-

ment of fisheries and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future possibilities. In 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr James Hornell, F.L.S., as Director and, is now controlled by his successor Dr B. Sundara Raju, M.A., Ph.D. The activities of the Department have greatly expanded since its inception.

The activities of the Department are so varied and far reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. The most noteworthy result of technological research conducted by the department is the production of sardine oil with vitamin A potency equal to one fourth that of cod liver oil and the discovery of four other India sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. Oil from the South Indian shark liver is ascertained to contain more than 4.2 times vitamin A potency than cod liver oil. Twenty five volumes have been issued to date. All this work has been carried on under serious handicap for want of adequate staff and equipment.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches whether it be specially training teachers for schools in fishing villages or training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and

in the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums. The last named has filled a long felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Research Assistant, Fisheries Station, Ennur Madras, at moderate prices.

Fish Curing—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts its present success is due primarily to Dr Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bonded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present there are 162 fish curing yards scattered along the coast excluding 4 yards in the Ganjam District transferred to the newly formed Orissa Government on 1st April 1936. During the year 1935-36 1,68,654 mounds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 27,905 mounds of salt were issued for the purpose. The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs. 1,06,882.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries—While there is no prospect of pearl-fishing for some years to come, owing to the absence of spit fall in the bank, a distinctive revival in the chank trade was evidenced in the keen competition for the purchase of the last two seasons' chanks. A total of 23,473 chanks were fished during the year 1935-36, and gross revenue of Rs. 98,753 was realised. The curing of Pearl oysters in captivity with the implied possibility of the production of cultured pearls near Krushadai Island Pamban started in 1933 has been successful and there are now four years' old oysters living in the farm. Another experiment in marking of chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth, mortality and migration of the chank in its natural haunt is continuing and so far 2,089 chanks have been marked and liberated.

The Inland Fisheries—The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water, only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its

virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Laboe, Catla and the well known favourite of sportsman in India the Mahseer. Cat fishes and Hilsa. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago, these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department, the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry, 7 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and *Etioplosur tenuis* which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water, both protect their eggs while developing a useful habit. Both the Gourami and *Etioplosur* are largely vegetarian in diet. The Department has been endeavouring to establish a little the quick growing carp of great economic importance into the nursery system since 1922 and direct proof of the success of the efforts of the department has been obtained by the capture of hundreds of young catla at almost all the inlets and sluices in the Tanjore District. A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvae or mosquito quoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price, for introduction into mosquito haunted sheets of water, these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given.

Marine Aquarium—Perhaps a word if necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras and was thrown open to the public on 21st, October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia it has been immensely popular with the public. The present building which is antiquated in design has sunk several feet below the general level of the beach and during rains the floor is flooded with water causing loss of income to the Aquarium and damage to the walls. It is therefore proposed to build a new and up to date building for the Aquarium, with modern fitting and up to date equipment. A total of 114,124 persons visited the Aquarium during 1935-36 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 11,958 against an expenditure of Rs. 6162.

Deep Sea Fishing and Research—The annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1933 states that the total land area of British India amounts to only 2.44 acre per head of the population and allowing for forests and uncultivated and fallow lands only 0.72 acre per head is under food crop quite insufficient for even the present

population, and that the population is increasing at an alarming rate and by 1941, will probably reach 400 millions. The findings of the census of 1931 is that Agriculture has reached its maximum production under present conditions. Fisheries therefore is the only prime source of food supply to supplement Agriculture, and the Department has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catches and methods of sea going fishermen to augment the fish supply of the Presidency.

The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms. If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

- (1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms, and,
- (2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically

The survey of deep sea fisheries by the trawler *Lady Goschen* was abruptly terminated in 1931-32 as a measure of retrenchment. Brief though the survey was it disclosed the existence of important off shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatnam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realized that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department. The *Yorkshire Motor Coble* was decided on as the most suitable modern fishing boat to supplant the local catamaran and canoe on a surf beaten harbourless coast, and one was acquired in 1930-31. In the years of depression however the financial stringency of Government had precluded experiments and demonstration with the *Coble*. This year the Government were able to sanction the appointment of a Master Fisherman and staff for the purpose and the projected trials with the *Coble* and the Drift, Danish Seine, and American Purse or Ring nets are expected to commence shortly.

Rural Pisciculture—As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that all practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking

of village ponds which number over 100,000 in the Presidency. The work though begun in July 1930 lasted only for 13 months and had to be abruptly stopped as a measure of retrenchment. It was however possible to complete during this short period a survey of ponds in 98 villages, 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined. Though it has not been possible to give satisfactory help to the numerous enquirers for want of staff and funds advice on matters regarding rearing of fish in ponds and wells are being given as far as possible.

Welfare Work—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1935-36 on the west coast was 49.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 2 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calicut to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery station at Tanur. They are given practical instructions in fishing a boat having been purchased for the purpose. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed over to the Departments. In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen.

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and

fish are indeed the principal mainstays of the population and not less than 80 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1.6 per cent of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2.6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 324,000 maintained by the sale of fish,

and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not considered an honourable profession. As a fresh water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Clupea alba*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Calia calia*), mrigela (*Channa argus*), prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bektli (*Lateolabrax*) and the mullets are the most esteemed, apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the mango-fishes (*Polynemus*), pomfrets. The sea fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam trawling are now much more, steam trawling companies being floated in the imme-

diate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. There is no immediate prospect of reconstitution of the Department. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without extreme difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish by-products. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda.

Fresh water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing, their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of by-products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid

coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the mediæval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs for a rupee.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progress is in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr. Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr. Sorley's more important recommendations are —

1. The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.

2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.

3. The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government, and

4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started—A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda. The experiment was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy

(then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations were made on it to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen, who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields.

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes" and the "Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen at Danda. The year 1936 saw the addition of the "Lady Brabourne" to their number. She, too, was built by a local firm and is a great improvement, both in point of size and engine equipment, on her predecessors.

The launches have been operating between Bombay and the Kınara coast. They transported during the short fishing season in 1935-36 a total of 2,25,000 lb of fish, which would normally have never come to Bombay. The success that attended the working of the launches encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately owned launches at present is three.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object that they may eventually be able to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau will be to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not now available to them.

The more important sea fish are pomfrets, sole and sea perches among which are included the valuable Jew fishes (*Scæna* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounde", largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Basseln and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and Jew fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth

upon lines stretched between upright posts South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For apart from the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

The provision of cold storage facilities in Bombay marks a new departure in the marketing of perishable products and commodities and is a sign that the Indian capitalist is developing a greater interest in fish than heretofore. These facilities have been mainly designed with a view to making a large supply of fish available in the Bombay market.

Inland Fisheries—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of inland fisheries in the Presidency. A statute in the first instance will be made at Bandra, a suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Pandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment.

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for inland fisheries work.

In **Sind** considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish such as soormai, shark, rays and few fishes. In order to prevent destructive exploitation of oyster beds the plucking of oysters is confined to licensed fishermen and is limited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many

years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,000.

The existence of small pearl fisheries almost within Bombay city itself, will come as a surprise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City seaface on its south western and north eastern sides. Apart from these two sites, pearl oyster fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. The south western site in Bombay City where pearl fisheries have been recently discovered is situated in blocks Nos 3 to 7 of the Back Bay reclamation scheme. Pearl beds are also found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls are produced by the window pane oyster, but the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers are of indifferent quality.

The revenue derived from the various pearl fisheries is meagre. They are not leased out regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds.

Bombay Presidency's resources in respect of edible oysters are very limited. There are few places suited to the cultivation of oyster particularly certain areas in Sind and some sites in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. The best oysters by far are derived from the Sind oyster beds. Oysters found elsewhere in the Presidency are generally small and undersized.

In the Gulf of Cutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar the other partly by this Prince and partly by the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which in 1905 obtained the services on deputation of Mr. J. Hornell formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, for the purpose of examining the marine potentialities of the Baroda territory in Kathiawar.

Burma

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from foreign countries (chiefly from Straits Settlements) was 15.16 lakhs in 1935-36. The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma belongs by custom to the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish.

Revenue—The economic value of any industry or tract of country can to some extent, be judged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries yielded a substantial revenue (about 37.22

lakhs per annum during the last decennium) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. The demand declined to seventy per cent of this amount in the year 1935-36 owing to trade and economic depression. Some open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as *kasabali* fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidders at public auction for periods varying from one to five years. The total number of leaseable fisheries in the province is 3,434 of which 1,612 lie in the Irrawaddy Division, and 538 in Moulmein—one of the five districts in that division.

The Delta consists of a series of saucer shaped islands, many of which have embankments

round the greater part of them along the north east and west, in the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young fry come down country from Upper Burma

Licenses for fishing in all open fisheries are issued annually to persons who pay the prescribed fees for the specified classes of fishing implements. The greatest revenue from licenses comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearl industry carried on, but leases for

collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea-coast are (1) Kakkuyan, (2) Kathabaung (3) Kathahmyin and (4) Kabalu. These are generally made into salt fish. The creek and fresh water fish from fisheries are generally *ngakhu*, *ngayan* and *ngagyn*. Most of them are sold fresh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish caught in the rivers are generally *ngathalauk*, *Ngagyn* and *Ngamyinyin*. *Kakalaung* and *Ngaponna* which are found in small quantities elsewhere in India are sold in abundance in the Rangoon market

The Punjab.

During the year 1935-36 there was no marked change in the operations of the Fisheries Branch of the Agricultural Department. The activities of the Fishing Section were limited mainly to the issue of licenses and the discouragement of poaching. The number of fishing licenses issued was 7,319 as against 7,544 during the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to poor fishing owing to shortage of water in certain rivers and streams.

The catches of fishermen were poor or below average in several districts except in Ambala, Bialkot, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, Attock and Kangra districts. The chief reason for poor catches was shortage of water in the streams and rivers on account of insufficient rainfall. The biggest fish caught in the Beas river in Kangra District during the year was a Mahasir of 53 lbs in weight.

Two hundred and forty three Angling licenses or trout fishing in Kulu were issued as against

212 last year. This shows that the trout fishing in the Beas and its tributaries in Kulu is on the increase. In March and April, 1936, fishing was excellent but subsequently it became rather difficult because water became dirty on account of snow water coming down earlier and the monsoon also started earlier this year. On the whole the Anglers got good sport in Beas river, but fishing above Manali was poor. The mortality among ova of both Brown Trout and Rainbow Trout was less during the year under report than in the previous year. The losses in Rainbow fish still continue to be higher than in the case of Brown Trout. Sixteen Rainbow Trout died of Fin rot disease. The carp at Chhanawan did not spawn during the spawning season of 1935. The factors, which induce this fish to spawn, has yet to be determined. Larvicidal fish are flourishing. They spawned in the Chhanawan tank and in the Botanical Experimental tank at Lyallpur. Two thousand, three hundred and eighty five were supplied to ten centres during the year.

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan and America the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work and a scheme for further development is being worked out. Special attention has been given to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters, to the establishment of co-operative societies

among the fishing community and to the introduction of improved methods of sardine oil and guano production. Useful work has been done by one of the officers in elucidating the life-histories of the more valuable food fishes and prawns. Improved methods of curing fish are being introduced. A cold storage plant will shortly be erected in Trivandrum for freezing and preserving fish. Special Schools have been opened for the education of fisher lads.

The Forests

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1855 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousie laid down a definite and far sighted forest policy. Further progress was delayed for a time by the Mutiny, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administration were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind—a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commencement and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over-estimate.

Types of Forest—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassified State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated, in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated, while in the unclassified forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March 1930 was 249,710 square miles or 22.6 of the

total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 107,753; Protected 6,263; Unclassed State 135,694.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the eastern limits of the Shan States, there is, as may be imagined, an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on variations of climate and soil and on other local factors. Broadly speaking, the following main types of forest may be distinguished—

(1) **Arid country forests**, extending over Sind, a considerable portion of Rajputana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjab, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or kikar (*Acacia arabica*), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river inundations.

(2) **Deciduous forests**, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forests, which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burma, are among the most important, comprising as they do the greater part of the teak and sal forests.

(3) **Evergreen forests**—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern sub-Himalayan tract, and the moisture parts of Burma are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetation.

(4) **Hill forests**—In these the vegetation varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Eastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the hill forests are characterized by various oaks, magnolias and laurels, while in Assam and Burma the Khasia pine (*Pinus khasya*) grows gregariously at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. In the North-Western Himalaya the chief timber tree is the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), which occurs most commonly at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and in association with oaks or blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*), towards its upper limit the deodar merges into very large areas of spruce and silver fir, while below it are found extensive forests of the long-needled pine (*Pinus longifolia*) which is tapped for resin.

(5) **Littoral forests**—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the mangrove family (*Rhizophoraceae*). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (*Heritiera jones*).

Forest Policy—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely—

(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sal forests of Northern Central and North Eastern India and the deodar and pine forests of the North Western Himalaya.

(c) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption. These forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(d) Pasture lands—These are not 'forests' in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Inspector General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer to its own province. The Constitution of 1935 included Forests in the Schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India.

Territorial charges—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests. Provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service. These Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers. Heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Foresters.

Non territorial changes—Apart from territorial changes there are various important posts of a non territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the preparation of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties.

The Forest Service—The Forest Service comprises three branches—

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 379 officers consisting of the Inspector General of Forests (Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputies and Assistant Conservators). Of these 281 have been recruited direct to the service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1928—

- (a) by nomination in England in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council
- (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council,
- (c) by direct appointment of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination,
- (d) by the promotion on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Service,
- (e) by the transfer of promotion of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than Provincial Forest Service.

Further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service whether by promotion or direct appointment, has been suspended until a decision is reached on the recommendation of the Services Sub Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in regard to the provincialisation of the Indian Forest Service.

In Bombay and Burma where Forests in 1919 became transferred subject new services called the Bombay and Burma Forest Services Class I were created to take the place of the Indian Forest Service.

(2) **The Indian Forest Engineering Service**—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The future strength is not expected to remain at more than three (one each in Bombay, Madras and Punjab).

(3) **The Provincial Service**—Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Indian Forest Service in 1920. The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra

Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments.

Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926 the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928. The I F S College was also closed down at the end of Oct. 1932 as a result of the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service and as a measure of economy.

(4) The Subordinate Service consists of forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900) Foresters (about 2 000) and forest Guards (about 11 500). The Rangers have hitherto since 1919 been trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras) the Burma Forest School at Pynmana (for Burma) and the Madras Forest College at Combarator (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

The whole problem of the organisation and training of Forest Officers was thrown into the melting pot by the 1935 Constitution reforms and has not yet been settled. Recruitment for the Indian Forest Service having ceased because Forests have become Provincial, the Provincial Governments have to take measures for filling appointments as members of the old I F S, though retirement and otherwise cease to hold them. As Forests cannot properly be divided into Provincial watertight departments a system of all India organisation of training and service may be resuscitated, but that could only be done through provincial co-operation and the new Provincial Governments have not yet had time to consider the matter.

Dehra Dun Forest College.—The Forest College at Dehra Dun completed the sixtieth year of its existence in March 1937. As a result of the economic depression and consequent retrenchment it was closed for two years in 1933 owing to the reduced demand for Forest Rangers from the Provinces.

The College owes its origin to a memorandum submitted in September 1857 by Sir Dietrich Lindis, the first Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest School in India, with the object of preparing students for the executive charge of a range and of enabling Forest Rangers to qualify for promotion to the superior staff. Forestry he said must cease to be a subject of foreign introduction; it must become naturalised before it could be regarded as established on a safe and permanent basis.

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have to day been fully realised. All over India the executive charge of ranges and even divisions is now being held by students of Dehra Dun or the daughter college at Combarator and students of the College have become heads of the Service in other parts of the British Empire.

During these 60 years the area under the control of the Forest Department has increased from about 18 000 square miles in 1877 to about 250 000 square miles, which is nearly 23 per cent of the whole area of British India. Over 100,000 square miles are reserved forest, permanently given to the production of timber. The whole area of 250 000 square miles has been surveyed and demarcated and nearly 73,000 square miles are under properly sanctioned working plans.

During the first quinquennium 1869-70 to 1873-74 the revenue amounted to Rs. 56½ lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 39½ lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 17 lakhs. In the year 1932-33, in spite of the world wide depression, the revenue was a little over Rs. 3½ crores and the expenditure nearly Rs. 2,90,00,000, and the surplus Rs. 8½ lakhs.

In 1887 the crudest form of selection was the only form of forest management possible. To day there are available detailed tables of yield and volume and much knowledge of the silvicultural requirements of individual species has been accumulated. Forests have been provided with a network of roads and firelines.

Speaking of the progress made during these years Mr. C. G. Freyer the Inspector General of Forests, at the opening of the College in 1935, said that forestry as developed in India was the equal of that in any other country in the world. Silvicultural systems quite different from anything existing on the Continent of Europe had been developed to meet India's particular needs, and while most countries deal with a very limited number of species forestry in India was concerned with every type of vegetation, from tropical rain forest to temperate coniferous forest.

Research.—For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Lardley Wilmet, then Inspector General of Forests of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely, Silviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. The Timber Testing expert is engaged temporarily on short term contract. Indian Assistants have been appointed to receive the necessary technical training and experience with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified. The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp, Wood Preservation and Seasoning Sections are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subject in Europe and America.

As a result of Mr R S Pearson's long and able administration of the Forest Economic Branch, the Government of India now have at Dehra Dun a series of forest workshops and experimental laboratories without parallel anywhere else in the world and official reports show that the value of the experimental work done in them is daily exemplified by the unending stream of inquiries received from persons doing business in timber and other forest products, not only in India but elsewhere in the world. The officers in charge of this branch received their training mostly in Europe and America and their efficiency is of a very high order.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this, steady progress has been made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests.

Forest Products—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 350 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, with the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods. American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Owing, however, to the wide spread depression in the timber trade the employment of mechanical methods for the extraction of timber had to be suspended. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on

the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

Forest Industries—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized.

If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of woodcutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat builders, tanners, rope makers, lac manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue, before the recent world wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs. 6 crores a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 40 per cent of gross revenue. Most of the provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus.

Agencies—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the intense conservatism in English timber trade and the difficulty of obtaining a footing for little known timbers have combined to make satisfactory sales very difficult."

Bibliography—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U P.

EXPORTS
(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
TIMBER								
Teak	454	1,137	1,149	916	458	334	81 31 (R per ton)	90 41
(£ per ton)	(10)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(229)	(210)
Deal and Pine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(£ per ton)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Timbers	30	43	58	37	21	26	20 91	18 64
Railway Sleepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	484	1,180	1,207	953	479	360	82 22	1 09 05
British Empire	66%	67%	69%	68%	69%	75%	75%	74%
By land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURES								
Tea Chest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufac tures (g)	25	15	8	11	12	13	13	1 22
	25	15	8	11	12	13	1 ^a	1 22

IMPORTS
(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
TIMBER								
Teak	302	135	124	113	109	54	11 03 (R per ton)	7 93
(£ per ton)	(6)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(96)	(93)
Deal and Pine	118(a)	65	80	48	34	32	533	720
(£ per ton)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(64)	(65)
Other timbers (c)	178	222	360	359	210	(159)	21 51	17 15
Railway Sleepers	299	8						
	897	430	564	520	333	45	37 87	32 68
British Empire	30%(c)	17%	12%	7%	11%	12%	6%	5%
By land	408	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

a—1912-14

b—Including deal and pine, the figures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this year,

c—Excluding sleepers

d—Not available after 1924-25 (£350 000)

IMPORTS

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
MANUFACTURES								
Tea Chests	270(e)	497	596	455	356	356	400	52 08
Wood Pulp	113(a)	311	337	315	270	166	203	26 18
Matches	507	129	82	31	8	4	7	62
Other Manufactures (g)	41	91	137	77	32	94	94	20 37
	931	1,028	1,141	878	666	620	704	99 25

a—1912 14

e—1909 14

g—Excluding furniture cabinetware, re exports

EXPORTS

Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Lac	1,843	6,483	5,226	2 361	1 380	912	1,848	3 29,9
(£ per ton)	(100)	(174)	(156)	(86)	(59)	(45)	(51)	(06)
Rubber	157	1,499	1 342	973	334	66	254	65 89
Myrobalans	364	659(a)	611(a)	593(a)	499(a)	434(a)	444(a)	51 51(a)
Sandalwood	82	523(b)	298(b)	185(b)	233(b)	105(b)	165(b)	17 80(b)
Cardamoms	26	154	197	169	93	109	159	15 31
Cutch	76	70	66	68	31	23	28	4 77*
Rosin	—	32	44	12	14	20	8	1 80

a—Includes extract

b—Includes oil

* Includes Lumber

IMPORTS

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Rosin	41	28	37	25	21	12	25	4 49
Turpentine and Substitute	29	19	22	12	9	8	9	1 48

AREA OF FOREST LANDS OUTPUT OF PRODUCT, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1933 34

Province	Area of Province	Forest Area			Total	Per cent of total forest area to whole Province	Outturn of Produce			Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
		Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed State Forests, &c.			Timber and fuel	Minor Produce	Per cent of total forest area to whole Province			
Madras	14,251.8	15,652	621	16,273	11.4	21,913,000	15,60,188	39,43,088	Rs	39,20,340	23,728	
Bombay	12,321.7	13,317	868	14,185	11	55,526,000	18,95,386	54,30,000	32,86,367	21,43,723		
Bengal	75,937	6,489	735	3,445	14	21,399,000	4,81,880	15,45,880	60,378	14,03,183		
United Provinces	106,014	5,185	4	52	4	31,807,000	15,00,224	45,16,911	26,54,690	18,62,831		
Punjab	95,315	1,031	3,207	455	5.4	32,491,000	18,28,783	19,48,176	21,37,940	-1,89,764		
Burma (including Federated Shan States)	249,515 (34 722)	148,196	182,918	7	75.1	92,000,000	7,95,545	88,39,554	65,27,464	23,12,000		
Bihar and Orissa	83,021	1,849	1,156	3,012	3.6	4,499,000	2,50,495	6,84,823	6,68,071	16,752		
Central Provinces & Berar	99,917	19,380	19,430	19	19.4	31,883,000	5,443,757	44,09,011	33,43,919	10,62,091		
Assam	55,415	6,630	14,818	21,448	3.7	12,514,000	2,441,154	14,57,198	11,97,019	2,60,179		
North West Frontier Province	13,183	245	105	350	2.6	3,549,000	71,687	4,35,260	3,98,670	36,590		
Baluchistan (portions under British Administration)	54,228	316	472	788	1.5	469,414	59,194	22,340	34,948	-12,608		
Almer Merwara	2,767	142	182	324	53.7	353,907	33,441	88,258	6,432	25,826		
Coorg	1,598	519	337	856	53.7	318,785	22,104	4,32,344	2,06,074	2,26,270		
Andamans and Nicobar	3,143	106,079	7,003	1,18,582	69.6	3,345,993	8,603	14,01,064	10,96,756	3,04,308		
Total (1933-34)	1,099,503	106,079	7,003	2,2,064	25.7	317,27,981	11,20,744	3,51,20,713	32,76,238,555	74,90,358	(c)	
Totals	1,01,002	1,05,690	6,632	1,73,189	22.3	11,37,397	3,96,07,777	5,00,74,924	95,32,853	95,32,853		
1930-31	1,02,902	1,07,753	6,283	1,35,694	22.6	12,820,255	86,854,476	1,26,35,859	5,52,05,808	1,20,07,076		
1929-30	1,03,901	1,07,353	6,298	1,37,503	22.6	63,003,521	50,88,945	1,32,36,353	35,51,329	34,90,846		
1928-29	1,03,579	1,06,819	6,306	1,36,665	22.7	39,489,585	15,178,316	78,03,148	3,50,61,269	2,27,47,574		
1927-28	1,03,579	1,05,888	7,058	1,36,864	22.6	37,767,143	15,363,613	3,00,136	3,56,84,354	2,65,48,453		
1926-27	1,00,146	1,02,118	8,056	1,16,303	22.7	30,335,906	14,45,87,903	61,904,731	3,56,06,316	2,73,10,639		
1925-26	10,99,885	1,01,253	8,406	1,17,229	20.7	41,066,173	14,431,941	5,98,70,825	3,89,63,202	2,69,86,633		
1924-25	10,99,972	1,03,764	8,278	1,17,851	20.8	25,289,300	13,713,591	5,67,44,683	3,54,31,978	2,26,12,964		

* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Pargana of Manipur (Central India)

+ Excludes state forests or public forest lands as they are often called, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entirely devoid of trees. So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area

a) Includes 60,610 square miles for Federated Shm State-

(b) Includes 13 000 on account of recruits under the head Forest Research Institute and College

(e) Includes Rs 13.05 on account of Receipts under the new Forest Research Institute and College Includes expenditure under heads Imperial (Rs 46 667) Forest Research Institute and College

2) After taking into account deficits under Imperial (Rs 46 667) Forest Research Institute and College (Rs 5,93 890) Includes (Appendix E under heads Imperial (Rs 46 667) Forest Research Institute and College (Rs 6,00,310)

e) After taking into account deficits under Imperial (1846-66) Forest Research Institute and College (1853-88)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

Beam Stations—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927 at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, when His Excellency transmitted a message to the King and His Majesty's reply was received a few minutes later.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co. which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the New Imperial and International Communications Ltd.

For reasons of economy, most of the inland wireless stations in India were practically closed down and placed in charge of Care and Maintenance parties which carry out tests twice a month, the exceptions being Peshawar Radio, which always maintained official communication with Kabul in Afghanistan and Kashgar in China, and Jutogh Radio, which receives British Official Wireless sent out from Oxford and Rugby and passes the messages to Reuter's Agency for distribution to subscribing newspapers. The stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such. The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes have been erected at many places for the purpose of providing constant communication with aircraft in flight, the most up to date system having been installed.

The Indian coast stations have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The application of the Baudot system to the high speed continuous wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods.

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum. Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval Station at Matara (Ceylon) *via* Bombay Radio. Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Peninsula *via* Rangoon and Penang and between Burma and Sumatra, whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon. In March 1931, telephonic communication between Bombay and London was established for the first time. The conversations were initiated from the *s.s. Belgenland* a tourist ship lying in Bombay Harbour and were made possible through the courtesy of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited in conjunction with the International Marine Radio Company.

Safety at Sea—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain exact knowledge of their whereabouts at a distance of 150 miles from the coast. The beacon is an experiment and is likely to be the first of many others along the coast of India. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea. An elaborate system of radio services in connection with civil aviation has been developed especially for the assistance of day and night aeroplanes along the airmail routes between Karachi and Lahore, Karachi and Rangoon and Karachi and Madras.

Broadcasting—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were tuned in over practically the whole of India. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sport.

ing manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes. Credit is also due to the Indian States and Eastern Agency for the loan of transmitting apparatus, without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 350.9 metres, and Calcutta on 370.4 and 49.10 metres. Reception in either of these cities and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold. Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation. One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries, which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed.

Indian State Broadcasting Service — The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the subject (now the Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart).

Government availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated substantial funds for the purpose. A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus.

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a high power medium wave broadcasting station at Delhi. This station was actually opened on 1st January 1936. Its wave length is 340.136 metres (VUD, 882 kc/s). The length is somewhat

inconveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of medium wave for transmissions in India. It was therefore appropriated for the first high power station to be built. Provision was made for its alteration if a change were later found to be desirable.

The Government of India decided to appoint a Controller of Broadcasting in India and in their search for the best person for this appointment secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government in announcing their determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern high power transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras. The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr. Fielden led to a revision of these plans. Mr. Fielden quickly became conscious of the need for highly expert technical advice and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of their Chief Technical Adviser, Mr. H. L. Kirk.

A valuable report was presented by this official, a plan for wide extension of broadcasting activities was elaborated. Government engaged Mr. C. W. Gwyder, one of the foremost wireless and particularly short wave, engineering experts in the world to be their principal engineer for construction and research work. Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in December 1936. It includes new 10 k.w. short wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and twin 10 k.w. short wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi. It also includes a 10 k.w. short wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 200 watt medium wave transmitter for Madras City. All this apparatus will be of the most modern type. This will make for economy in working and should give purity of rendering unexcelled in any other country. The short wave plant is considered of great importance as it will provide a measure of service for the whole of India. The medium wave transmitters are intended to give a first grade service on expensive receivers in the large towns but owing to atmospheric conditions in India during the greater part of the year cannot be expected to provide a first grade service at distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended. The first station furnished with the new equipment is expected to be in operation by October 1937.

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable

innovation in procedure is regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for wireless and to portend that he will show considerable interest in its development

Licenses—Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. Licenses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants several hundred have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licenses has increased considerably during the past year. This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting.

Radio Telephone Service—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933 when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom and India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, and within a month it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South

Africa and many other parts of the world. Similarly, there is a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and when the improvement of the landlines has been completed, nearly every important city will be in direct telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped with the greatest ease, but later a 'secrecy gear' was installed.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

As an experimental measure the basic charge for an effective conversation of three minutes or less for a call from India to any place in England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man and Northern Ireland has been reduced from Rs 80 to Rs 60. For principal places in the Irish Free State the basic charge is reduced from Rs 84 to Rs 62. For each additional minute a conversation after the first three minutes a charge of Rs 20 or Rs 20 11 as the case may be is added to the basic charge. Liberal allowance is made at the discretion of the observing operator for periods during which speech is unsatisfactory owing to any defect in service, so that the time charged for is the period of effective speech only. (Allowance is made in charging for calls when atmospheric conditions prevent continuous effective conversation.)

PROVING OF WILLS

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 16½ years purchase on the nett Municipal assessment. For estate under Rs 1,000 no probate duty is payable, up to Rs 9,000 in excess of first Rs 1,000 the duty is at 2%, between Rs 10,000 and Rs 50,000 the duty payable is at 3% and between Rs 50,000 and 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 4% and over Rs 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 5%. In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

- 1 Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances

- 2 The amount of funeral expenses

- 3 Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single news paper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785, but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkara*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in its many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette* started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Sir Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette*, founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first news paper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation but the rise in

influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite* and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910 was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication, (ii) control over publishers of newspapers, (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter, (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found

Repeal of Press Legislation—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending —

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.
(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below. (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities, (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act, (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I.P.C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts, (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court, (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months, (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Press Association of India—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay According to the articles of constitution "Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities

to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time" Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs 10 annually The affairs of the Association are managed by a Council

**Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers
Periodicals and Books Published**

Province	Printing Presses	Newspapers	Periodicals	Books		
				In English or other European Languages	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language	
Madras	(a) 2 212	(a) 356	1,035	662	2,731	
Bombay (d)	1,135	448	537	281	2,203	
Bengal	1,469	351	461	1 050	2,983	
United Provinces	959	303	443	360	3,178	
Punjab	649	355	398	262	1,553	
Burma	367	45	172	11	145	
Bihar and Orissa	221	42	102	97	632	
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 218	(c) 94	64	12	137	
Assam	79	25	30	1	72	
North-West Frontier Province (d)	30	21	2	13	6	
Ajmer-Merwara (d)	35	11	11	16	80	
Coorg (d) ..	6	2	1		1	
Delhi	177	70	107	25	244	
Total, 1934-35	7,557	2,123	3 363	2,790	13 945	
Totals	1933-34	6,937	1,748	3,208	2 628	14,140
	1932-33	6,756	1,659	2 847	2 709	13,560
	1931-32	6,646	1,743	2 893	2,441	13,132
	1930-31	6,520	1,708	2,760	2 353	14,074
	1929-30	6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13 935
	1928-29	6,102	1 695	2,960	2,576	14,427
	1927-28	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14 815
	1926-27	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246
	1925-26	5,362	1,378	3,089	2,117	14 276

(a) Relates to the Calendar year 1935

(b) Includes 5 Presses which are reported either closed or not working

(c) This includes 64 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or comments on public news

(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1934

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr Dickson, the well known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934 which comes into force at such date as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of—

- (a) the presidents, vice presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards,
- (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board,
- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board,
- (d) not more than two non officials nominated by the Governor General in Council.

Representatives of any new Local Boards which may be constituted may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Governor General in Council shall nominate an officer of Government to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3½ crores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 each fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs 11½ crores of which Rs 562,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs 5,50,00,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1936 showed the deposits at Rs 78,79,50,117, and Cash Rs 8,66,41,082 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 10.86.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India—The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are:—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government As for the remaining five years the remuneration

to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments —

- (a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs 9 lacs per annum,
- (b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 6 lacs per annum, and
- (c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 4 lacs per annum

The Directorate

Managing Director
Dy Managing Director

Sir William Lamond, Kt
L P Stocker, Esq

Presidents, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—

H H Burn, Esq
J Reid Kay, Esq
B A C Neville, Esq

President
Vice President
Secretary

BOMBAY—

Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt, C I F
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt
A McCulloch,

President
Vice President
Secretary

MADRAS—

Sir William Wright, Kt, O B E V D
S V Ramaswamy Mudalliar, Esq
G R Attwood, Esq

President
Vice President
Secretary

Nominated by Government

The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, C I E, Lahore
Elected under Section 28, (i), (ii), of the Act by the Local Boards
Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lal Tipuriar, Calcutta
L A Halsall, Esq, Bombay
C G Alexander, Esq, Madras

Manager in London

R R Birrell, Esq

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta	Allahabad	Chapra	Farrukhabad
Clive Street, Calcutta	Alleppey	Chittagong	Ferozepore
Park Street, Calcutta	Ambala	Cocanada	Fyzabad
Byculla, Bombay	Ambala Cant	Cochin	Gaya
Dadar, Bombay	Amraoti	Colimbatore	Godhra
Mandvi, Bombay	Amritsar	Colombo	Gojra
Sandhurst Road, Bombay	Asansol	Cuddalore	Gorakhpur
Mount Road, Madras	Bangalore	Cuddapah	Gujranwala
	Bareilly	Cuttack	Guntur
Abbottabad	Bassett		Gwalior
Abohar	Bellary	Dacca	Hapur (Sub Agency)
Adoni	Benares	Darbhanga	Hathras
Agra	Berhampore (Ganjam)	Darjeeling	Howrah
Ahmedabad	Bexwada	Dehra Dun	Huill
Ahmedabad City	Bhagalpur	Delhi	Hyderabad (Deccan)
Ahmednagar	Bhopal	Dhanbad	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ajmer	Broach	Dhulia	
Akola	Bulandshahr	Dibrugarh	Indore
Akyab	Calicut		Jaipur
Aligarh	Cawnpore	Ellore	Jaigaon
	Chandpur	Erode	Jaipalguri
		Etawah	Jamshedpur

Jhansi	Moradabad	Okara (Sub Agency)	Sholapur
Jodhpur	Moulmein	Ootacamund	Slalkot
Jubbulpore	Multan	Patna	Simla
Jullundur	Murree	Peshawar	Sitapur
Karachi	Mussoorie	Peshawar City	Srinagar (Kashmir)
Kasur (Sub Agency)	Muttra	Poona	Sukkur
Katni	Muzaffarnagar	Poona City	Surat
Khamgaon	Muzaffarpur	Porbandar	Tellicherry
Khandwa	Myingyan	Purnea	Tinnevely
Kumbakonam	Mymensingh	Quetta	Tirupur
Lahore	Nadiad	Rajpur	Trichinopoly
Larkana	Nagpur	Rajahmundry	Trichur
Lucknow	Naini Tal	Rajkot	Trivandrum
Ludhiana	Nanded	Rampur	Tuticorin
Lyallpur	Nandyal	Rangoon	Ujjain
Madura	Narangunge	Rawalpindi	Vellore
Mandalav	Nasik	Saharanpur	Vizagapatam
Mangalore	Negapatam	Salem	Vizianagram
Masulipatam	Nellore	Sargodha	Wardha
Meerut	New Delhi	Secunderabad	Yeotmal
Montgomery	Nowshera	Shillong	

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are —

- (1) Advancing money upon the security of —
 - (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India
 - (b) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Governor General in Council
 - (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of, a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India
 - (d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or else where
 - (e) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank
 - (f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances
 - (g) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Promises
 - (h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g'
- (2) With the sanction of the Local Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases
- (3) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities

(4) Investing the Banks funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b c and d

(5) Making issuing and circulating of bank post bills and letters of credit to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand

(6) Buying and selling gold and silver

(7) Receiving deposits

(8) Receiving securities for safe custody

(9) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Banks possession in satisfaction of claims

(10) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity suretyship or guarantee

(11) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates

(12) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India

(13) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases

(14) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank

(15) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks, and

(16) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance —

(a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 2 and 13 above,

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank,

(c) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Wards) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited

(3) Discounts cannot be made on advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms connected with each other in general partnership

Government Deposits

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 55 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total
30th June 1881	230	61	53	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886	329	82	39	450	1914	290	197	93	580
1891	332	97	53	482	1915	263	187	102	552
1896	225	88	57	370	1916	336	263	115	714
1901	187	90	63	340	1917	1338	716	209	2263
1906	186	93	46	325	1918	664	549	213	1426
1911	198	129	77	404	1919	346	208	142	786
1912	210	155	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					26th Jan 1921	364	206	138	708

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June 1921	..	2,220
„ 1922		1,672
„ 1923	.	1,256
„ 1924		2,208
„ 1925		2,252
„ 1926		3,254
„ 1927	.	1,004
„ 1928		796
„ 1929	.	2,074
„ 1930	..	1,391
„ 1931		1,596
„ 1932	.	1,008
„ 1933		582
„ 1934	..	791

RESERVE BANK

31st Dec 1935	604
„ 1936	714

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below —
In Lakhs of Rupees

—	1 Capital	2 Reserve	3 Government deposits	4 Other deposits	Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4
1st December					
1901	360	158	340	1468	14.3 per cent
1906	360	213	307	2745	8.3 "
1907	360	279	335	2811	8.8 "
1908	360	294	325	2861	8.4 "
1909	360	309	307	3265	7.4 "
1910	360	318	339	3234	9.7 "
1911	360	331	438	3419	9.6 "
1912	375	340	426	3578	9.0 "
1913	375	361	587	3644	11.8 "
1914	375	370	561	4002	10.5 "
1915	375	386	487	3860	9.5 "
1916	375	399	520	4470	9.0 "
1917	375	350	771	6771	9.3 "
1918	375	363	864	5097	12.9 "
1919	375	340	772	7226	8.8 "
1920	375	355	901	7725	9.6 "
30th June (Imperial Bank)					
1921	547	375	2220	7016	21.8 "
1922	562	371	1672	6336	18.6 "
1923	562	411	1256	7047	18.5 "
1924	562	435	2208	7662	20.2 "
1925	562	457	2252	7588	20.7 "
1926	562	477	3254	7580	27.4 "
1927	562	492	1004	7817	10.6 "
1928	562	507	796	7381	8.6 "
1929	562	517	2074	7233	19.9 "
1930	562	527	1391	7003	14.6 "
1931	562	537	1596	6615	17.1 "
1932	562	542	1908	6146	20.8 "
1933	562	520	582	7423	6.4 "
1934	562	527	791	7483	8.4 "

Recent Progress

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Rupees.
BANK OF BENGAL

—	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Invest- ments	Dividend for year
1st December							
1900	200	103	155	582	243	136	11 per cent
1905	200	140	167	1204	396	181	12 "
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12 "
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12 "
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13 "
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14 "
1910	200	175	198	1609	514	368	14 "
1911	200	180	270	1677	729	321	14 "
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 "
1913	200	191	301	1624	840	319	14 "
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	321	16 "
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16 "
1916	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16 "
1917	200	†221	448	2934	1482	773	17 "
1918	200	†189	554	2392	894	779	17 "
1919	200	†200	405	3254	997	864	17 "
1920	200	†210	434	3398	1221	910	19† "

* Includes Rs 68 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments.

† " 67 " " " " "

‡ " 25 " " " " "

BANK OF BOMBAY

	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1900	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12
1906	100	92	101	832	354	177	12
1907	100	96	112	821	324	164	13
1908	100	101	94	832	377	149	13
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15
1917	100	92	225	2817	1398	744	17½
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18½
1919	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19½
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22

BANK OF MADRAS

1900	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 per cent
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10
1906	60	32	54	355	151	81	10
1907	60	36	35	416	162	84	10
1908	60	40	52	447	153	84	11
1909	60	44	49	500	141	79	12
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12
1911	60	52	59	625	165	104	12
1912	75	70	75	743	198	113	12
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12
1914	75	76	91	761	267	134	12
1915	75	65	83	803	256	184	12
1916	75	55	104	960	286	161	12
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12
1919	75	45	104	1215	438	175	12
1920	75	45	118	1579	595	211	18

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June							
1921	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent
1922	562	411	1672	6336	3397	900	16
1923	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16
1924	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16
1925	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16
1926	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16
1927	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16
1928	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16
1929	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16
1930	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16
1931	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14
1932	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12
1933	562	520	532	7428	2308	3973	12
1934	562	527	791	7488	2165	3932	12
1935	562	542	*	7243	1676	3783	12
1936	562	550		7894	1976	4254	12

* Govt Deposits were taken over by Reserve Bank as from 1st April 1935

Reserve Bank—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

Management—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of—

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

Four Directors nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

(c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

(d) One Government official nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General in Council may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for reappointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz.—The accepting of money on deposit with out interest, the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions, the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and

promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank, the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs 1 lac, the making of advances to the Governor-General in Council and to Local Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance, the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase, the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government of State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares, for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares, for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General in Council and on and from the date of such transfer the Governor-General in Council shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh 5 49 64d and not higher than 1sh 6 3 16d respectively provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit Department.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1936 was as follows —

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		ASSETS			
	Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p
Notes held in the Banking Dept	11,87,34,768 8 0		A Gold Coin and Bullion —		
Notes in circulation	191,99,37,194 8 0		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,358 0 0	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,97,782 0 0	
Total notes issued	203,86,71,963 0 0		Sterling Securities	71,31,04,539 0 0	
			Total of A	115 73,21,699 0 0	
			B Rupee Coin	64 73,57,336 0 0	
			Govt of India Rupees Securities	23 37,82,923 0 0	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		Nil
Total Liabilities Rs	203,86,71,963 0 0		Total Assets Rs		203 86 71,963 0 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 56 768 per cent

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs		ASSETS	
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	0 0	Notes	P- a p
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0 0	Paper Com	11,87,34,768 8 0
			Subsidiary Com	6,31,032 12 0
			Bills Discounted —	2,84,646 0 6
Deposits—			(a) Internal	Nil
(a) Government	7,14,12,105	14 6	(b) External	Nil
(b) Banks	1,86,73,424	8 7	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
(c) Others	27,61,241	12 0	Balances held abroad*	14,86,22,645 3 7
Bills Payable	8,80,688	13 0	Loans and Advances to the Govt	Nil
Other Liabilities	70,05,985	15 10	Other Loans and Advances	39,000 0 0
			Investments	6,16,31,537 11 11
			Other Assets	1,07,86,906 11 11
Total Liabilities Rs	34,07,30,336	15 11	Total Assets Rs	34,07,30,336 15 11

* Includes Cash & Short term Securities

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor—Sir Osborne A Smith, KCSI, KCI, Kt, (on leave preparatory to retirement)

Deputy Governors—Sir James B Taylor, Kt, CIL, Manilal B Nanavati, Esq

Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b)—Sir Homi Mulla Kt Bombay, A A Bruce, Esq, Rangoon, Fala Shri Ram, FCI, Khan Bahadur A Lum Hajeer Mohiuddin Saib, Madras.

Directors Elected under Section 9 (1) (c)—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt CIPMBB Bombay Register, R P Masani, Esq Bombay Register, B M Birla, Esq Calcutta Register, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Gokul, Kt CIL, Calcutta Register

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)—T W Kelly Esq, CIL

Directors Nominated under Section 15 (3)—Khan Bahadur Syed Miratib Ali, CBR, Delhi Register U Po Bvaw, Rangoon Register

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India but the following statement published by the Director General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA In Lakhs of Rupees

1900	1050
1905	1704
1910	2479
1915	3354
1916	3801
1917	5337
1918	6185
1919	7432
1920	7480
1921	7719
1922	7338
1923	6811
1924	7063
1925	7054
1926	7154
1927	6886
1928	7113
1929	6665
1930	6811
1931	6747
1932	7306
1933	7073
1934	7139

Exchange Banks Investments

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches share in the business consisting, principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawers of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the unliquidated Banks will give some idea of this—

LIABILITY OF BANKS OF EXCHANGE IN DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 4,568,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd	462,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2,615,000
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	2,744,000
National Bank of India Ltd	3,713,000
P & O Banking Corporation Ltd	1,119,000
	14,221,000

The above figures do not of course relate to rediscounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London

discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal —

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature
- (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets —

In Thousands of £

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
American Express Co	1,217	636	3,566	4,837
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd	772	300	15,158	6,863
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	45,986	28,783
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	3,809	4,227	66,902	12,493
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1,000	600	7,771	7,215
Grindlay & Co	250	100	3,435	2,243
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,239	7,119	51,934	30,920
Lloyds Bank, Ltd	15,810	9,000	406,057	262,922
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,050	1,075	14,675	8,607
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	3,529	3,188	48,516	26,747
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,200	29,382	19,238
National City Bank of New York	15,816	8,673	349,763	250,974
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	4,551	1,820	12,409	8,747
Netherlands Trading Society	4,831	827	29,641	9,788
P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd	2,594	180	6,818	5,573
Thomas Cook & Son	125	125	4,016	3,746
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd	5,882	7,700	33,468	28,673

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition, and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Fata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated to P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd.	35	46	976	663
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	30	23	694	481
Bank of Hindustan, Ltd.	10		37	12
Bank of India, Ltd.	100	105	1 600	1 003
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	20	25	233	116
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12	16	202	161
Canara Bank Ltd.	3	4	79	34
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	168	70	3,155	1,987
Indian Bank, Ltd.	12	18	202	143
Punjab National Bank Ltd.	31	18	600	239
Travancore National Bank	11	3	177	60
Union Bank of India, Ltd.	39	7	99	91

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India —

In Lakhs of rupees				1920	837	255	7114
	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	1921	938	300	7689
1975	14	2	27	1922 <td>802<td>261<td>6163</td></td></td>	802 <td>261<td>6163</td></td>	261 <td>6163</td>	6163
1880	18	3	63	1923 <td>689<td>284<td>4442</td></td></td>	689 <td>284<td>4442</td></td>	284 <td>4442</td>	4442
1885	18	5	94	1924 <td>690<td>380<td>5250</td></td></td>	690 <td>380<td>5250</td></td>	380 <td>5250</td>	5250
1890	33	17	270	1925 <td>673<td>386<td>5449</td></td></td>	673 <td>386<td>5449</td></td>	386 <td>5449</td>	5449
1895	63	31	568	1926 <td>676<td>408<td>5968</td></td></td>	676 <td>408<td>5968</td></td>	408 <td>5968</td>	5968
1900	82	45	807	1927 <td>688<td>419<td>6084</td></td></td>	688 <td>419<td>6084</td></td>	419 <td>6084</td>	6084
1906	133	56	1155	1928 <td>674<td>434<td>6285</td></td></td>	674 <td>434<td>6285</td></td>	434 <td>6285</td>	6285
1910	275	100	2565	1929 <td>786<td>366<td>6272</td></td></td>	786 <td>366<td>6272</td></td>	366 <td>6272</td>	6272
1911	285	126	2520	1930 <td>744<td>440<td>6321</td></td></td>	744 <td>440<td>6321</td></td>	440 <td>6321</td>	6321
1912	201	134	2725	1931 <td>777<td>426<td>6223</td></td></td>	777 <td>426<td>6223</td></td>	426 <td>6223</td>	6223
1913	231	132	2259	1932 <td>781<td>439<td>7234</td></td></td>	781 <td>439<td>7234</td></td>	439 <td>7234</td>	7234
1914	251	141	1710	1933 <td>778<td>455<td>7167</td></td></td>	778 <td>455<td>7167</td></td>	455 <td>7167</td>	7167
				1934	709 <td>467<td>7677</td></td>	467 <td>7677</td>	7677

**LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND
FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA**

Name of Bank	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Imperial Bank of India	London Office	25, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Reserve Bank of India <i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms</i>	Ditto	31 31 Bishopsgate, E C 2
Allahabad Bank	P & O Banking Corp'n	117 122, Leadenhall Street, E C 3
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury
Central Bank of India	{ Barclay's Bank Midland Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E C 3
Karnati Industrial Bank		5, Threadneedle Street, E C 2
Punjab National Bank	Barclay's Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E C 3
Simla Banking & Industrial Co	Midland Bank	5, Threadneedle St, E C 2
Union Bank of India	Ditto	Ditto
	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury
<i>Exchange Banks</i>		
American Express Co, (Inc)	London Office	79, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Anglo Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	9, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40 41, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto	8 13, King William Street E C 4
Eastern Bank	Ditto	2 3, Crosby Sq, E C 3
Grindlay & Co	Ditto	54, Parliament Street S W 1
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St, E C 3
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street E C 3
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St, E C 3
Mitsui Bank	Ditto	100, Old Broad St, E C 2
National Bank of India	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E C 2
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	36, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	National Provincial Bank	1, Princess Street, E C 2
Nederlandsche Indische Handels bank	London Representative	85, Gracechurch Street E C 3
P & O Banking Corporation	London Office	117 122, Leadenhall Street E C 3
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E C 2

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as 'shroffs' in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee is usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this

point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, viz, (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or 14% is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only

and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one half to one per cent over the official rate, but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is some times nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates during the last 10 years —

Year	1st Half-year	2nd Half year	Yearly average
1927	6 508	4 956	5 732
1928	6 945	5 450	6 2
1929	6 878	5 788	6 333
1930	6 508	5 277	5 892
1931	6 735	7 353	7 044
1932	6 022	4 033	5 027
1933	3 627	3 5	3 563
1934	3 5	3 5	3 5
1935	3 5	3 41	3 45
1936	3	3	3

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and Karachi and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver

all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually
In lakhs of Rupees

— —	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi	Total
1902		7013	1295			268	8576
1903		8762	1464			340	10566
1904		9492	1536			865	11393
1905		10927	1560			324	12811
1906		10912	1533			400	12845
1907	22444	12645	1548			530	37107
1908	21281	12585	1754			643	33263
1909	19776	14375	1948			702	36801
1910	22238	16652	2117	4765		755	46527
1911	25763	17605	2033	5399		762	51012
1912	28831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	55016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6198		1219	61780
1914	28031	17696	2127	4989		1315	54158
1915	32266	16462	1887	4069		1352	56036
1916	46017	24051	2495	4853		1503	80919
1917	47193	33655	2339	4966		2028	90181
1918	74397	53362	2528	6927		2429	139643
1919	90241	70250	3004	8837		2266	186598
1920	153388	126353	7500	10779		3120	301140
1921	91672	89788	3847	11875		3579	200761
1922	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4061	165983
1924	92240	65250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192240
1925	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191088
1926	95944	42068	5683	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3057	179510
1928	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	99765	79968	5877	12160	15439	2718	215917
1930	89313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862
1931	75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933	82368	46552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167669
1934	86373	68321	5761	6737	8607	2873	177672
1935	93887	75045	6289	6990	8597	2978	193896
1936	89857	72125	8393	7780	9457	3099	190711

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per Month of 31 Days

Rupees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Days	Rs p	Rs a p	Rs p	Rs a p	Rs p	Rs a p	Rs p	Rs a p	Rs p	Rs a p	Rs p	Rs a p	Rs p	Rs a p	Rs p	Rs a p
1	0 0 60	1 0 0	1 60	2 0 0	2 60	3 0 0	3 70	4 0 0	4 30	5 0 0	5 9	6 20	6 90	7 30	7 40	8 30
2	0 1 00	2 0 0	3 10	4 0 0	5 10	6 20	7 30	8 40	9 50	10 60	11 70	12 80	13 90	14 100	15 100	16 100
3	0 1 30	3 10	4 40	5 50	6 60	7 70	8 80	9 90	10 100	11 10	12 20	13 30	14 40	15 50	16 60	17 70
4	0 2 00	4 10	5 20	6 30	7 40	8 50	9 60	10 70	11 80	12 90	13 10	14 20	15 30	16 40	17 50	18 60
5	0 2 30	5 10	6 30	7 40	8 50	9 60	10 70	11 80	12 90	13 10	14 20	15 30	16 40	17 50	18 60	19 70
6	0 3 00	6 10	7 20	8 30	9 40	10 50	11 60	12 70	13 80	14 90	15 10	16 20	17 30	18 40	19 50	20 60
7	0 3 30	7 10	8 20	9 30	10 40	11 50	12 60	13 70	14 80	15 90	16 10	17 20	18 30	19 40	20 50	21 60
8	0 4 00	8 10	9 20	10 30	11 40	12 50	13 60	14 70	15 80	16 90	17 10	18 20	19 30	20 40	21 50	22 60
9	0 4 30	9 10	10 20	11 30	12 40	13 50	14 60	15 70	16 80	17 90	18 10	19 20	20 30	21 40	22 50	23 60
10	0 5 00	10 10	11 20	12 30	13 40	14 50	15 60	16 70	17 80	18 90	19 10	20 20	21 30	22 40	23 50	24 60
11	0 5 30	11 10	12 20	13 30	14 40	15 50	16 60	17 70	18 80	19 90	20 10	21 20	22 30	23 40	24 50	25 60
12	0 6 00	12 10	13 20	14 30	15 40	16 50	17 60	18 70	19 80	20 90	21 10	22 20	23 30	24 40	25 50	26 60
13	0 6 30	13 10	14 20	15 30	16 40	17 50	18 60	19 70	20 80	21 90	22 10	23 20	24 30	25 40	26 50	27 60
14	0 7 00	14 10	15 20	16 30	17 40	18 50	19 60	20 70	21 80	22 90	23 10	24 20	25 30	26 40	27 50	28 60
15	0 7 30	15 10	16 20	17 30	18 40	19 50	20 60	21 70	22 80	23 90	24 10	25 20	26 30	27 40	28 50	29 60
16	0 8 00	16 10	17 20	18 30	19 40	20 50	21 60	22 70	23 80	24 90	25 10	26 20	27 30	28 40	29 50	30 60
17	0 8 30	17 10	18 20	19 30	20 40	21 50	22 60	23 70	24 80	25 90	26 10	27 20	28 30	29 40	30 50	31 60
18	0 9 00	18 10	19 20	20 30	21 40	22 50	23 60	24 70	25 80	26 90	27 10	28 20	29 30	30 40	31 50	32 60
19	0 9 30	19 10	20 20	21 30	22 40	23 50	24 60	25 70	26 80	27 90	28 10	29 20	30 30	31 40	32 50	33 60
20	0 10 00	20 10	21 20	22 30	23 40	24 50	25 60	26 70	27 80	28 90	29 10	30 20	31 30	32 40	33 50	34 60
21	0 10 30	21 10	22 20	23 30	24 40	25 50	26 60	27 70	28 80	29 90	30 10	31 20	32 30	33 40	34 50	35 60
22	0 11 00	22 10	23 20	24 30	25 40	26 50	27 60	28 70	29 80	30 90	31 10	32 20	33 30	34 40	35 50	36 60
23	0 11 30	23 10	24 20	25 30	26 40	27 50	28 60	29 70	30 80	31 90	32 10	33 20	34 30	35 40	36 50	37 60
24	0 12 00	24 10	25 20	26 30	27 40	28 50	29 60	30 70	31 80	32 90	33 10	34 20	35 30	36 40	37 50	38 60
25	0 12 30	25 10	26 20	27 30	28 40	29 50	30 60	31 70	32 80	33 90	34 10	35 20	36 30	37 40	38 50	39 60
26	0 13 00	26 10	27 20	28 30	29 40	30 50	31 60	32 70	33 80	34 90	35 10	36 20	37 30	38 40	39 50	40 60
27	0 13 30	27 10	28 20	29 30	30 40	31 50	32 60	33 70	34 80	35 90	36 10	37 20	38 30	39 40	40 50	41 60
28	0 14 00	28 10	29 20	30 30	31 40	32 50	33 60	34 70	35 80	36 90	37 10	38 20	39 30	40 40	41 50	42 60
29	0 14 30	29 10	30 20	31 30	32 40	33 50	34 60	35 70	36 80	37 90	38 10	39 20	40 30	41 40	42 50	43 60
30	0 15 00	30 10	31 20	32 30	33 40	34 50	35 60	36 70	37 80	38 90	39 10	40 20	41 30	42 40	43 50	44 60
31	0 15 30	31 10	32 20	33 30	34 40	35 50	36 60	37 70	38 80	39 90	40 10	41 20	42 30	43 40	44 50	45 60

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway, Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian, (2) the Great Indian Peninsula, (3) the Madras, (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway, (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great Southern of India now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent coupled with the free grant of all the land required. In return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met, the interest charges were calculated at 22½ to the rupee, the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions, the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs 166½

lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bengal Nagpur (1883-87), the Southern Mahratta (1882), and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted—the Nilgiri, the Delhi Umballa, Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 4½ were on the broad gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Penjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly, it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees, the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessity, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line so that the dividend might rise to four per cent but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad Prantje, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebates

terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent trustee stocks, they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic de-

velopment of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North Western State Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended March 1919 this gain amounted to £10,573,000. Although in a country like India, where the finances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctuate, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit but the net railway gain decreased to £3,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actual loss of £6,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result of the steps taken by the Railway Board, however, on the report of the Acworth Committee in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain of £813,000 in 1922-23.

The results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements—

	Contribution to General Revenues	Railway Reserve Fund	Total Gain
	£	£	£
1923-24			4,437,712
1924-25	4,941,387	4,635,985	9,577,372
1925-26	4,135,644	2,854,936	6,990,580
1926-27	4,486,045	1,108,433	5,594,478
1927-28	4,707,239	3,460,000	8,167,239
1928-29	3,933,834	1,937,895	5,871,729
1929-30	4,588,950	1,561,650	6,027,300
1930-31	4,301,775	8,192,625	3,890,850
1931-32	4,020,150		6,900,000
1932-33	*		
1933-34	—	—	—
1934-35	—	—	—
1935-36	—	—	—

* The contribution to General Revenues due for the year 1932-33 amounts to Rs 523 lakhs or 13 lakhs less than in 1931-32. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years.

Rupees have been converted into £ at the average rate of exchange for the year

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State owned lines increased from Rs 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs 90 crores in 1934-35, but the net result of the years working showed a loss of about Rs 5 crores. No contribution was therefore made to the general revenues.

Contracts Revised

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent dividend guaranteed at 22d per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line, but it was released to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the two years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch

to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background. The possibilities however of this construction being undertaken have improved considerably recently and a detailed survey is being carried out. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed, the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Karachi given direct broad gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose and a small Committee sat in London under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

During 1934-35 the principal open line improvements were renewals of permanent way, remodelling of workshops at Jamalpur and Jhansi, remodelling of Delhi yard and the conversion of the Shoranur-Cochin railway into broad gauge.

Government Control and Reorganisation of Railway Board

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the

Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy, he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchausti to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 18,499 miles in on the 31st March 1929,

(b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451 miles,

(c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies, and

(d) the statutory authority over all railways in India

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr C D M Hindley, formerly Agent of the Fast Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out voted and over ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed reorganization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st 1922 to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them. Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them.

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railways publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st 1929. The work undertaken is described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvement of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, the Central Publicity Officer and his assistant and the Chief Controller and the officials in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Offices was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant General Railways reporting to the Auditor General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Management

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of the Company managed railways are still on a

departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while others have separated the transportation and commercial duties of the Traffic Manager and combined the supervision of locomotive running with transportation. State managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation.

Clearing Accounts Office

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

The Railway Conference

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways. It elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But

In 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad Godavari Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2' 6" gauge there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge.

State versus Company Management —

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23 the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under

State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company management in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 4½ million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3½ million and 1½ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1926 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Nuni Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929 the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its manage-

ment taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor General in Council—that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimate, and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital, (b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to bor-

row temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways "

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only 3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 2rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however only hold good as long as the E I Railway and the G I P Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance

Re organisation problems—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23

The Pope Committee

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the J. M. S. Railway was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that 'job analysis' should be initiated on all railways, the following recommendations were made—

- (i) The better use of Locomotives
- (ii) The better use of Railway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments
- (iv) Improved Workshop practice
- (v) More careful listing of surplus track, equipment and accommodation
- (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles

As a result of Mr Pope's report regarding the possibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on job analysis. Small committees were formed on the leading railways to conduct detailed investigations. Reports show that the work is being continued vigorously and with an encouraging degree of success

Mr Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy

The most important recommendations of Mr Pope's second report were—

- 1 Intensive use of locomotives
- 2 Intensive use of coaching stock
- 3 Intensive use of machinery and plant
- 4 Uneconomical wagons
- 5 Combining resources between railways
- 6 Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations
- 7 Ticketless travel
- 8 Methods of increasing earnings

Job analysis was continued on most of the railways during the year which resulted in substantial economies. Apart from this, Railways continued to explore the possibilities of increasing earnings and reducing working expenses

Rates Advisory Committee

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued its functions as in the preceding years. During the period under review two

cases were referred to the committee for investigation, one in connection with a complaint from Messrs Martin & Co of Calcutta and nine other colliery owners regarding terminal charges and freight charges from some collieries. The other complaint concerned rates for myrabolans from Yubulpore to Cawnpore. Apart from this five cases which had been referred to the committee in previous years were reported upon

Railway Research.—Valuable work is being done for India's railways by a relatively new section called the Central Standards Office of the Railway Board. This office was established in 1930 on a temporary basis with the object of standardising material used by the railways. The highest degree of efficiency is aimed at, as well as uniformity by the adoption of the most suitable designs. The work done has proved so useful that the office has been put on a permanent basis. All kinds of railway activities have been put under the microscope by the engineers and many improved and standardised designs for all purposes produced.

For example, a standard metal bridge has been designed for spans varying from 10 to 100 feet, which is cheaper to produce and more efficient in use. This, it is expected, will result over a number of years in considerable savings.

Other improvements affect the permanent way. Experiments are proceeding with standardised and improved equipment for signalling station buildings, and many other railway requirements.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bore Ghat Reversing Station.

With the opening of the electrified section between Kalyan and Igatpuri in October 1930, it is believed that the G. I. P. Railway has the greatest length of electrified main line in the British Empire and the entire scheme will be one of the most important main line electrifications in the world.

Publicity—The outstanding activity of the Central Publicity Bureau during the year 1935-36 has been the extension of contacts with other countries and in particular in the Far East. This has been to a very great extent one of the results of the Oriental Tourist Conference which was convened by the Japanese Government in Tokyo in May 1935.

An extension of activities in connection with Australia also featured in the work of the Bureau. It is felt that there are great potentialities from the point of view of tourist traffic to be worked up in connection with Australia. The advertising which was done in that country definitely produced results and created interest.

As regards the tourist traffic to India a serious factor unfortunately arose which prevented 1935-36 from being one of the best tourist seasons for many years. This was the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia.

The principal Travel Agents reported that by the end of November the falling off in tourist traffic was considerable. Yet it is satisfactory to note that in spite of such gloomy prospects, business revived by February and by March 31st all arrears had been made up and the final result was not only equal to, but actually surpassed, the results of the previous year. The figures provided by the Board of Trade in London of passengers sailing from British ports bear this out.

World cruises showed an important increase which amounts 29.33 per cent increase in the

number of passengers and 22.04 per cent in the earnings of the Indian Railways for this traffic alone.

Considering the political and financial troubles which reign on the Continent of Europe, it must be admitted that these results are a very pleasing feature as they tend to accentuate the fact that India is proving a very real attraction and that the conditions of travel in this country inspire confidence in spite of extraneous adverse conditions.

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below —

Commodity	1934 35		1935 36		Increase + Decrease— in earnings Rs (in lakhs)
	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores)	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores)	
<i>Increases</i>					
Cotton raw and manufactured	1 75	5 87	1 84	6 28	+41
Metallic Ores	2 99	0 95	3 66	1 30	+ 5
Iron and Steel wrought	1 34	2 34	1 43	2 57	+23
Fruits and Vegetables fresh	3 75	1 35	4 9	1 49	+13
Marble and stone	2 64	0 82	2 93	0 92	+10
Railway materials	5 07	0 53	5 40	0 61	+ 8
Gur, Jagree, Molasses	0 83	1 21	0 83	1 28	+ 7
Petrol	0 24	0 89	0 25	0 92	+ 3
Wheat	1 65	2 10	1 72	2 12	+ 2
Sugar refined and un refined	0 80	1 57	0 87	1 59	+ 2
Live stock	0 16	0 50	0 16	0 52	+ 2
Military traffic	0 31	0 27	0 28	0 28	+ 1
Manures	0 19	0 3	0 22	0 14	+ 1
Other commodities	8 91	10 41	9 55	10 95	+54
Salt	1 30	1 76	1 33	1 76	
Wood, unwrought	1 34	0 88	1 35	0 88	
<i>Decreases</i>					
Rice	4 80	4 19	4 28	3 78	—41
Jute, raw	0 99	1 24	0 85	0 95	—29
Gram and pulse and other grains	2 51	3 36	2 50	3 08	—28
Fuel for public and foreign Railways	20 15	10 34	20 13	10 13	—21
Oil seeds	2 27	2 99	2 12	2 78	—21
Materials and Stores on revenue account	13 39	2 75	13 55	2 66	— 9
Provisions	1 20	3 04	1 19	2 96	— 8
Kerosene Oil	0 82	1 52	0 76	1 49	— 3
Fodder	0 95	0 58	0 90	0 54	— 2
Tobacco	0 30	0 82	0 30	0 81	— 1
Total	80 65	62 40	82 74	62 79	+39

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1936, was made up of—

Broad gauge	21,196 12 miles
Metre gauge	17 763 78 „
Narrow gauge	4,158 48 „

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows—

Class I	38,367 42 miles
Class II	3,548 24 „
Class III	1,202 72 „

During the year 1935-36 the mileage of new lines under construction was 63 44 miles

Class I Railways	Number of seats in passenger carriages			
	1st	2nd	Inter	3rd
36	23 447	44 327	61,817	646 846
37 31*	10,810	15,152	13,256	361,260

Financial Results of Working—The gross traffic receipts of the state owned railways amounted to Rs 90 65 crores in 1935-36 or an increase of Rs 45 lakhs over the previous year

(Based on actuals of 1935-36)

	(Figures in thousands)	
	Rs	Rs
1 1 per cent on capital of Rs 7,16,03,05 at charge—commercial lines		7,16,03
(i) Receipts (1935-36)—		
Gross traffic receipts—commercial lines	95,76 89	
Subsidized companies—share of surplus profits	22,95	
Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances and dividends on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts	70,71	
Total Receipts		96,70,55
(ii) Charges (1935-36)—		
Working expenses—commercial lines	64 71 38	
Payment to worked lines	2,84 67	
Indian States and railway companies share of surplus profits	50 95	
Land and subsidy	5,76	
Interest—		
On capital at charge—commercial lines	28,79,98	
On capital contributed by Indian States and companies	1,21,50	
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	52 92	
Contribution at 1 per cent on capital at charge—commercial lines	7,10 03	
Total Charges		1,05,83,19
(iii) Deficit		9,12,64
(iv) Contribution of 1/5th of surplus		
3 Total contribution from railway revenues 1 plus 2 (iv)		7,16,03
Deduct—Loss on strategic lines—		
(i) Interest on capital	1 37 52	
(ii) Loss in working	65 27	
(iii) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reverse Fund of commercial lines	44,92	
4 Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1937-38		2 47 71 4,68,32

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 4 04 crores on the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns—

	Per cent
1913-14	5 01
1923-24	5 24
1924-25	5 85
1925-26	5 31
1926-27	4 95

	Per cent
1927-28	5 30
1928-29	5 22
1929-30	4 65
1930-31	Nil
1931-32	Nil
1932-33	Nil
1933-34	Nil
1934-35	Nil

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways

	Year	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1930	74 per cent,
France	1925	84 15 " "
English Railways	1923	79 40 " "
South African Railways	1928-29	77 80 " "
Argentine Railways	1927	71 05 " "
Canadian Railways	1929	81 21 " "
	1913-14	51 79 " "
	1925-26	62 69 " "
	1926-27	62 04 " "
	1927-28	61 30 " "
	1928-29	62 77 " "
	1929-30	65 02 " "
	1931-32	71 08 " "
	1932-33	71 61 " "
	1933-34	71 " "
	1934-35	70 " "
	1935-36	70 " "
India ..		

Output of Railway owned Collieries—The output of railway owned collieries during 1930-31 was—

2,926,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons
Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are
2,484,891 tons for a total of 5,759,398 tons
For 1933-34 the figures are
2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,987,826 tons

Number of Staff—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1935-36 was 712,764 as compared with 705,636 at the end of 1934-35 as compared with 701,436 at the end of 1933-34. The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1934, 1935 and 1936—

	Europeans	Statutory Indians					
		Hindus	Muham- madans	Anglo Indians	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Other Classes
31st March 1934	3,906	497,505	151,625	12,844	8,339	16,167	10,976
31st March 1935	3,521	499,968	152,276	13,486	8,739	16,754	10,391
31st March 1936	3,219	504,977	155,439	13,423	8,740	16,824	9,742

Indianisation—Superior services, following the recommendations of the Lee Commission that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railways the various Railway Companies Managing State and other railway lines followed the government lead. Out of a total of 24 vacancies filled by direct recruitment 7.69 per cent were recruited from Europeans in 1935-36 and 02.31 per cent from Indians.

Three European officers who were recruited through the Secretary of State as a part of recruitment for the year 1935-36 joined about the end of March 1935 and six Indian officers who were recruited through the Public Service Commission as a part of recruitment for the year 1934-35 joined after 1st April 1935. Had the European officers referred to above joined after the 1st March 1935 and the Indian officers before 31st March 1935 the percentages would have been Europeans 21.8, Indians 78.2.

Accidents—The following table shows the number of railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways, excluding casualties in railway work-hops during the year 1935-36 as compared with the previous year—

Cause	Killed		Injured	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
<i>A—Passengers</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	15	5	74	87
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	189	177	794	787
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	5	3	38	27
Total	209	185	906	901

Cause	Killed		Injured	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
<i>B—Railway servants</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc	10	16	107	135
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	183	164	2,269	2,306
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc, was not concerned	24	22	6,071	6,618
	217	202	8,447	9,059
<i>(—Other than passengers and railway servants)</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc	32	98	42	139
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	2,545	2,599	790	767
In accidents on railway premises in which the movements of trains, vehicles, etc, was not concerned	28	25	67	84
Total	2,605	2,722	899	990
Grand Total	3,031	3,109	10,252	10,950

Local Advisory Committees—In the Annual Reports by the Railway Board on the working of Indian Railways, references are made each year to the work that is being done by Local Advisory Committees on railways in bringing to the notice of their respective railways administrations matters affecting the general public in their capacity as users of the railway. These committees have been established and are functioning on all Class I Railways, except His Majesty's Highness the Nizam's State Railways and the Jodhpur Railway.

Damage by Earthquakes, Fire Floods and Cyclones—The most disastrous event of the year was the earthquake at Quetta on the 31st May which affected a large part of the Quetta Division. 974 railway employees and members of their families were killed, 813 were injured and very extensive damage was done to railway property. The decision by the Government that Quetta should be rebuilt, has made it necessary to restore all railway works to a more substantial design than previously existed owing to the danger of future shocks. The latest estimate for restoration of railway property on the Division stands at Rs 104.18 lakhs.

On the 24th July, there was a disastrous explosion in the Joktla coal pit of the Kharbaree colliery, East Indian Railway, due to a blown out shot igniting the coal dust which had been expelled into the air by shots previously fired. The accident resulted in the death of 62 persons and in injuries to 14 others.

Railways were also subjected during the year to the usual floods and cyclones but the actual resulting damage was on the whole

fortunately relatively small. The Assam Bengal Railway was visited by 5 cyclones during the year 4 of which were between the 10th April and 19th May but the damage was restricted mainly to roofs blown off and to a few of the quarters being blown down.

The damage to the South Indian Railway by a cyclone on the night of the 15th November 1935 was however more extensive as the storm travelled across the peninsula causing damage to about 6 sections of the railway and to the Nilgiri Mountain railway.

On the Bengal Nagpur Railway narrow gauge section 2 trains were capsized by severe gales. The resulting damage was estimated at a little over Rs 11,000.

Burma Railways—Breaches due to heavy rains occurred on 21 sections causing interruption to traffic for a total of 111 days as against 74 days in the previous year.

Amenities for Passengers—To the extent to which funds were available Railways continued their policy of extending facilities tending to make for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers. Improvements were made in existing stock and replacements affected with carriages of more modern pattern. Programmes drawn up for the provision of additional waiting rooms and halls, covered and raised platforms, separate refreshment rooms for Hindus and Mohammedans and vendors stalls were proceeded with. Other matters which received special attention were the arrangements for the supply of drinking water and the washing, cleaning and disinfection of carriages—in particular the latrines in third class carriages. Additional restaurant car services were also introduced.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Assam Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company

Mileage open	Rs 1,308 41
Capital at charge	Rs 23,96,47,000
Net earnings	Rs 26,58,000
Earnings per cent	1 11%

Bengal and North Western

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khatthar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

Mileage open	21,10 27
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Bengal Nagpur

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre gauge from Nagpur to Chhatishgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatnam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Barharpur.

Mileage open	Rs 3,392 28
Capital at charge	Rs 77 75 05,000
Net earnings	Rs 2 64,63,000
Earnings per cent	3 40%

Bombay Baroda

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905, and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

Mileage open	Rs 3,691 30
Capital at charge	Rs 73,74 05,000
Net earnings	Rs 4,95,48,000
Earnings per cent	6 72%

Burma Railways

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near

future. In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 Sir Arthur Anderson said:—"During 1914 15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay. A rival route via the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence the survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee. From January 1st, 1920, its working has been taken over by the State.

Mileage open	2 059 89
Capital at charge	Rs 34,91,32,000
Net earnings	Rs 78 25,000
Earnings per cent	2 24%

Eastern Bengal

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1882. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	2,009 55
Capital at charge	Rs 51,59,89,000
Net earnings	Rs 78,88,000
Earnings per cent	1 53%

East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925 the Oudh & Rohilkhand railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open	4,391 23
Capital at charge	Rs 1,47,26,41,000
Net earnings	Rs 6,97,95,000
Earnings per cent	4 74%

(Mileages are route mileages)

Great Indian Peninsula

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line via Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15½ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9½ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,151 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	3,727 16
Capital at charge	Rs 1,15,03,02,000
Net earnings	Rs 3,62,10,000
Earnings per cent	3 15

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south westerly direction to Calcutta. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open	3,228 53
Capital at charge	Rs 53,27,73,000
Net earnings	Rs 2,73,20,000
Earnings per cent	4 75%

The North Western

The North Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind Punjab Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotli. The interval between Kotli and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind Punjab Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	6,944 90
Capital at charge	Rs 1,12,92,21,000
Net earnings	Rs 4,78,15,000
Earnings per cent	4 23%

*(Commercial Section)

Oudh and Rohilkhand

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohilkhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway. It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway. To effect a connection between the metre gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges a third rail was laid between Bhurwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway.

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

The South Indian

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad gauge line, but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south west line of the Madras Railway. Between Puttur and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open	2,532 18
Capital at charge	Rs 43,52,99,000
Net earnings	Rs 1,84,23,000
Earnings per cent	4 0%

The Indian States

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizams, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State, the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscriptions, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs, the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs, and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929-30 a total of 123·57 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows —

	Miles
5' 6" gauge	730 77
3' 3½" gauge	457 51
2' 6" gauge	69 29

During 1929-30 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 227·77 miles.

	Miles
5' 6" gauge	93 00
3' 3½" gauge	115 17
2' 6" gauge	10 00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as 'Adam's Bridge,' to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various islands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains; and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

Indo-Burma Connection

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer in charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaungkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 feet aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system

—	Particulars	1928-29					1929-30					1930-31					1931-32					1932-33					1933-34					1934-35					1935-36				
		1928-29					1929-30					1930-31					1931-32					1932-33					1933-34					1934-35					1935-36				
1	Mileage open at close of the year	Miles					41,724					42,280					42,813					42,961					46,910					48,021					48,118				
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and auspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs					8,31,39,30					8,69,80,77					8,76,34,25					8,77,85,11					8,84,41,23					8,85,47,32					8,70,58,83				
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	"					1,18,86,82					1,16,08,14					97,20,56					96,20,56					99,57,65					1,02,81,07					1,03,84,17				
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked	"					29,029					25,084					22,655					22,202					22,927					23,535					23,714				
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	"					557					483					433					426					440					452					454				
6	Gross earnings per train-mile	"					6 38					61					5 81					5 88					5 95					5 89					5 82				
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	"					74,61,94					74,23,43					69,09,11					68,89,62					66,66,57					68,30,23					68,79,65				
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked	Per week					3 95					3 92					2 99					2 91					2 93					3 00					3 00				
9	Working expenses per train-mile	Rs					3 95					3 92					4 01					4 01					3 97					3 91					3 85				
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	Per cent					62 77					69 66					71 08					71 61					69,84					68 67					68 31				
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs					44,24,88					40,59,53					32,83,57					28,11,45					33,32,92					34,51,86					35,05,35				
12	Net earnings per mile open	"					11,077					75,43					70,26					70,65					76,47					7,911					8,056				
13	Net earnings per train-mile	"					2 41					1 68					1 80					1 87					1 99					1 98					1 98				
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	Per cent					5 32					3 72					3 21					3 11					3 40					3 64					3 74				
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands)	Train-miles					83,594					89,851					90,012					80,368					80,089					81,421					83,681				
																	Stkm					1,592					1,602					1,561					1,544				

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—*contd.*

	Particulars	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands)								
	Train-miles				48,294	44,980	46,935	50,527	51,223
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands)	† 61,436	60,295	Steam	558	580	573	559	566
	"	† 30,878	31,932	Electric	30,014	31,574	33,188	34,161	35,450
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands)	† 185,459	180,140	Steam	163,195	161,444	164,942	171,617	175,533
	"			Electric	2,172	2,173	2,244	2,171	2,144
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	22,097,136	23,053,000	20,488,226	18,056,818	17,606,454	17,503,380	17,764,609	18,154,118
20	Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	21,889,177	21,524,637	20,404,477	18,346,765	17,202,541	18,706,817	20,351,615	20,553,684
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried	241.0	246.4	244.7	246	244	244.5	240.8	236.4
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	6.24	6.14	6.06	6.15	6.35	6.32	6.07	6.04
	Average miles a passenger was carried								
23	1st class	138.8	153.7	164.4	183.1	191.5	192.0	200.4	218.4
24	2nd class	48.4	49.9	52.5	60	60.8	61.7	64.6	70.1
25	Intermediate class	42.8	42.4	40.9	45.3	47.7	48.1	49.1	48.3
26	3rd class	35.1	35.8	35.0	35	34.4	34.3	35.1	35.3
27	Total	85.6	86.3	85.6	85.7	85.1	85.0	85.8	86.0
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile								
28	1st class	17.0	16.2	16.4	17.2	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8
29	2nd class	7.94	7.73	7.70	8.28	8.82	8.76	8.73	8.89
30	Intermediate class	4.18	4.02	4.10	4.22	4.26	4.22	4.24	4.22
31	3rd class	3.10	3.02	3.01	3.13	3.21	3.17	3.08	3.03
32	Total	3.32	3.21	3.21	3.33	3.42	3.37	3.28	3.23

† Based on passengers originating, Season and vendors' tickets are included under separate classes

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year

Railways	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
STATE LINES.										
Aden	29	29	29	29	29					
Aligarh	19	19	19	19	19					
Alor-Y E U	49	49	†	†			19			
Anuppur-Manendragarh			30	40	33					
Assam-Bengal *	874	913	1,010	1,104	1,131		1,131	1,306	41	1,306
Bangalore Harthar *	210	210	210	210	210		210			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *										
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	2,201	2,201	2,447	2,287	2,418		2,418	3,411	75	3,392
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	21	21	21	21	21		21			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	2,890	2,882	2,912	2,938	1,035		1,035	3,692	30	3,691
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	30	30	†	†						
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	1,590	1,592	1,931	2,046	2,067		2,057	2,055	61	2,059
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *										
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	83	83	83	83	(c) 82		82			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	42	42	§	36	36		36			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	32	32								
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *										
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	3,795	3,817	3,990	4,026	4,157		4,219	4,394	74	4,391
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	1,611	1,637	1,743	1,793	84		843	1,997	65	2,008
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	627	625	625	625	625		625			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *										
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	(b) 3,194	(b) 3,194	(b) 3,216	(b) 3,239	3,163		2,165	3,777	29	3,165
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	124	124	174	174	174		174	174	41	174
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	32	32	32	32	34		34			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *										
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	60	60	60	60	59		59			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *										
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *	46	85	103	103	102		102			
Bombay, Baroda & Central India *			174	174	173		173			

* Worked by a Company

(a) Includes 16.79 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3'-3 3/4") gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2.18 miles of the O & R Railway metre-gauge line at Benares

(b) Includes Agra-Delhi Chord, Bikaner-Kotah, Bhopal Itarsi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpore Banda Railway

† Included under Burma

§ Closed for traffic from 1st August 1929

(c) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (a) above and also 2.18 miles of E. I. Railway metre gauge line at Benares

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are available
for the years 1934 and 1935

—	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease	Variation per cent
	£	£	£	£	
Coal	4,741,425	4,903,822	162,397		+3.4
Petroleum (a)	4,514,389	4,685,333	170,944		+3.8
Gold	2,200,836	2,285,848	85,012		+3.8
Lead and lead ore (b)	787,859	1,010,414	222,555		+28.2
Manganese ore (d)	388,240	950,630	562,390		+144.9
Building materials	860,116	885,190	25,074		+2.9
Salt	877,720	878,882	1,162		+0.1
Silver	562,857	769,454	206,597		+36.7
Tin ore	764,688	763,081		1,607	-0.2
Mica (c)	453,423	604,111	150,688		+33.2
Copper ore and matte	422,537	462,031	39,494		+9.3
Tungsten ore	284,956	296,693	11,737		+4.1
Zinc concentrates	201,309	285,666	84,357		+41.9
Iron ore	223,443	266,942	43,499		+19.4
Nickel spels	86,401	105,269	18,868		+21.8
Saltpetre (c)	100,614	100,420		194	-0.2
Ilmenite	(e) 39,245	58,789	19,544		+49.8
Chromite	23,313	36,087	12,774		+54.8
Refractory materials	13,519	30,301	16,782		+124.1
Clays	25,806	29,591	3,785		+14.3
Antimonial lead	15,617	27,065	11,448		+73.3
Steatite	12,800	14,403	1,603		+12.5
Monazite	(e) 3,769	12,453	8,684		+230.4
Ruby, sapphire and spinel	13,181	8,601		4,580	-34.7
Magnetite	7,385	7,918	533		+7.5
Zircon	(e) 1,030	6,967	5,937		+576.1
Gypsum	6,860	6,945	85		+1.2
Fuller's earth	6,787	6,159		628	-9.3
Jadeite (c)	10,967	5,678		5,289	-48.2
Diamonds	9,211	4,201		5,010	-54.4
Ochres	(e) 3,258	3,082		176	-5.1
Barytes	2,651	2,628		23	-0.9
Bauxite	7	1,148	1,141		
Graphite	359	863	504		+140.4
Soap sand	652	763	111		+17.0
Beryl	124	641	517		+417.0
Corundum		465	465		
Felspar	474	372		102	-21.5
Antimony ore		254	254		
Garnet	169	244	75		+44.4
Amber	12	158	146		
Apatite	67	115	48		+71.0
Asbestos	311	343	32		+10.3
Bismuth		16	16		
TOTAL	17,668,387	19,520,036	1,851,649	17,669	+10.5

(a) Estimated

(b) Excludes antimonial lead

(c) Export values

(d) Exports of b values

(e) Revised

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller coal fields Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at another

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1934 and 1935

Province	1934	1935	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	189 527	220 737	31,210	
Biluchistan	14 740	9 558		5,182
Bengal	6 159,486	6 682 752	523 266	
Bihar and Orissa	12 630,409	12 747 340	116 931	
Central India	289 381	329 369	39,988	
Central Provinces	1 842,492	2 118,677	276 185	
Hyderabad	769 636	729,414		40,222
Punjab	125 266	144 423	19,157	
Rajputana	36,510	34 425		2 085
TOTAL	22,057,447	23,016 695	1,006,737	47,489

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1934 and 1935

	1934		1935	
	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	Value per ton	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	Value per ton
	Rs	£	Rs	£
Assam	14,43 174	108 509	20 77 926	156 235
Biluchistan	85 849	6 455	71 651	5 387
Bengal	1,64,29 424	1 235 295	1,72,76 463	1 298,982
Bihar and Orissa	3 42,00,225	2,571 446	3 39 66,354	2,553 861
Central India	10,31 595	77 564	11 52 135	86 627
Central Provinces	67 72 343	509 199	75,22 526	565 604
Hyderabad (a)	23 69,076	178 127	23 71 781	178 329
Punjab	5 62,397	42 285	6 30,794	47 428
Rajputana	1,66,858	12 545	1,51,210	11,369
TOTAL	6 30 60 951	4 741 425	6 52,20 840	4,903 822
<i>Average</i>				

(a) Estimated

In 1931 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2 268,284 tons (or 11 4 per cent) from 19 789,163 tons in 1933 to 22 057 447 tons in 1934. In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate, by 959 248 tons (or 4 3 per cent), to 23,016,695 tons. This increase was shared by all provinces except Biluchistan, Hyderabad and Rajputana which showed slight decreases. The most important increases were in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Jharia, Karanpura, Raniganj and Takhir fields showed increases the rest decreases the largest advances being shown by Jharia and Raniganj of nearly three quarters of a million tons. In Central India Sohagpur showed an increase and Umaria a decrease in the Central Provinces Korla and Panch Valley showed increases and Ballarpur and Raigarh decreases. In Hyderabad State, the Singareni and Tindur fields showed decreases and Sisti an increase. In the Tertiary coal-fields of Assam Biluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana increases were shown by all the Punjab fields and by Makum in Assam, the others showing decreases.

As usual the output of the Tertiary fields was but a trivial proportion of the whole, the proportions being 98.22 per cent from the Gondwana coalfields and 1.78 per cent from the Tertiary coalfields.

A feature of the last 11 years has been the very large expansion of the output from the Central Provinces from 679,081 tons in 1924 to 2,118,677 tons in 1935. This undoubtedly accentuated the fall in output of Bihar and Orissa from 14,105,529 tons in 1924 to 11,257,984

tons in 1933, with a partial recovery to 12,630,400 tons in 1934, and 12,747,340 tons in 1935.

In continuation of the trend of 1934 the export statistics for coal during 1935 show a further decrease amounting to about 112,000 tons. Ceylon retained her position as the leading importer of Indian coal, though she took 82,000 tons less than in 1934. The Straits Settlements showed a decrease of 18,000 tons, and Hongkong of 10,000 tons. The export of coke decreased by 737 tons.

IRON ORE

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds on difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the **Barakar Iron-Works** was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. secured two deposits of iron ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Pansira Buru, a portion of Notu Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwad slates, from which it is separated by banded hematite jaspers. The ore itself is high grade micaceous hematite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross cuts

into the interior of the deposit show that the hematite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hematite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

The production of iron ore from 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron ore in India fell to 1,229,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons, and in 1935 rose still further to 2,364,297 tons. There were also substantial increases in the output of pig iron and steel.

The increase in the production of pig iron in India recorded above was accompanied by a moderate rise in the quantity exported from 398,054 tons in 1934 to 472,636 tons in 1935. Japan is the principal consumer of Indian pig iron, the proportion taken rose from 53.3 per cent in 1934 to 70.8 per cent in 1935, whilst the actual amount rose by 57.5 per cent. There were large decreases in exports to the United Kingdom, China and Germany, partly counterbalanced by increases to the United States and Hongkong. The export value per ton of pig iron rose from Rs. 22.2 (£1.69) in 1934 to Rs. 23 (£1.72) in 1935.

The Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 (Act No. XIV of 1924)—authorised, to companies employing Indians bounties upon rails and shipplates wholly manufactured in British India from material wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. This Act was repealed by the Act No. III of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927, the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs. 10 per ton *ad valorem* in most cases, or about Rs. 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture.

MANGANESE ORE

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

The catastrophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the peak figures of 1927, namely 1,129,353 tons valued at £2,703,068 for 4 Indian ports to 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022 in 1932 has been recorded previously. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901 when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £29,546, whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £603,908. In 1934 there was however a partial recovery to 406,306 tons valued at £388,240, further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £950,630. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one-twenty, and put of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries have the effects of the slump been so seriously felt as in the manganese industry, it is getting, therefore, that some measure of re-

covery can now be recorded, though the industry is still a long way from a full restoration of prosperity.

The substantial recovery in 1935 is due mainly to increases in the Bilghat (105,484 tons), Nagpur (68,775 tons) and Bhandara (24,891 tons) districts of the Central Provinces and to Sandur State (32,080 tons) and the resumption of work in Panch Mahals. The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces' production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933 (28,789 tons) to 385,179 tons in 1935. During 1932 and 1933 the majority of mines in the Central Provinces had been closed, including several mines that had never been closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901, there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara. The amount of ground still to be recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,559 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India from the mid of 375,904 tons in 1933 to 864,698 tons in 1935. The opening of the new port at Vizagapatam has been the brightest feature in the Indian manganese industry during the last three years on account of the reduced lead from the Central Provinces to the sea. The distribution of manganese ore exported from Panch Indian ports (excluding Mormugao) during 1934 and 1935 shows that the United Kingdom with an increase of some 21,000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese ore. The second place as importer was held by Japan with an increase of some 91,000 tons, with France third with an increase of some 44,000 tons. Belgium showed an increase of 53,500 tons. In 1932 the exports to the United States of America, one of India's principal markets for manganese ore, had ceased completely. In 1933 there was a trivial export to this destination but in 1935 the exports to the United States recovered to 77,760 tons.

GOLD

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1906 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nilzams mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave

an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910, the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904, the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but

fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way.

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488 8 ozs valued at Rs 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885), followed by a trivial fall again in 1932, when the output was 329,681 7 ozs valued at Rs 2,53,51,438

(£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to 336,108 8 ozs valued at Rs 2,76,40,071 (£2,078,201). In 1934 the output fell to 322,142 9 ozs, but the value increased to Rs 2,92,71,130 (£2,200,836) being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting to note that the output of 1921, which was valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,722 6 ozs. In 1935 the output rose again to 327,652 5 ozs valued at Rs 3,04,01,775 (£2,285,848).

The average number of persons employed on the Kolar Gold Field during 1935 was 22,271, of whom 14,120 worked underground.

SALT *

There was a slight fall during 1935, in the total output of salt (accompanied by a trifling increase in value), due to a decrease of 39,000 tons in Madras, all the other provinces showing increases, the 1934 production was the highest on record. Imports of salt into India increased by nearly 2,000 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Germany from which 30,000 tons were received above the imports of the previous year, and the United Kingdom, from which the imports are negligible.

* Source Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol 71, Part 3, 1936)

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1934 and 1935

	1934			1935		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Aden	335,415	20,44,905	153,752	339,687	19,81,299	148,970
Bengal	28	371	28	17	1,079	81
Bombay and Sind	020 972	26,75 218	201,144	633,700	31,02 656	233 282
Burma	36,976	5,33 916	40,144	40,086	5,31,009	39 925
Gwalior	66	3 249	244	95	4 725	355
Madras	499 268	25 94,094	195,045	460 257	22,89,790	172,165
Northern India	470,977	38,21,929	287,363	474,351	37 78 579	284,104
Total	1,963,702	1,16,73,682	877,720	1,948,173	1,16,89,137	878 882

(a) Excludes the value of 94,952 tons of salt produced in Sind. Information is not available

(b) Figures relate to the official years, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1934 and 1935

	1934			1935		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
From— United King dom	496	74 591	5 608	1,236	93 585	7,037
Germany	56,348	8,93,873	67,208	86,337	14 70,261	110,545
Spain						
Aden and Dependencies	310,023	39,54,992	297,368	298,749	40,72 470	306,201
Egypt	12,824	1,64,231	12,348	7,565	1,22,193	9,187
Italian East Africa	12,370	1,70,939	12,853			
Other countries	109	7,999	601	85	5,768	433
Total	392,175	52,66,625	395,986	393,972	57,64,262	433,403

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers' Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers. The Board has the power to stop business in times of emergencies. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs 5 which was gradually raised to Rs 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs 11,000.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street known as the **Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.** This separate Exchange no longer functions. It was revived in 1922. It has ceased to function again.

For many years the **Calcutta Share Market** met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the **Calcutta Stock Exchange Association** was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being entitled to own, only one share.

The total number of members, including partners and assistants of member firms, is 608. The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner disassociating from an existing firm. Anyone to become a member is required to

purchase a share from a member and seek election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Honorary Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Honorary Treasurers. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Honorary Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

Committee for 1935—J. R. Coulthard, Esq., President, J. S. Haywood Esq., G. C. Montgomery, Esq., O. A. Cohen, Esq., Sarbotosh Sen Esq., Jitendra Mohan Dutt, Esq., M. S. Goralal Seal Esq., Shambhu Nath Dutt, Esq., Gobind Lal Bangur, Esq., Mahaliram Sonthalla, Esq., Basant Lal Chaturvedi, Esq., Jagannath Jhunjhunwala, Esq., Bishambhar Nath Chaturvedi, Esq., B. A. L. B., Mokandlal, Esq.

Joint Honorary Treasurers—Goralal Seal, Esq., Mahaliram Sonthalla, Esq.

Secretary—From April 1935, D. Chakravarty, M. A., B. L.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Government Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian, but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to cooperate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir D. E. Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

gress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta. The initiative in the new activities hailing, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located." Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following—

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

The Rules provide for two classes of members, viz. numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs 150)

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1936-37 —

President — Mr D P Khaitan

Members of the Committee — Mr A D Shroff (Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay) Mr Mann Subedar (Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay) Seth Kisturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners Association Ahmedabad) Lala Shri Ram (Delhi Factory Owners Federation New Delhi), Mr G D Bhat (Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt CIE MBE (Indian Salt Association Bombay) Pandit K Srinathan (Indian Life Assurance Offices Association Bombay), Lala Padampat Singhani (Merchants Chamber of United Provinces Cawnpore),

Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoi, Kt (Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay) Mr M L Dahnukar (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr Wakhand Hirchand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr Channil B Mehta (Bombay Bullion Exchange and Bombay Shroff Association Bombay)

Honorary Treasurers — Mr A L Ojha (Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta), Dr S C Law (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Calcutta)

Co-opted Members — The Hon ble Kumararajah M A Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Madras (re-signed) Dewan Bahadur C S Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, Coimbatore (from 1st December 1936) Mr N R Siker (Calcutta), Mr B Das M A Cuttack Lala Gurusharan Lall, Gaya The Hon ble Rai Bhaduri Lala Ram Surin Dars, CIE Lahore Mr S M Bashir, Cawnpore

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade in particular in Calcutta. There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1937-38 —

President — Mr J Reid Kay, Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd

Vice President — Sir George Campbell, Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co

Members — Mr T K Allan The National Bank of India Ltd. Mr J A Bell Agent East Indian Railway, Mr H G Cooper M.C., D.O.M., M.L.O., The Burma Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India Ltd. Mr S C Lyttelton, Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Mr J A McKerrrow, Messrs Bid & Co., Mr L B Pratt, Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., Mr J H S Richardson, Messrs Andrew Yule & Co Ltd.

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr A C Daniel Assistant Secretary, Mr D C Fairbairn

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned for the current year.

The Council of State — The Hon'ble Mr J Reid Kay,

The Bengal Legislative Council — Mr F T Homan (Oil Electric Supply Corporation Ltd), T Lamb (Begg Dunlop & Co Ltd), Mr W C Wordsworth (The Statesman Ltd), Mr G W Leeson (Macneill & Co) Mr H G Cooper (The Burma Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India, Ltd) Mr Eric Studd (J Thomas & Co)

The Calcutta Port Trust — Mr G V Lloyd (Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd) Mr W Hunter (Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co) Mr A O Brown (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co Ltd) Mr G W Leeson (Macneill & Co) Mr K J Nicolson (Gladstone, Wyllie & Co) Mr J Reid Kay, (James Finlay & Co, Ltd)

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation — Mr C W Miles (Shaw Wallace & Co) Mr E G Spooner (Muir & Co), J H Spiller (Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd) F J Muirhead (Burma Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India Ltd) Mr J D Crabbs (Octurus Steel & Co) Mr K G Sillu (Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd)

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta — Mr F Rooney (Bengal Telephone Co, Ltd)

The Bengal Boiler Commission — Mr W Gow (Burn & Co, Ltd) Mr T W Forrest, Mr W H W Urquhart

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission — Mr R J Oliver Mr G Y Robertson

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Association, The

Wine Spirit and Beer Association of India
 Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute
 Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association
 Indian Engineering Association Calcutta
 Jute Fabrics Shippers Association Calcutta
 Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric
 Brokers Association, Calcutta Baled Jute
 Shippers Association Calcutta Jute Dealers'
 Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers
 Association Calcutta Accident Insurance Association
 Calcutta Flour Mills' Association
 Calcutta River Transport Association, and the
 Masters Stevedores' Association

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or else where in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences are submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which

consists of such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (Mr R. Mills), Head Office Manager (Mr F W Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs G C G Smyth, J B F Henfrey and B Perry), and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interests of all persons trading therein to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community, to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour, to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

President—Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt, M L C
 (Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Ltd.)

Vice Presidents—The Hon Mr J C Banerjee
 (J C Banerjee, Ltd.), Dr N N Iaw, M A
 Ph D, (Bangswari Cotton Mills Ltd.)

Honorary Treasurer—Dr Satya Churn Iaw,
 M A, Ph D

Members of the Executive Committee—Mr
 Nalini R Sarkar, Mr S C Mitra, (Jalan Mitra
 & Co.), Mr Sadhan Chandra Roy (Wilson &
 Roy), Kumar Kartick Churn Mullick, (Raja
 D N Mullick & Sons Ltd.) Mr Arun Prokash
 Boral, (Prosad Das Boral & Bros.), Mr
 D N Sen, (Bengal Glass Works Ltd.), Capt
 N N Dutt, M B, (Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.),
 Mr A C Sen, (D M Das & Sons, Ltd.),
 Mr Jiban Krishna Mitter, Mr B Maltra,
 (Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.), Mr R Ray,
 (Ry & Ray), Mr S C Ray, M A, B L
 (Arvasthan Insurance Co. Ltd.) Mr
 Banwarilall Roy Mr Jogendra Kishore Das
 M A, B L, (M Bhattacharyya & Co.), Mr Netaji
 Charan Paul, (M R Paul & Co.), Mr Benode
 Gopal Mookerjee, (Gangadhar Banerjee & Co.),
 Mr Kshitish Chandra Gupta, Mr P C Coomar,

(P C Coomar & Co.), Mr Narendra Chandra
 Dutta, (Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd.,
 Mr A C Mitter, (Ghosh & Mitter)

Secretary—Mr J N Sen Gupta, M A, B L

Asst. Secretary—Mr S R Biswas, M A

LIST OF AFFILIATED BODIES AND ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL NATIONAL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Bengal Industries Association, 15, Clive
 Street Calcutta The Bengal Hosiery Manu-
 facturers Association, 2 Ashu Babu Lane,
 Kidderpore, Calcutta, The All India Soap
 Makers Association, 22 Canning Street,
 Calcutta The Bengal Glass Manufacturers
 Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta,
 the Indian Colliery Owners' Association
 Tharia E I Ry, The Fast India Jute Associa-
 tion Ltd 2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta,
 the Calcutta Iron Merchants Association
 P 224/6, Strand Bank Road, Meerbaharghat,
 Calcutta, The Oil Mills Association, 151B
 Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta The Faridpur
 District Merchants' Association, Faridpur,
 The Association of Engineers 2, Royal Exchange
 Place, Calcutta, The Indian Insurance Institute
 2, Royal Exchange Place Calcutta, The Bengal
 Jute Growers Association, 2, Royal Exchange
 Place Calcutta The Calcutta Shellac Exchange
 Ltd, 3, Mangoe Lane Calcutta, The Tipperah
 Chamber of Commerce Comilla, The Indian
 Planters Association, Sridhaipur, Sylhet, The
 Paddy Merchants' Association, 69/1 Chetla
 Road Alipore Calcutta, The Calcutta Wine
 Association 1 Lindsay Street, Calcutta, The
 Tipperah Trades Association, Comilla, The
 Murshidabad Silk Association, Berhampur,
 District Murshidabad, The Provident Insur-
 ance Companies Association (Bengal), 2, Royal
 Exchange Place, Calcutta and the Calcutta
 Jute Exchange Ltd Calcutta,

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India, to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber, to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India, to provide regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them

There are two classes of Members, local and motusill. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 100 and the Motusill members Rs 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship owners representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1937 —
President —Mr Mohanlal Lallchand Shah
Senior Vice President —Mr A R Dalal
Vice President —Mr G L Mehta

Members —Mr B M Birla Mr D P Khaitan, Mr N L Pilli Mr K L Jatia Mr Karamchand Thapar, Mr A L Ojha Mr L P

Poddar Mr Faizulla Gangjee Mr Kassim A Mohamed, Mr B D Bhatter, Mr Pranivan Jaltha Rai Bahadur Ram Dev Chokhani, Mr Rajendra Singh Singhi Mr M G Bhagat Mr K J Purohit Mr Kedarnath Khandelwal Mr Debesh Chandra Ghosh Mr Mangtooran Jalpuria

Officiating Secretary —Mr S R Dhadda, M A 11 B

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber —Indian Sugar Mills Association Jute Bilers Association Indian Produce Association East India Jute Association Calcutta Rice Merchants Association Calcutta Kirana Association Gunny Trades Association Indian Colliery Owners Association Indian Tea Merchants Association Malwai Rice Mills Association Sindhi Merchants Association Indian Insurance Companies Association and Shareholders Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades —(1) Jute (2) Gunny (3) Piece goods and yarn (4) Iron and Steel (5) Coal and Minerals (6) General

Chamber's representatives on —

Bengal Legislative Assembly —Mr D P Khaitan

Calcutta Port Commissioners —Mr A L Ojha
Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee —Mr K L Jatia

East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee —Mr Faizulla Gangjee

Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee —Mr R Chakravarti

Board of Apprenticeship Training —Mr M G Bhagat

Railway Rates Advisory Committee —Mr A L Ojha Mr D P Khaitan, Mr M L Shah

Mr G L Mehta Mr Faizulla Gangjee
Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal —Mr G L Mehta

Chamber's Auditors —Messrs S B Danekeri & Co RA

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 —

(a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 87 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

President —Mr D P Khaitan*Vice President* —Mr Walchand Hirachand

Members of the Committee —Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore, Mr Hooseinbhai A Laljee M L A, Bombay Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai Ahmedabad Mr G D Birla, Calcutta Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt C I E, M B F, Bombay, Lala Shri Ram Delhi Mr Manu Subedar Bombay Mr A D Shroff, Bombay Mr Chunilal B Mehta, Bombay

Mr M L Dahanukar Bombay, Lt Sardar P S Sodhbans, Lahore, and Mr Vidvasagar Pandya, Madras

Co-opted Members —Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoy, Kt Bombay, Pandit K Santanam, Lahore, Mr B Das, M L A, Cuttack and Mr N R Sarkar, Calcutta

Honorary Treasurer —Mr A L Ojha, Calcutta

Secretary —Mr D G Mulherkar
Office —Connaught Circus, New Delhi

BOMBAY

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency, to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest, to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business, to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interests, and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 192. Of these numbers 14 represent banking institutions, 16 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 13 insurance companies, 17 engineers and contractors, 126 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber members' subscription is Rs 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or eminent in commerce and manufactures may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor

by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice President and seven members. The committee must, as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies —

The Council of State, one representative

Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, two representatives

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member elected for three years

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1937-38 and their representatives on the various public bodies —

President —G H Cooke, Esq

Vice President —A McIntosh, Esq

Committee —R W Bullock, Esq, N W Chisholm Esq, W M Petrie Esq, E C Reld Esq, M C, F Stone Esq, O B L, J R D Tata Esq, G S Taunton Esq

Secretary —R J F Sullivan, Esq

Asst Secretary —H. Royal, Esq M.B.E., V.D.

Representatives on—**Council of State** The Hon'ble Mr R H Parker**Bombay Legislative Assembly**, Sir John Abercrombie, Kt, M C, G O Pike, Esq**Bombay Port Trust** W A Bell Esq, G H Cooke, Esq, R C Iowndes, Lsq, G S Taunton, Esq, Sir G Geoffrey Winterbotham**Bombay Municipal Corporation** C P G Wade, Esq**Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board** A G Gray, Esq**Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission** H F Milne, Esq**Persian Gulf Rights Committee** C F Morris Esq**Indian Central Cotton Committee** M S Durruti, Lsq**Empire Cotton Growing Corporation** A A Sthanides, Esq**Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee and Lay out Committee** L A Halsall, Esq**Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee** V F Noel Paton, Esq**Ex Services Association** G H Cooke, Lsq, (Ex officio)**Bombay Seamen's Society** R J F Sullivan, Esq**Indian Savoirs Home** C L Leman, Esq**I W M T S Duffin** C L Leman, Lsq**Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire** Sir Malcolm Hogg Kt**Railway Advisory Committees—****G I P** L A Halsall, Esq**B B & C I** L A Halsall, Esq**Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd** Sir Geoffrey W Winterbotham**Railway Rates Advisory Committee** G C R Coleridge Esq, L A Halsall Esq, J F Macdonell, Esq, C J Damala, Esq**Government of Bombay Board of Communications** G O Pike, Lsq**Bombay University** Sir Geoffrey W Winterbotham**Special Work**

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are now on duty early and late.

Associated Chamber of Commerce of India

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1937

President, J Reid Kay, Esq

Millowners' Association, Bombay

The Millowners Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good
- (b) To secure good relations between members of the Association
- (c) To promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade commerce and manufactures of its members

Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power is eligible for membership members being elected by ballot. Every member is entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs 50 paid by him as annual subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1926 numbered 103

The following, is the Committee for 1937—

Mr Dharumsey Mulraj Khatau (*Chairman*), Mr Krishnaraj M D Thackersey, (*Dy Chairman*) Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, C I E, Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K C S I, Sir Hormasji Mody, K B E, M L A, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt Mr V N Chandavarkar, Mr F V Baddeley, Mr B D Benjamin, Mr R L Ferard, Mr A Geddis Mr Bhagwandas Mannohandas Ramji, Mr A M Mehta, Mr H F Milne, Mr A Pether, Mr S D Saklatvala M I C, Mr F Stones O B E, Mr C P Wadia, Mr Neville N Wadia, Mr Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji

Mr T Maloney (*Secretary*) Mr N S V Aiyer, (*Asst Secretary*), Mr C A Dalal, (*Labour Officer*)

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies—

Legislative Assembly Sir Hormasji Mody, K B E, M L A

Bombay Legislative Assembly Mr S D Saklatvala, M L C

Bombay Port Trust Mr A Geddis

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Mr V N Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission Messrs W F Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Mr Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau

Indian Central Cotton Committee Mr S D Saklatvala, M L C

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee Mr V N Chandavarkar

G I P Railway Advisory Committee Mr A Geddis

B B & C I Railway Advisory Committee Sir Hormasji Mody, K B E, M L A

Bombay Municipal Corporation Sir Hormasji Mody, K B E, M L A

University of Bombay Mr F Stones, O B E

Royal Institute of Science Mr B D Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone No is 25350

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd

The Millowners Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd, was registered on 30th June 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

The objects of the Association are—

(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents fatal or otherwise arising out of and in the course of their employment, (b) the insurance or members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc., and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re insurances, counterinsurances and counter guarantees, etc., etc

The Association consisted of 55 members on 1st October, 1936

All members of the Millowners Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Mill owners Association

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors

The present Directors are—

Mr A Geddis (*Chairman*)

Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, C I E, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K C S I, S D Saklatvala, Esq., F Stones, Esq., O B E, H J Ramji, Esq., D M Khatau, Esq. and A C M Curetjee, Esq., M A, LL B, Secretary of the Association

Indian Merchants' Chamber

The Indian Merchants Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants

- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects
- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation
- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations
- (m) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference,

- (iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference

- (i) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber —

- The Grain Merchants Association
- The Bombay Rice Merchants Association
- The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association
- The Bombay Shroff Association
- The Bombay Pearl Merchants and Jewellers Association
- The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd
- The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay
- The Sugar Merchants Association
- The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Bombay
- The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Bombay
- The Bombay Iron Merchants Association
- The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants
- The Indian National Steamship Owners Association
- The Seeds Traders Association
- The Indian Insurance Com' Association
- The Bombay Karianna Merchants Association
- The Indian Match Manufacturers Association
- The Swadeshi Market Committee
- Shree Mahajan Association
- The Muccadam Association
- The Society of Indian Accountants and Auditors
- The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, Bombay
- The Bombay Malabar Karianna Merchants Association, Bombay
- The Ghee Merchants' Association, Bombay
- Bombay Oil Merchants Association, Bombay
- Metal Exchange Association, Bombay
- Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants Association
- Bombay Diamond Merchants Association
- Mahatta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee.

The following are the Office bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1937 —

President — The Hon ble Mr Govindlal Shrivall

Vice President — Mr Gordhandas G Morarjee

Members of the Committee — Mr M C Ghia Mr J C S talvad, Mr Manu Subedar Mr M M Amersey, Mr Mathuradas Canji Mutani Mr Anandji Kanji Mr Bhawanji A Khimji, Mr Dhirajlal C Modi, Mr Chandulal P Parikh, Mr Mingaldas B Mehta Sir Sorabji N Poch Khanawalla, Kt Mr Walchand Hirachand Mr Vithaldas D Govindji Mr Amratlal Kalidas, Mr Chunilal B Mehta, Mr Mohanlal A Parikh, Mr Nagindas T Master, Mr S C Majumdar, Mr Sarabhai Pratapral, Mr Keshavprasad C Desai Dr M Vinkitrao, Mr Nandulal Bhuta Mr Behram N Karanjli

Co-opted — Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, Mr Jal A D Naotolji Mr H S Mahmood The Grain Merchants Association (Velji L Nappo, Esq., The Sugar Merchants Association (Mr Sankalchand G Sheth) The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce (Mr M L Dahanukar), The Iron Merchants Association (Mr Thierilly M Saherwala) The Bombay Kariani Merchants Association (Mr D P Tata), The Indian National Steamship Owners Association (Mr Shantikumar N Motuji), The Cotton Merchant & Mercadant Association (Mr Purshotam H Shah), The Bombay Yarn & Silk Merchants Association (Mr Purshotam S Popatlal) The Bombay Diamond Merchants Association Mr Bhogilal Laharchand Bhavari The Rice Merchants Association (Mr Fakirunahmed C L Sajan) The Seeds Traders Association (Mr Rutilal M Gandhi) The Bombay Grain Dealers Association, (Mr Khimji Madan Bhujpurji)

Ex Officio — Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji M L A (Legislative Assembly) Mr Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, (Bombay Port Trust) Sir Purshotam das Thakurdas Kt, C I E M B E (Bombay Port Trust) Mr A D Shroff (Bombay Port Trust) Prof Sohrab R Davar, (Bombay University Senate) Sir Rihumtools M Chinnoy Kt (Sydnham College of Commerce & Economics) Mr M A Master (Governing Body of the I M M F S Duffin), Mr R P Masani (B B & C I Railway Local Advisory Committee) Mr Kapilram H Vakil, (Royal Institute of Science), Mr K S Ramechandra Iyer, (Board of Communications)

Secretary — Mr J K Mehta, M A

Asst Secretaries — Mr A H Maun Mr A C Ramhngam and Mr A R Vasavada

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies —

Central Legislative Assembly — Mr Mathuradas Vissanji

Bombay Legislative Assembly — Mr M C Ghia

Bombay Port Trust — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E, (Cotton), Mr Gordhandas G Morarji (Piecegoods), Mr Mathuradas C Matani, (Grain and Seeds), Mr Lakhmidas R Tairsee, (General), Mr A D Shroff (General)

Bombay Municipal Corporation — Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shrivall

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department — Mr Manu Subedar

Indian Central Cotton Committee — Mr Chandulal P Parikh

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science — Mr Kapilram H Vakil

Advisory Committees of Railways — Mr Gordhandas G Morarji, (G I P), Mr R P Masani, (B B & C I)

Railway Rates Advisory Committee — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E M B F, Mr Manu Subedar, The Hon Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Kt, C I E, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr M C Ghia

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship Dufferin — Mr M A Master

Senate of the Bombay University — Prof Sohrab R Davar Bar at Law

Traffic Control Committee, Bombay — Mr I R Tairsee

Board of Communications — Mr K S R Iyer

Indian Sailors Home Committee — Mr M A Master

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association

The objects of the Association are as follows —

(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof, (b) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade, (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them, and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration

The following are the office bearers for the current year —

Chairman — Mr Devidas Madhavji Thakersey J P

Deputy Chairman — Mr Harjivan Valji

Hon Joint Secretaries — Mr Matharadas Haribhai, J P, and Mr Padamsey Damodet Govindji, J P

Hon. Treasurer — Mr Mulji Laxmidas

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil seeds trade on a sound footing. It is an influential body of large membership the office holders for the current year are as follows —

Chairman — Mr Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo
Vice Chairman — Mr Ratansi Hirji
Hon Secretary — Mr Nathoo Cooverji
Acting Secretary — Mr Ganpatram Narottam Raval

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona Sholapur Satara Ratnagiri, Kolaba Nasik, Ahmednagar, Phurs and Last and West Khandesh and Belgium and the Indian States

in and about these namely Kolhapur (with its Jagers), Sangli Miraj (Senior and Junior), Kurnwad (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi, Sawantwadi Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jalgaon, Akalkot, Phaltan, Aundh, Bhor, Surana, Jawhar and Janjira.

President — Mr Walchand Hirachand

Vice Presidents — Mr M. L. Dhanukar, Mr D. R. Nuk and Mr G. L. Korgaonkar

Secretary — Mr D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KARACHI

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber. All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 80 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export Statements and Export Manifests and Non Members Rs. 100 per set per annum. Rs. 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members consisting of a Chairman, Vice Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber elects a representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee. Karachi there were 38 members of the Chamber in January 1937. The following are the officers for 1937 —

Chairman — Mr G. H. Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.)

Vice Chairman — Mr J. W. Anderson, (Grahams Trading Co. (India), Ltd.)

Members of Committee — Mr H. S. Bigg, Whither, OBE (Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.)
 Mr R. B. Fairclough (Messrs. Anglo Siam Corporation, Ltd.), Mr J. J. Flockhart (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.)
 Mr A. K. Homan (The North Western Railway)
 Mr G. N. R. Morgan, (Messrs. The Bombay

(Co. Ltd.), Mr A. J. Pons (Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd.), Mr J. Richardson (The National Bank of India, Ltd.) and Mr C. Voegelé (Messrs. Volkart Brothers).

Acting Secretary — Mr H. M. Combs

Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly — Mr G. H. Raschen

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust — Messrs. H. S. Bigg, Whither, OBE, G. H. Raschen, J. W. Anderson and J. J. Flockhart

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality — Mr W. B. Hossick and Mr S. B. H. Katik

Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi — Messrs. G. H. Raschen and C. W. Warrington

Ag. Public Measurer — Mr J. G. Smith

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members — The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership. Any assistant signing a firm or signing *per-pro* for a firm is eligible. Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers of attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot. Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members. Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers finances. Absentees in Europe pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and

the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name.

The following publications are issued by the Chamber—Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

There are 57 members and 10 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows—

Chairman—Mr G A Bimbridge

Vice Chairman—Mr F Birkly

Committee—Messrs W M Blowning, H N (Colon), K M Fraser, D M Reid, OBE, MC, Sir William Wright, OBE.

Secretary—Mr G Gompertz, JP.

The following are bodies to which the Chamber is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year—

Madras Legislative Council—Mr F Birkly

Madras Legislative Assembly—Sir William Wright and Mr W M Blowning.

Madras Port Trust—Messrs W M Blowning, R D Dunstan, D M Reid (One seat vacant).

Corporation of Madras—Mr C Mainpuri, G E Wilker, Bar at Law, (One seat vacant).

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire—Mr R C M Strouts.

SOUTHERN INDIA

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be—

‘To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.’

‘To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others.’

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce Paris.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitration issues certificates of origin and certificates invoices.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body conjointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathar

Association. The Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amendment Act, 1926, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Board of Communications, the Provincial Cotton Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income Tax Board of Madras, the Madras Marketing Board, the Madras City Local Licensing Board, the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board, etc.

The Chamber has 400 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the upcountry have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President—C Abdul Hakim Sahib

Vice Presidents—Diwan Bahadur Govindas Chathoorbhoojadas and The Honble Mr M N M Chidambaram Chettiar

Honorary Secretaries—Yuseff Salt and C L Ramaswamy

Assistant Secretary—P B Nair, BA, B Com

NORTHERN INDIA

Northern India Chamber of Commerce
Commerce House, 11, Lawrence Road, Lahore

Chairman—Prof W Roberts, CIE, MLC

Vice Chairman—Sardar Sahib Sardar
Majumdar Singh Chawla

Committee—Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram
Mr C Bevan Petman, CIE, Rai Bahadur
L Binda Sarin, Mr J C F Davidson
Mr Ding Singh, Mr P H Guest, Mr F
R Hawkes OBE, Dewan Bahadur Dewan
Krishna Kishore Dahiwal, Hon'ble Rai
Bahadur L Ram Sarin Dis CIE MLC, Mr J
C Laylor, Mr L G Tilt and Mr J G Wyllie

Chamber Members—Messrs Spedding Dinga
Singh & Co, Lahore, Messrs Gillanders Ar
butnot & Co, Lahore, The Civil & Military
Gazette Ltd, Lahore, The All India Bank Ltd,
Lahore, Messrs Dinanath Sheoprasad, Lahore,
Messrs Bird & Co, Lahore, Mr H J Rastouji,
Lahore, The Colviana Estate Ltd, Okara,
The B C G A (Punjab) Ltd, Khanewal,
Messrs The Bharat Insurance Co Ltd, Lahore,
The Jallo Resin Factory, Lahore, The National
Bank of India Ltd, Lahore, Messrs The Attock
Oil Co Ltd, Rawalpindi, The Central Bank
of India Ltd, Lahore, Messrs Rai Bahadur
Mia Rims Sons, Lahore, Messrs The Murree
Prawry Co, Ltd, Rawalpindi, Messrs The
Caneish Flour Mills Co, Ltd, Lvalpur, Messrs
Mahar Singh Saparun Singh Chawla, Lahore,
The North Western Railway, Lahore, Messrs
The Lahore Electric Supply Co, Ltd, Lahore,
The Imperial Bank of India, Lahore, Messrs
Nasim Ram & Sons, Lahore, Messrs Grindlay
& Co, Ltd, Lahore, Messrs The Imperial
Tobacco Co of India, Ltd, Lahore,
Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore, Messrs

The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co, Ltd,
Rawalpindi, Messrs The Lakshmi Insurance
Co, Ltd, Lahore, The Indian Mildura Fruit
Farms Ltd, Renala Khurd, Messrs Ubeoi
Ltd, Sialkot, Messrs Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab
Singh & Sons, Lahore, Messrs B R Herman
& Mohitta Ltd, Lahore, Messrs Lloyds Bank
Ltd, Lahore, Messrs The Burmah Shell Oil
Storage & Distributing Co of India, Ltd,
Lahore, Messrs Imperial Chemical Industries
(India) Ltd, Lahore, Messrs The Kangra
Valley Silt Co Ltd, Lahore, Messrs Siemens
(India) Ltd, Lahore, Messrs Buckwell & Co,
Ltd, Lahore, Messrs Punjab Portland Cement,
Ltd, With Messrs A J Ferguson & Co,
Lahore, Office in Charge Military Farms,
Okara, Messrs Uttar Hind Kapur & Sons,
Lahore, Messrs The New Egerton Woolen
Mills Co, Dhariwal, Messrs Martin & Co,
Lahore, Messrs The Sunlight of India
Insurance Co, Ltd, Lahore, Messrs Owen
Roberts & Co, Ltd, Lahore, The Punjab
National Bank Ltd, Lahore, Messrs S Sujan
Singh & Sons, Lahore, Messrs Michael
Martin & Co, Lahore, Messrs Indian Oxygen
and Acetylene Co, Ltd, Lahore, Messrs
Reliable Water Supply Service of India Ltd,
Lahore, The Renala Estate Montgomerie,
Messrs Dharampuri Jawaladas Amritsar, The
Indian Publicity Bureau Dhariwal

Honorary Members—Mr H P Thomas,
BSC AMLI MNL Soc CIE, Rai Bahadur
I Ravi Lal, MBL, PCS, Mr C N Garnier,
OBL

Secretary—Mr J E Keogh

Tel Address — 'Commerce

Telephone — 237

UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce
is concerned with trade, commerce and manu
factures in the United Provinces and has its
registered office at Cawnpore. Members are
elected by the Committee, subject to confirma
tion by the next general meeting of the Chamber.
Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or
eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be
elected honorary members of the Chamber by
the members in a General Meeting and such shall
be exempted from paying any subscription to
the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for
membership, but subscriptions are payable
as follows—A firm, company or associa
tion having its place of business in Cawn
pore, Rs 300 a year, an individual member
resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore,
Rs 300, firms or individuals having their places
of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay
half the above rates, but the maintenance of a
branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment
of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are
managed by a Committee of ten members,
which has power to constitute Local Commit
tees of from four to seven members each
at trade centres where membership is
sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such
Local Committees have power to communicate
only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribu
nals for the settlement and adjustment of dis
putes, when invited to do so, members of the
Tribunals being selected from a regular printed
list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 62
members, two honorary members and seven
affiliated members.

The following are the officers—

President—Mr Harry Hoisman MC, (The
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co, Ltd)

Vice President—Mr B L Gray, (Messrs
Begg, Sutherland & Co, Ltd)

Members—Mr E J W Plummer (The
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co, Ltd), Mr T I
Smith (The Muir Mills Co, Ltd), Mr J Tinker,
(The British India Corporation, Ltd), Mr C
W Tosh (Messrs Begg Sutherland & Co, Ltd),
Mr W R Watt, (The British India Corporation,
Ltd), Rai Bahadur Babu Ram Narain Sahab,
(Cawnpore), Mr A Burr Pollock (The Chartered
Bank of India, Australia & China) and Mr R
E Rutherford (East India Railway, Allahabad)

Representatives on the United Provinces
Legislative Assembly—Mr E M Souter CIE
MLC (Messrs Ford & MacDonald Ltd) and
The Hon. Mr Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt,
MLC (Cawnpore)

Secretary—Mr H W Morgan

Head Clerk—Babu B N Ghosal

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants Chamber of United Provinces established in November 1932 with the object of safeguarding the interest of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery work Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Picea goods country produced Hide and Leather. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of

general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin among its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a licence under Section 26 provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President 2 Vice Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council. A whole time Secretary is attached to the organisation. The principal Office Bearers for the year 1937 are as follows —

President — Mr S M Bashir

Senior Vice President — Sardar Inder Singh

Junior Vice President — Mr Ram Ratan Gupta

Secretary — Mr K M Purkayastha, M A

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914 and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools Agriculture College, Sir H B Technological Institute, (Cawnpore), Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University and Employment Board, U P and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership — Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members of register is 161 (117 Local and 64 Mofussil).

The following are the Office Bearers and Members of the Executive Committee —

President — Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh,
M B E

Vice Presidents — R B Lala Ramdhani Das, C I L, M C S, Rai Bahadur Bhagwan Das

Hon'ry Secretary — Rai Bahadur Lala Ramchandra Prasad Bagla

Hon'ry J^r Secretary — Rai Bahadur Krishn Lal Gupta

Assistant Secretary — Mr M I Gupta M A B Com, A S A A, R A, Incorporated Accountant

Members of the Executive Committee — I Lal Dhanam Bhalla (Messrs Bhalla Sheo Co.), Lala Ram Chandra (Messrs Roopnaram Ram Chandra), Jala Gadhari Lal Bajaj, Mr B P Sivastava (Messrs Cawnpore Dyeing and Cloth Printing Co Ltd), Mr R L Anand (Messrs Karamchand Thapar & Bios Ltd), Lala Hari Shankar Bagla, Lala Chhanga Lal (Messrs Gopinath Chhangal Mal), Lala Gur Prasad Mohrotra (Messrs Sudershan Maharaj Nandani), Lala Mahadeo Prasad Lundia, Mr G P Khaitan (Messrs Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd), Mr Dwarka Prasad Singh, Mr Kalka Prasad Dhawan (Messrs K P Dhawan & Co), Mr S M Pandey (Messrs Pasinurrahman & Co), Mr D S Macwall (Messrs Macwall & Co, Ltd), Mr Hira Lal Khanna, Rai Bahadur Kadamath Khetan M L C (Messrs Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Co Ltd), Lala Kesar Ram Narang (Messrs Punjab Sugar Mills Co Ltd, Mr J D Vashinde (Messrs U P Glass Works Ltd), Mr C J Mehta (Messrs Farrukhabad Electric Supply Co Ltd), Mr Ram Kumar Bhargava (Messrs Newul Kishore Estate), and Mr Ranjit Singh M A L L B (Messrs R G Cotton Mills Co Ltd).

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Hepar Mandal), Lahore was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882, in 1913. The main objects for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber has a trade marks registration Department and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes. The members of this Chamber have franchise in the commerce constituency of the Punjab Legislative Assembly along with three Chambers—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore and Punjab Trades Association.

Members of the Committee for 1937 are—

President—K B Sardar Habib Ullah, Bar at Law 8, Davis Road, Lahore.

Vice Presidents—Mr S R Jaiwala M A I L B Agent, Central Bank of India Ltd, Lahore. Mr H D Mehta Managing Director, North India Insurance Co Ltd, Lahore.

Hon. Secretary & Member of the Committee—Sirdar P S Sodhbans F L A A (Lond) R A, of Messrs Sodhbans & Co, Auditors, Lahore.

Members—Mr H S Balhaya F R E S (Lond) of Messrs G Balhaya & Co, Lahore. Mr Kanshi Ram Khosla, Railway Road, Lahore. Mr Devi Chand Khanna, Timber Merchant, Railway Road, Lahore. K S Ch Abdul Kaim Hon Magistrate & Merchant, Qila Gujjar Singh

Lahore. Mr P C Malhotra A S A A R A, of Messrs S B Billimoria & Co, Auditors, Lahore. Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda 14 Perozepur Road, Lahore. R B Lala Panna Lal, Governing Director, Upper India Glass Works, Ambala City. Mr S A Sadique of Messrs K B Sh Gulam Hussain & Co, Amritsar. Lala Harsook Rai, Secretary, Punjab National Bank Ltd, Lahore. Seth Ram Rattan, of Messrs R B Seth Ajudhia Persad & Sons, Lahore. Lala Shiv Raj Bhalla, Secretary, Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd, Lahore. Lala Basant Krishen Khanna, B A, L I B, Advocate, Lahore.

Representatives on Different Bodies—*Joint Development Board Punjab*—Mr S L Tuli 3 Cooper Road, Lahore.

Indian Central Committee—K B Sardar Habib Ullah, Bar at Law, Lahore.

Board of Economic Inquiry Punjab—Sirdar P S Sodhbans F L A A R A, Lahore.

Communication Board Punjab—Lala Maha Narain, General Manager, Gansh Flour Mills, Ltd, Lyallpur.

N W R Advisory Committee—Lala Kanshi Ram Khosla, Lahore.

State Aid Board of Industries, Punjab—Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, Lahore.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee—Lala Maha Narain, Lyallpur. Sirdar P S Sodhbans, Lahore. Mr H B Nanda, Lahore.

Income Tax Board of Referees—Sirdar P S Sodhbans, Lahore. K B Sardar Habib Ullah, Lahore. Mr G S Salariya, Amritsar. L Maha Narain, Lyallpur.

PUNJAB

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Re 1 and the rate of subscription Rs 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N W Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office bearers—

Mr W G L Gilbert *Chairman* (Shahdara Saharanpore Railway, New Delhi), Mr Moti

Ram Mehra *Deputy Chairman* (Messrs Moti Ram Mehra & Co, Amritsar), Mr V F Gray, C I E (Messrs R J Wood & Co, Ltd, Delhi), Rai Bahadur P Mukerjee (Messrs P Mukerjee & Co, Ltd, Delhi), Mr J H Blackwell M C (Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India, Ltd, New Delhi), Mr H Clinch (Lloyds Bank Ltd, Delhi), Lala Shri Ram (The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ltd, Delhi), Mr U N Sen C B F (Eastern News Agency Ltd, New Delhi), Khan Bahadur S M Abdullah (Messrs S M Abdullah & Sons, Delhi), Mr H L Thorne N W Ry, Delhi, The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass, C I E (The Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore), Mr R S Farley (The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal), Rai Sahib Lala Sohan Lal (Messrs Rai Sahib M Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore), Mr Lachhmi Narain, (Messrs B M Lachhmi Narain Amritsar), Mr A C Mullen (The Amritsar Distillery Co, Ltd, Amritsar), Mr W Roberson Taylor (The East India Carpet Co, Ltd, Amritsar).

Secretaries—Messrs A F Ferguson & Co, Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies —

Burma Fire Insurance Association
Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association
Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association
Burma Planters' Association
Tavoy Chamber of Mines

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies —

Burma House of Representatives
Rangoon Port Trust Board
Rangoon Corporation
Victoria Memorial Park Trustees
Pasteur Institute Committee
Burma University Council
Rangoon Development Trust
Police Advisory Board

Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee

Burma Railway Board

Bishop Bigandant Home Board

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, ship owners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature are eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above, is eligible for election as an Associate Member.

The annual subscription for each Chamber Member is Rs 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs 360 per annum. An entrance fee of Rs 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretaries — B P Cristall, Esq and F B Leach, Esq, C I E

Representatives on the Burma House of Representatives — I P Cowie Esq, J I Nelson, Esq, W T McIntyre Esq, R T Stoneham, Esq, A N Strong Esq

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board — H S Bowlby, Esq, G Howison, Esq, H Ponsford, Esq and C G Woodhouse, Esq M L C

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation — J Morton, Esq

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee — R I Stoneham, Esq, M H R

Pasteur Institute Committee — C G Woodhouse, Esq

Burma University Committee — H S Bowlby, Esq, B A

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee — B T Williams Esq

Police Advisory Board — T P Cowie, Esq, M H R

Rangoon Development Trust — R T Stoneham Esq, M H R

Bishop Bigandant Home Board — A C Stewart Esq

Burma Railway Board — H S Bowlby, Esq, B A

Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 — J R Fairly, Esq

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868

The following are the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras —

Members — The Coromandel Co., Ltd., Ripley & Co, Gordon Woodroffe & Co (Madras), Ltd, Innes & Co, Wilson & Co, Northern

Circars Development Co, Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India, Ltd., The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd and Parry & Co., Ltd

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Mr W A Hult (Chairman)
„ H F Ferguson
„ H Stocker
„ G M Lake (Secretary)

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs 16 must accompany the reference with Rs 5 from a non member and Re 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 8 members including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meet once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All India statistics.

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical facts and phenomena and they established in 1933 the nucleus of a Statistical Research Bureau under the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at their headquarters. The Director General is now stationed at the headquarters of the Government of India with a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics at Calcutta and a new Deputy Director of Statistical Research at the headquarters.

Among the important publications for which the Director General is responsible are the following annual volumes—Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops, the Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—'The Indian Trade Journal'—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (b) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) Government orders, communiques and other

notifications affecting trade (e) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (f) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions and (h) quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 17,656 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 355 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg and Milan, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world. And the yearly increase in its correspondence shows that it is steadily being used more and more both by firms in India and by overseas firms interested in Indian exports.

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world, by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters, by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible, and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

Function of Commissioner—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area, to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers, to visit the principal commercial centres, to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade, to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area, and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters.

He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department, to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

H M'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA

Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E.,
His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner
in India and Ceylon

Mr A. Schofield,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at
Calcutta

Post Box No 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie
Place

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Calcutta"

Telephone No "Calcutta 1042"

Bombay—

Mr W. D. M. Clarke,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at
Bombay

Post Box No 817, 3, Wiltet Road, Ballard
Estate

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Bombay"

Telephone No—"Bombay 23095"

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,
The Principal Collector of Customs
Colombo

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing in India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommenda-

tions was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton growing industry generally, to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy, especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows —

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President — Sir Bryce C Butt Kt, CIE MBE IAS, Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ex officio*

(a) The Ex-*Officio* Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural matters, *ex officio*.

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

Madras — Mr R Ry Rao Bahadur D Ananda Rao IAS

Bombay — The Director of Agriculture

United Provinces — Mr J H Ritchie, IAS, Director of Agriculture

Punjab — The Director of Agriculture

Central Provinces — Mr J C McDougall, IAS Director of Agriculture

Burma — Mr F D Odell, CIE IAS Deputy Director of Agriculture, West Central Circle, Mawla

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, *ex officio*

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS

The East Indian Cotton Association, Sir Panchanand Thakurdas, Kt, CIE, MBE (*Vice President*)

The Bombay Millowners Association, Mr S D Saklatvala

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr M Duratti

The Indian Merchants Chamber, Mr Chunilal Mhta

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr G C R Coleridge

The Ahmedabad Millowners Association, Mr S Karalal Balabhai

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Mr J J Hurscher

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr I Tinker

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Mr W Roberts, CIE

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Central Provinces — Mr Y G Deshpande, Mr D K Kane

Madras — Mr J Nuttall

Punjab — Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, MLC

Bengal — Mr Akhil Bandhu Guha

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE

Sir Chunilal V Mhta, KCSI

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY

Malas — Mr K S Ramaswami Gounder, Mr R Ry Rao Bahadur B P Seshi Reddi Garu

Bombay — Sardar Rao Bihadi Bhiabhi Ranchodji Naik, MLC, Rao Bahadur C S Shialatti

United Provinces — Khan Bahadur Shih Nizar Husain, MLC, Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Singh MLC

Punjab — Sardar Sahib Gurbachan Singh, MLC, Miran Nurullah, MLC

Central Provinces and Berar — Rao Bahadur M G Deshpande, OBL, Mr M P Kolhe MLC

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad State — Mr Nizam ud Din Hyder, Director of Agriculture

Baroda State — Mr G Allan, CIE, Commissioner of Agriculture

Gwalior State — Mr H H Pindya, Director of Agriculture

Rajputana and Central India States — Mr T B Low, IAS, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Mr D N Mhta, Economic Botanist for Cotton, Central Provinces

Rao Bahadur S S Sulmath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar

Mr R Ry V Ramnatha Iyer, Asst Cotton Specialist, Combarator

Murshidkhis Bahadur S V Kanungo, Finance Minister, Holkar State, Indore

Rai Sahib K I Khudini, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, Karachi

Seth Isakdas Varindmal, Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association

Mr P B Richards, IAS, Entomologist to Government, United Provinces, Cawnpore

Syed Mnan Muhammad Shih, MLC

Khan Sahib Ibraukhibg Sadikahibg Muza, Nwabshah, Sind

Jah Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowner of Delhi

Dr V K Bidani, PhD, Deputy Director of Agriculture Department of Agriculture in Mysore State, Bangalore

Mr Chellaiam Shewuram, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd

Dewan Bahadur Sir F Vijayaraghavacharya, KBE

Secretary — Mr P H Rama Reddi, MA, BSc IAS

Assistant Secretary — Mr C J Bocairo, MA

Publicity Officer — Mr R D Mihra, MA, B Litt

Director, Technological Laboratory — Dr Nazir Ahmad, MSc, PhD

Office — Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

The Cotton Transport Act passed in 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its Legislative Council to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act inferior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and of the Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad, Indore, and Sangli States and with excellent results.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) subsequently passed provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Governments have both passed amending Acts to the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act making it obligatory on all cotton ginning and pressing factories situated in the areas to which the Act may be applied to take out licenses and prohibiting the watering, mixing or admixture of cotton.

The Central Cotton Committee has also devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquiries into the financing of the cotton crop up country and primary cotton marketing, and the effect of "pools" of cotton ginning and pressing factories on the price paid to the growers for their produce. As an instance of the progress in cotton growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of medium staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the Cotton trade and of the cotton growing industry, thus enabling a number of problems to be tackled from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

Research Studentships.—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to undertake research on cotton problems under the direction of experienced research workers in India. Scholarships for training abroad are also sometimes granted.

Statistics.—By the efforts of the Committee great improvement has been effected in cotton statistics. The compilation of statistics relating to (1) Indian raw cotton consumed in spinning mills in India, (2) exports by sea and receipts at mills of Indian cotton classified by varieties, (3) stocks of cotton held on the last day of the season by the trade at important cotton centres in India, and by the mills, (4) the Indian cotton crop classified according to staple length, and (5) local cotton consumed in the spinning mills in British India and Indian States, the establishment of weekly statistical returns relating to the number of bales of raw cotton pressed in India, and the revival of rail borne trade statistics for cotton are some of the results already achieved by the Committee in this direction.

Research.—By means of the Cotton Cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promotion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory is unique in that it is probably the only institution of its kind which approaches the subject primarily from the standpoint of the grower.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants in aid to Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left untouched through lack of staff and funds. Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton growing provinces and now number twenty nine.

The Committee also assists by means of grants to Agricultural Departments in Provinces and States and to Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the wider distribution of seed of improved varieties of cotton. There are 17 such schemes in operation at present.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Bombay—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange Ltd., The Bombay Millowners Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Mucaddams' Association Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922 when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (President), Hindus Madhvidas, Esq. (Vice President), Buyers' Panel, Ramnivas Ramnarain, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Ramdas Kirchand, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Chundrakant Muraj Khatu, Esq., Buyers' Panel, J. R. Kay, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Bhiwanji A. Khinji, Esq., Sellers' Panel, Lunnidas Ramdas, Esq., Sellers' Panel, Katchand, Jhunjhunwala, Esq., Sellers' Panel, B. K. Gupta, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Chundil B. Mehta, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Ramdeo Anandilal, Podar, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Pratapji M. Mehta, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Brijlal Ramji, Rungta, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Rutilal J. Thakkar, Esq., Brokers' Panel, Saidur Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai, Esq., M.L.C., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative, M. P. Kolkar, Esq., M.L.C., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative, Mani Narulal, Esq., M.L.C., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative, Dr. Vishram Hari, Patil, Esq., nominated by the Government of Bombay, Growers' Representative, V. C. Guriyappa, Esq., B.A., LL.B., nominated by the Government of Bombay, Growers' Representative.

Officers

C. M. Patil, Esq., B.Com., Secretary, A. R. Menzies, Esq., Deputy Secretary and Manager (Clearing House), and S. A. P. Aiyar, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange, to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts to a just by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade, to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade, to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business, and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Exchange Building at Seavi Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges.

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens.

There is a membership of 398 members.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and

induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the

Share Mania, and when the surrender of Lee reopened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated 192 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1935-36 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 25,138,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 5,728,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 24,025,000 acres and 4,858,000 bales in 1934-35.

Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season and are not exact but they indicate the distribution of the crop —

Provinces and States	1934-35 (Provisional Estimates)		1935-36 (Provisional Estimates)	
	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	6,267	1,115	5,744	1,122
Central Provinces and Berar	4,201	617	4,160	646
Punjab (a)	2,884	1,242	3,542	1,396
Madras (a)	2,320	477	2,649	541
United Provinces (a)	715	194	598	195
Sind (a)	705	250	944	343
Burma	457	93	495	105
Bengal (a)	74	24	73	24
Bihar	42	8	38	7
Assam	34	13	35	14
Ajmer Merwara	36	12	35	13
North West Frontier Province	15	4	15	3
Delhi	4	1	2	1
Hyderabad	3,101	443	3,698	569
Central India	1,173	131	1,202	180
Baroda	800	69	837	156
Gwalior	633	58	602	124
Rajputana	492	64	486	78
Mysore	70	8	87	11
Total	24,673	4,858	25,138	5,728

(a) Including Indian States

Note — A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA
(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs) to various Countries for year ending 31st March —

Countries	1931 32	1932 33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36
United Kingdom	166	167	342	347	456
Other parts of the British Empire	6	7	3	6	12
Total, British Empire	172	174	345	353	468
Japan	1,080	1,085	1,022	2,055	1,759
Italy	183	150	261	278	154
France	81	124	163	148	165
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc)	436	134	337	142	109
Belgium	121	129	145	153	228
Spain	4	52	61	60	68
Germany	166	153	247	153	261
Austria					
Other Countries	85	63	159	148	184
Total, Foreign countries	2 197	1,889	2,395	3,137	2,928
TOTAL	2 369	2,063	2 740	3,490	3,396

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomtas Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengala is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Colmbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevelly. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridization, and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to lighten the

whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use of sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece goods. The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India was in 1838, but the foundations of the industry were really laid by the opening of the first mill in Bombay in 1856. Thereafter, with occasional set backs from famine, plague and other causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years:—

	1932 33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36
BRITISH INDIA				
Bombay Presidency	558,594,709	484,714,674	523,044,052	548,806,151
Madras	101,909,853	98,274,069	103,765,667	113,077,833
Bengal	40,821,488	39,912,899	41,066,056	40,991,244
United Provinces	93,129,775	93,865,034	99,701,305	107,945,925
Ajmer Merwara	7,796,752	8,007,530	8,630,710	10,385,454
Punjab	5,063,015	2,570,562	2,690,641	6,739,704
Delhi	26,791,043	24,352,431	25,310,722	25,208,947
Central Provinces and Berar	45,385,349	41,595,480	45,009,433	46,427,809
Burma	3,280,395	3,329,251	4,023,228	3,671,055
TOTAL	885,772,179	796,711,430	853,240,814	903,249,122
FOREIGN TERRITORY				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwallor (Ujjain), Kishan garh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin, Rajkot, Ratlam, Travancore (a) and the French Settlements at Pondicherry	130,649,685	124,349,193	148,179,008	155,047,779
GRAND TOTAL	1,016,421,864	921,060,623	1,001,419,817	1,058,296,901

(a) Figures for Travancore are being reported from October 1934

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 52 per cent of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 10 per cent and 11 per cent while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4.0 and 4.3 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

BOMBAY ISLAND

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Nos 1—10	53,638,486	52,498,182	49,700,540	42,715,111	39,915,236	41,792,475
„ 11—20	100,812,483	121,121,630	121,094,037	92,714,861	97,208,338	112,581,425
„ 21—30	82,764,969	104,772,651	97,050,083	71,060,268	88,404,188	92,910,588
„ 31—40	22,671,169	29,478,014	31,590,553	21,431,281	30,190,121	36,792,207
Above 40	10,493,889	12,954,822	12,904,255	10,801,391	13,666,928	19,964,619
Wastes, &c	525,637	764,546	578,348	924,877	1,003,040	795,663
TOTAL	270,906,633	321,589,845	312,921,863	212,647,789	265,987,851	304,836,977

AHMEDABAD

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Nos 1—10	2,774,584	1,897,390	1,817,847	2,297,902	1,942,473	1,965,664
„ 11—20	48,006,959	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,515,805	77,103,827	61,542,859
„ 21—30	58,522,363	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,462,833	53,615,591	43,936,306
„ 31—40	17,155,503	19,617,636	23,291,983	22,462,214	25,773,993	32,698,401
Above 40	10,647,819	14,420,395	16,070,045	18,388,301	20,567,945	26,201,978
Wastes, &c				512		26,898
TOTAL	137,107,228	152,363,961	166,163,742	168,927,587	179,000,829	166,422,106

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table —

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Nos 1—10	113,588,158	116,899,114	115,210,693	107,564,031	109,710,003	110,456,775
„ 11—20	400,150,519	445,157,934	484,241,173	439,866,706	463,460,247	483,616,145
„ 21—30	259,455,565	294,005,342	297,512,610	254,827,136	282,413,512	287,613,178
„ 31—40	60,746,714	71,073,075	77,185,513	75,810,009	96,043,918	112,026,209
Above 40	27,310,831	34,001,363	36,593,749	37,358,405	43,876,496	58,528,164
Wastes, &c.	5,792,771	5,236,192	5,674,671	5,684,696	5,915,641	6,056,430
TOTAL	455,886,074	566,373,020	1,016,418,409	921,080,983	1,001,419,817	1,058,296,901

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn, both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India. The increasing competition of Japan in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry in China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin

higher counts of yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply, to erect more looms, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has reached a higher development in Bombay than in other parts of India, and the Bombay Presidency produced in 1935-36 nearly 64·6 per cent of the cloth woven in India. The United Provinces produced 5·7 per cent, the Central Provinces 2·3 per cent and Madras 2·1 per cent. Grey and Bleached goods represent nearly 77·70 per cent of the whole production.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States —

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grey and Bleached piece goods—					
Pounds	520,016,204	531,791,528	495,794,791	570,651,236	587,786,728
Yards	2,311,104,465	2,422,997,054	2,264,994,899	2,641,305,306	2,772,980,036
Coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds	138,621,286	150,723,943	137,610,496	147,466,140	152,872,906
Yards	678,789,696	746,901,445	680,006,828	755,801,981	797,878,985
Grey and coloured goods other than piece goods—					
Pounds	3,237,696	3,542,246	3,391,982	3,703,737	5,117,609
Dozens	831,344	946,971	841,761	930,523	1,291,025
Hosiery—					
Pounds	1,974,144	2,544,339	2,340,336	4,718,415	5,304,435
Dozens	622,360	746,341	745,301	1,481,708	1,648,066
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds	5,362,410	4,291,948	4,864,133	6,208,320	5,673,448
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pounds	3,045,221	2,007,004	1,859,114	3,830,265	4,676,151
Total—					
Pounds	672,256,961	694,901,056	645,800,855	736,578,133	761,431,277
Yards	2,989,891,101	3,169,898,499	2,945,051,727	3,397,107,287	3,570,859,011
Dozens	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,587,231	2,412,321	2,939,091

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows —

The weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods, the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece goods)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Pounds	459,247,935	462,222,027	415,072,223	456,680,747	471,240,473
Yards	2,188,300,219	2,265,897,230	2,024,583,240	2,233,338,713	2,407,031,553
Dozens	656,462	608,700	506,611	688,352	961,388

The grand totals for all India are as follows —

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Pounds	672,256,961	694,901,056	645,800,856	736,578,133	761,431,277
Yards	2,989,891,101	3,169,898,499	2,945,051,727	3,397,107,287	3,570,859,011
Dozens	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,587,231	2,412,321	2,939,091

Progress of the Mill Industry

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed	
					Cwts	Bales of 392 lbs
1880	56	14,61,590	13,562	41,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
1881	57	15,18,096	13,707	46,430	13,26,461	3,78,989
1882	65	16,20,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	3,97,565
1883	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
1884	70	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	5,31,365
1885	87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
1888	114	24,88,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,982
1889	124	27,62,518	21,561	91,598	31,10,289	8,88,654
1890	137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
1891	134	33,51,694	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
1892	139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,66,938
1893	141	35,76,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
1894	142	36,49,736	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22,508
1895	148	38,09,929	35,318	1,38,689	46,95,999	13,41,714
1896	155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,482	49,32,613	14,09,313
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,09,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	59,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,13,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,760
1905	197	51,83,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,364	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,596	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,560
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,060
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,824	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,59,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914*	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915*	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916*	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,861	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917*	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918*	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919*	268	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920*	253	67,63,876	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921*	257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,895	21,20,230
1922*	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,890	22,03,540
1923*	333	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,80,943	21,51,698
1924*	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925	337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926*	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
1927*	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,84,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928*	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929*	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930*	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931*	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,170
1932*	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,08,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933*	344	95,80,668	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934*	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,81,938	94,63,965	27,03,990
1935*	365	96,65,775	1,98,887	4,14,884	1,09,31,949	31,23,414
1936*	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,10,98,963	31,71,418

* Year ending 31st August

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power loom was introduced in 1859. The original output was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rees, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal 'where the jute comes from and spin it there.' This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Welling-ton mills near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1864 was wound up in 1868.

Power looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhindered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873" writes Mr David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute" "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply combed money and brought the total of their looms up to 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore

Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent, for 1874, 20 per cent, and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Port Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnuggul, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co (now the Bellaghatha Barnagore branch mill), Rustumjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co and the Rustumjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhaty, promoted by Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co. which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co from Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Ittaghur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,480 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo India), Khardah, Gondipara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge), and the Kinnison. A lull of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions—Dalhousie, Alexandra Nalhati, Lawrence, Reliance, Belvedere, Auckland Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagabhai, Premchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with the exception of the last named—are under Indian ownership.

Progress of the Industry

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows **quinquennial averages** from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1931-32 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 —

	Number of mills at work	Authorized Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in thousands) of			
			Persons employed daily (average)	Rooms	Splindles	
Average—						
1880-90 to 1893-94	26 (124)	402.6 (149)	64.3 (186)	8.3 (151)	172.6 (196)	
1894-95 to 1898-99	31 (148)	522.1 (193)	86.7 (223)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (273)	
1899-1900 to 1903-04	36 (171)	680 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (380)	
1904-05 to 1908-09	46 (219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (580)	
1909-10 to 1913-14	60 (286)	1,209 (443)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (609)	691.8 (786)	
1914-15 to 1918-19	73 (348)	1,403.6 (519)	259.8 (668)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (933)	
1917-18	76 (362)	1,428.5 (528)	266 (686)	40.6 (738)	834 (946)	
1918-19	76 (362)	1,477.2 (546)	275.5 (710)	40 (727)	839.9 (954)	
1919-20	76 (362)	1,563.5 (579)	280.4 (721)	41.0 (745)	856.3 (978)	
1920-21	77 (367)	1,923.5 (712)	288.4 (758)	41.6 (745)	869.9 (998)	
1921-22	81 (386)	2,122.4 (784)	288.4 (758)	43.0 (782)	908.3 (1,032)	
1922-23	86 (409)	2,324.7 (859)	321.2 (828)	47.5 (863)	1,003.1 (1,140)	
1923-24	89 (424)	*2,385.8 (881)	330.4 (851)	49.0 (891)	1,043.4 (1,185)	
1924-25	90 (424)	2,213.3 (818)	341.7 (881)	50.3 (914)	1,067.6 (1,213)	
1925-26	90 (429)	2,134.7 (788)	331.3 (854)	50.5 (918)	1,063.7 (1,200)	
1926-27	93 (443)	2,119.8 (783)	333.6 (860)	51.0 (927)	1,083.8 (1,231)	
1927-28	93 (443)	*2,119.7 (783)	335.8 (865)	52.2 (949)	1,105.6 (1,258)	
1928-29	95 (452)	*2,126.6 (785)	343.8 (886)	52.4 (953)	1,118.1 (1,250)	
1929-30	98 (466)	2,186.6 (807)	343.2 (886)	53.9 (980)	1,140.4 (1,296)	
1930-31	100 (476)	2,360.6 (872)	307.6 (793)	61.8 (1,123)	1,224.9 (1,392)	
1931-32	103 (490)	2,360.6 (872)	276.8 (713)	61.4 (1,116)	1,220.5 (1,386)	
1932-33	99 (471)	2,370.6 (876)	263.4 (678)	60.5 (1,100)	1,202.1 (1,360)	
1933-34	99 (471)	2,370.6 (876)	257.1 (662)	59.5 (1,081)	1,194.4 (1,357)	

* Revised

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 —

	Jute manufactures		Value in lakhs of Rs.
	Gunny bags in millions of number	Gunny cloths in millions of yards	
1880-90 to 1893-94	111.5 (203)	41 (932)	289.3 (232)
1894-95 to 1898-99	171.2 (312)	182 (4,136)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	206.5 (376)	427.2 (9,709)	826.5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	257.8 (469)	698 (15,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14	339.1 (618)	970 (22,045)	2,024.8 (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19	667.6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	4,019.3 (3,218)
1919-20	342.7 (624)	1,275.1 (28,990)	5,001.5 (4,004)
1920-21	533.9 (987)	1,352.7 (30,800)	5,299.4 (4,273)
1921-22	886.7 (715)	1,120.5 (28,000)	2,999.5 (2,419)
1922-23	344.2 (637)	1,254.3 (31,350)	4,049.4 (3,265)
1923-24	418.7 (752)	1,348.7 (30,652)	4,228.3 (3,382)
1924-25	425.1 (774)	1,456.2 (33,095)	5,148.8 (4,122)
1925-26	425.0 (774)	1,461.3 (33,211)	5,752.1 (4,605)
1926-27	449.0 (818)	1,503.1 (34,161)	5,284.3 (4,222)
1927-28	463.1 (843)	1,552.7 (35,289)	5,321.8 (4,260)
1928-29	497.6 (906)	1,568.2 (35,640)	5,656.4 (4,528)
1929-30	522.3 (951)	1,650.5 (37,511)	5,158.7 (4,130)
1930-31	434.0 (790)	1,270.9 (28,884)	3,148.8 (2,521)
1931-32	398.5 (707)	1,021.0 (23,204)	2,138.6 (1,712)
1932-33	415.0 (756)	1,011.7 (22,993)	2,139.7 (1,713)
1933-34	401.6 (732)	1,052.5 (23,920)	2,110.5 (1,690)
1934-35	422.9 (770)	1,068.4 (24,168)	2,124.5 (1,700)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures. During the war years exports declined very considerably. The cessation of the war stimulated the export trade and in 1919-20 the export showed an increase, as compared with the average of the war quinquennium (1914-15 to 18-19). In the following two years, the export recorded a decrease and in 1922-23 they again made a recovery and amounted to 578 000 tons

Jute, raw, ton		
Average 1879-80 to 1883-84	375,000	(100)
„ 1884-85 to 1888-89	445,000	(119)
„ 1889-90 to 1893-94	500,000	(133)
„ 1894-95 to 1898-99	615,000	(164)
„ 1899-1900 to 1903-04	635,000	(169)
„ 1904-05 to 1908-09	755,000	(201)
„ 1909-10 to 1913-14	765,000	(204)
„ 1914-15 to 1918-19	464,000	(124)
Year 1919-20	592,000	(158)
„ 1920-21	472,000	(129)
„ 1921-22	468,000	(125)
„ 1922-23	578,000	(145)
„ 1923-24	600,000	(176)
„ 1924-25	696,000	(185)
„ 1925-26	647,000	(172)
„ 1926-27	708,000	(189)
„ 1927-28	892,000	(233)
„ 1928-29	898,000	(239)
„ 1929-30	807,000	(215)
„ 1930-31	620,000	(165)
„ 1931-32	587,000	(157)
„ 1932-33	563,000	(150)
„ 1933-34	748,000	(199)
„ 1934-35	752,000	(200)

The total quantity of jute manufacture exported by sea from Calcutta during the year 1922-23 was 668,000 tons as against 689,000 tons in the preceding year and 603,500 tons in the pre war year 1913-14. The values of these exports amounted to Rs 40.28 lakhs, or an increase of Rs 10.36 lakhs over the preceding year and Rs 12.08 lakhs over the pre war year. The shipments of gunny bags were valued at Rs 15.82 lakhs and of gunny cloth Rs 24.24 lakhs as against Rs 13.86 and Rs 15.92 lakhs respectively in the preceding year and Rs 12.48 and Rs 15.58 lakhs in the pre war year.

The price of raw jute reached a very high point in 1906-07, the rate being Rs 65 per bale. In 1907-08 it dropped to Rs 42 per bale, and the fall was accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, the price having declined to 36 4 and Rs 31. In 1917-18 it dropped to Rs 38 8-0 but rose again in 1919-20 up to Rs 77 8-0. In 1920-21 it dropped to Rs 65 but rose again to Rs 86. It again declined to Rs 66. In 1921-22 the price rose to Rs 73 at the end of September, but

fell back again to Rs 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs 64 at the close of the year.

Average price of jute ordinary,
per bale of 400 lbs

Rs a p		
1879-80 to 1883-84	23 8 0	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	23 3 2	(99)
1889-90 to 1893-94	32 6 5	(138)
1894-95 to 1898-99	30 12 0	(131)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	32 1 7	(137)
1904-05 to 1908-09	44 13 6	(191)
1909-10 to 1913-14	51 0 10	(217)
1914-15 to 1918-19	50 6 5	(214)
1917-18	38 8 0	(164)
1918-19	60 0 0	(255)
1919-20	77 8 0	(330)
1920-21	69 8 0	(296)
1921-22	63 0 0	(268)
1922-23	73 0 0	(310)
1923-24	55 0 0	(234)
1924-25	89 2 0	(378)
1925-26	124 2 10	(523)
1926-27	88 5 9	(383)
1927-28	73 8 4	(313)
1928-29	76 13 9	(327)
1929-30	66 11 2	(284)
1930-31	42 9 0	(180)
1931-32	38 3 8	(163)
1932-33	29 10 9	(126)
1933-34	30 7 9	(130)
1934-35	35 6 6	(153)
1935-36	32 8 9	(138)

A B—Prices are given for “Red” as from 1922-23 onwards

The average prices of gunny cloth have been as follows —

Price of Hessian cloth
10½oz 40” per 100 yds

Rs a p		
1879-80 to 1883-84	10 7 11	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	8 0 7	(77)
1889-90 to 1893-94	10 6 6	(98)
1894-95 to 1898-99	9 11 8	(98)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	10 2 10	(97)
1904-05 to 1908-09	11 14 1	(112)
1909-10 to 1913-14	12 12 2	(122)
1914-15 to 1918-19	23 5 7	(222)
1917-18	33 8 0	(314)
1918-19	33 0 0	(314)
1919-20	28 0 0	(267)
1920-21	20 8 0	(196)
1921-22	14 8 0	(138)
1922-23	21 12 0	(209)
1923-24	19 13 0	(190)
1924-25	22 9 0	(214)
1925-26	24 3 0	(228)
1926-27	19 9 0	(186)
1927-28	21 13 3	(208)
1928-29	22 12 10	(212)
1929-30	17 4 9	(165)
1930-31	12 1 7	(115)
1931-32	11 0 0	(105)
1932-33	10 10 10	(102)
1933-34	12 9 8	(120)
1934-35	10 13 8	(103)
1935-36	9 12 7	(193)

The 1936 crop — The final figures of outturn for the three provinces work out as follows —

PROVINCE	YIELD IN BALES	
	1935	1936
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	6 538,000	7,774,500
Bihar	† 344,300	† 520,000
Orissa	44,700	28 800
Assam	312,600	412,500
Total	7,239,600	8 735,800

PROVINCE	AREA IN ACRES	
	1935	1936
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	1,917,500	2 180,800
Bihar	128 400	211 000
Orissa	17,200	13 500
Assam	117,800	140 300
Total	2,180,900	2,545,600

† Including Nepal

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstance. — In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new marks working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S E J Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1290. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are —
Chairman — Mr H H Burn
Members of Committee —

Mr Sheokissen Bhattar, Mr J H Burder,
 Mr G M Garrie Mr M P Thomas,
 Mr C G Cooper, Mr D Willson

Working days — With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional

amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat halfhearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more suo*, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. Only a year or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert Mr J H Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. During the past 10 years a policy of curtailment of output has been continuously in force. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association comprising some 95 per cent of the trade, worked during 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent of the

total complement of looms sealed, and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills should not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent on 5th August and 2½ per cent on 11th November. The remaining 7½ per cent of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions, namely, Prenchand, Craig, Wavetley, Mena and Nudda had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift. With effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and the position now is that the mills are at liberty to work whatever hours and to instal whatever extra productive machinery they desire.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adumjee, Agarpara, Gagalbhai, Judlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1934. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936. No new agreement with these mills has yet been entered into.

An Association, styled the **Calcutta Jute Dealers Association**, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members are balers and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mills in and around Calcutta. The present Committee

is—Mr H A Luko, *Chairman*, Members—Mr J L Ruthven, Mr B B Simpson, Mr B Meyer, Mr C H Thomas and Mr C S Taylor.

Effects of the War—The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says—The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1916-17 by nearly Rs 65 lakhs to Rs 1,629 lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year. The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent above that of the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported was 10 per cent below that of the previous year. Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France (mainly via Dunkirk), Russia (via Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities. There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.

Jute Manufactures—The value of the exports now approximates to Rs 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs 241 lakhs of which Rs 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased and bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported.

There were 103 mills at work throughout the year 1931-32 with 81,426 looms and 1,220,586 spindles. The number of persons employed was 263,442. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour.

The number of gunny bags shipped from Calcutta during 1934-35 was 423 million bags but the value decreased from Rs 15,82 lakhs to Rs 10,25 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth decreased from 12,51 million yards to 10,63 million yards but valued Rs 24,24 lakhs and Rs 10,99 lakhs respectively.

Indian Central Jute Committee—A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 24 members. Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and medical research, the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seed, enquiries and recommendations

relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes, and improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it

The Government of India have decided to finance the Committee for the time being by grants from Central revenues. The grants will not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs in any year, and the position will be reviewed after five years or earlier if necessary.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory.

Hemp and Jute Substitutes

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the Deccan hemp plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), which yields a fibre very similar to jute. As a result, a new variety of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obtained, which it is now proposed to introduce into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar. A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the usual methods of retting was 10 ft to 12 ft long, of an exceptionally light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength.

It was valued at £18 per ton with Bimlipatam jute at £12 10s, and Bengal flat mark jute at £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown fairly extensively in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes and cordage and also for the manufacture of a coarse sackcloth. A valuable feature of the plant is its suitability for cultivation in such parts of India as are not suitable for jute.

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's requirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance—the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion appears to be held that the effect of the war will be to cause very considerable changes in the character of the fibre market. There will probably be labour difficulties, it is thought, in the preparation of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the European varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt that one of the early effects of the war was to firm up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held, but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922/23 made a great recovery from the previous year. The quantity advanced by 37 per cent from 197,412 cwts to 269,487 cwts and the value from Rs. 26.93 lakhs to Rs. 36.68 lakhs.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia, whence it is almost invariably sailed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

Imports and Exports.—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet, and in normal years, from Afghanistan. Imports of raw wool in 1935/37 decreased from 7.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs to 6.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 39 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 3.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs still remained the largest supplier although the quantity was less by 0.7 million lbs. as compared with imports from that country in 1935/36.

Production in India.—No definite information is available regarding production of wool. The population of sheep in India is estimated at about 43 million. A reference in this connection is also invited to the estimate made in Appendix IV (pages 112-113) of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Woollen Textile Industry.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools, and it is correct to say of perhaps half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with respect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having some coarseness of form, the feet light, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short".

Mill manufacture.—The number of mills in British India in 1933, the latest year for which details are available, was 17 of which four were in the United Provinces. The paid up capital of these mills was Rs. 66,96,986 and the number of looms and spindles was 1,134 and 54,643, respectively. The average number of persons employed daily in these mills was 5,631. There are no complete figures of production, the last year for which they are available being 1921 when the quantity of woollen goods produced was 3,820,879 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,179,896. As regards Indian States there were five woollen mills of which four were in Mysore and one in Baroda. The paid up capital of these

mills was Rs 40,32,707 and the number of looms and spindles was 239 and 9,744 respectively. These mills produced woollen goods of 2,338 806 lbs in weight in 1936, the value being Rs 23,51,175. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross breeds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods in 1936-37 increased by 0.2 million yards to 5.4 million yards as compared with the preceding year. Imports came chiefly from Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany. There was a slight decrease in the number of woollen shawls and bolis in 1936-37, Japan and Germany being the largest sources of supply. Imports of

carpets and floor rugs rose to 213 000 lbs in 1936-37 from 202 000 lbs in 1935-36. Iran and China increased their shares in this trade while imports from the United Kingdom declined.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleeces of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and various sub-tropical races of the silkworm were introduced. But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons—

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company. Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand and organized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new industry. On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. In Manipur, it would appear probable that *Bombyx mori*, possibly obtained from China,

has been reared for centuries. The caprice of fashion has, from time to time, powerfully modified the Indian silk trade. The special properties of the *kora* silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of hand-reeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

India has three well known purely indigenous silkworms, the *tasar*, the *muga* and the *eri*. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially those of the great central table land, and feeds on several jungle trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal, and feeds on the laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the castor-oil plant. From an art point of view the *muga* silk is the most interesting and attractive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily. The *eri* Silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the *Indigofera*, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and

shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high

duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the madder dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *al* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude, meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigor-

ously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural *versus* synthetic indigo.

According to him, the future of natural indigo is by no means a hopeless one provided steps are taken to realise such improvements as are clearly possible. Indigo soils have deteriorated due to lack of proper manuring. Continual cropping has resulted in phosphate starvation. This can be checked by proper manuring with superphosphates. Improvements by botanical selection and better business organisation and methods of marketing the product will also aid in hastening recovery.

Decline of the Industry—Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market, in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly, apart from slight recoveries in 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war.

OILS AND OIL CAKES

A pamphlet on the subject published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of coconut oil and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil milling industry in India.

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export

from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than coconut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mill cake contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern, and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence. But about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promis-

ing and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it. The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachas gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea shop of the world.

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875 —

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in '000 acres	Production in '000,000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in '000 acres	Production in '000,000 lbs
1875-79 (average)	173	34	1927	690	361
1880-84 "	241	57	1928	702	372
1885-89 "	307	90	1929	712	401
1900-1904 "	500	195	1930	802	391
1910	533	249	1931	807	394
1915	594	352	1932	809	433
1920	654	822	1933	816	383
1925	672	335	1934	821	400
1926	679	364	1935	826	306

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under tea has risen by over 400 per cent., the production has increased more than ten times.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India. Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry —

Province	Area under crop '000 acres	Production '000 lbs	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam	432	232,835	540,413
Bengal	200	98,402	194,757
Madras	75	29,342	69,679
Coorg	*	199	370
Punjab	10	2,340	10,728
United Provinces	6	1,786	3,746
Bihar and Orissa	4	1,033	2,721
Total British India	727	365,737	822,404
Indian States	94	34,858	83,151
Total India	821	400,095	905,555

* Less than 500 acres

Although India produces such large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, about 70 million lbs as compared with 421 million lbs in the United Kingdom and the consumption per head is only 0.20 lb as compared with 9.20 lbs in the United Kingdom. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United Kingdom. It is estimated that India supplies about 40 per cent of the world demand of this commodity. In 1934-35, 81 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world wide depression, there was considerable over production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former.

To check over production a scheme was there fore introduced to restrict production and to

limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. During the first year of its operation the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme were, to a considerable extent, justified, and the industry was enabled to meet what were undoubtedly very disturbing conditions. During the year 1934-35 which was the second year of the working of the scheme, the results were however, not so satisfactory. In common with other commodities tea seems to have suffered from the diminished purchasing power of consumers and the restriction on international trade. A feature of the year was the shifting of demand from the higher to the lower and medium grades of tea.

The export quota for 1935-36. The third year of the working of the tea restriction scheme was reduced from 87½ per cent in previous year to 82½ per cent of the standard exports and the year saw a steady recovery from the depressed conditions that characterised the trade in 1934-35. There was a marked improvement in the stock situation, while prices made a moderate recovery. Good quality was in great demand and a wide difference in price was recorded between good and common tea than was the case in the preceding year.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India —

Year	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees
1	2	3
1926-27	349	29.04
1927-28	362	32.48
1928-29	360	26.60
1929-30	377	26.01
1930-31	356	23.56
1931-32	341	19.44
1932-33	379	17.15
1933-34	318	19.85
1934-35	325	20.13
1935-36	313	19.82

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports —

	1928-29 per cent	1935-36 per cent
To United Kingdom	83.0	88.5
To Rest of Europe	2.0	
To Asia	5.8	2.2
To America	5.7	6.5
To Australia	1.6	0.6
To Africa	1.9	2.2
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good, but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared at 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent, Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as 2 p as against 6 as 5 p in 1931-32 and 9 as 4 p in 1930-31. The position, however, improved considerably during 1933-34, when the prices realized averaged 8 as 1 p.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11=100 —

	Average price at auction sales	
	Price per lb As p	Index Number
1901-02 to 1910-11	6 0	100
1927-28	14 10	247
1928-29	11 4	189
1929-30	9 11	165
1932-33	5 2	86
1933-34	9 7(a)	160(a)
1934-35	5 2(b)	86(b)

(a) For teas sold with export rights
(b) „ „ for internal consumption

The fall in tea prices greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the fall, in prices —

Profit per Acre of 65 Indian Tea Companies

	1913	1924	1928	1929
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6-10-7	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-9-0
Average profit in pence per lb	2 6	6 4	3 84	2 26
Average crop per mature acre	599 lbs	560 lbs	625 lbs	684 lbs

It is quite clear from the above table that although the yield per acre has considerably increased, the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913.

The main reasons of the slump in the tea industry are over-production and intense competition, particularly from Java and Sumatra. In order to counteract the adverse influence of the former, an agreement to restrict output, was reached early in 1930 by associations of tea growers. For India and Ceylon the degree of restriction to be undertaken varied according to the quality of the tea produced, being greater on the lower qualities than for the finer

According to the latest agreement between the Indian, Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies produces, for five years from 1933 onwards exports are to be restricted and extension of cultivation not to be permitted beyond $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the present planted area.

During the year 1933-34 there was a further fall in the wages of workers on tea plantations. The average wages of men, women and children in the Assam Valley were Rs 9 9 7, 7 4 6 and 5 7 1, respectively, as compared with Rs 10 10 4, 7 14 6 and 5 11 6 respectively in 1932-33.

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1880.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The area under coffee in 1934-35 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was nearly 185,000 acres, an increase of 25 per cent over the figures for 1925-26.

The total exports of coffee increased from 1,50,000 cwt in 1926-27 to 2,77,000 cwt in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the shipments declined and amounted to 1,98,000 cwt and 1,84,000 cwt respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,93,000 cwt. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 1,56,000 cwt but in 1932-33 exports again rose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwt. There was a further rise during 1933-34, the total exports amounting to 1,86,000 cwt. In 1934-35 the exports again declined to 1,41,000 cwt but

in 1935-36 there was a pronounced rise in the quantity exported and it amounted to 2,16,000 cwt. The principal markets for Indian coffee are usual were the United Kingdom and France. During 1935-36, the share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 36,000 cwt to 73,090 cwt and that of France from 53,000 cwt to 83,000 cwt. Germany and Italy took 10,000 cwt and 6,500 cwt as against 7,000 cwt and 6,000 cwt respectively in the preceding year. Australian demand declined from 6,000 cwt to 5,900 cwt while shipments to Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands rose from 15,400, 8,100 and 1,400 cwt in 1934-35 to 16,700, 12,700 and 1,500 cwt respectively in 1935-36.

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities but it also imports it chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which it re-exports to Mascot Territory, Iraq and the Bahrain Islands. During 1934-35, however, there were no imports of Coffee into India.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee —
Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwt

12 Months ending June 30th	Production	Export	Surplus available for Home consumption
1925	272 1	251 9	20 2
1928	317 5	260 9	56 5
1929	247 8	142 6	105 2
1930	352 0	243 0	109 0
1931	294 4	208 4	86 0
1932	300 1	162 0	138 1
1933	289 4	168 7	120 7
1934	308 8		
1935	293 4		

Making allowance for the re-exports from India of imported coffee, the consumption of Coffee in India in 1933 was approaching six times the amount consumed in 1925

The total production of cured coffee in India during the season 1934-35 was 32.7 million lbs as compared with 84.6 million lbs during the previous season. The Indian Coffee industry like many other industries, has been hit in recent years and has begun to feel the necessity for propaganda, improvement of marketing and agricultural and technological researches with these objects in view the planting interests in South India have recommended the passing of a Coffee Cess Act on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1934-35 was returned at 101,004 of whom 65,092 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 45,232 and outside labour 19,860) and 35,912 temporarily employed (outside labour), as compared with

100,909 persons (43,548 garden and 19,447 outside labour permanently employed and 37,914 temporary outside labour) in 1933-34

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee. Since the year 1925 there has been a general downward trend in coffee prices. Until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively slow, but since then it has been very rapid. This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London was 140s in 1923 and 127s in 1929 it fell to 86s in 1930

The declared value per cwt of coffee was Rs 60 11-9 in 1931-32 as against Rs 65 8-1 in 1930-31. It rose to Rs 63-6 7 in 1932-33 but fell to Rs 55 1 4 in 1933-34 and further declined to Rs 51 9 3 in 1934-35 and to Rs 47 5 2 in 1935-36

Sugar.

Sheltered behind an adequate tariff wall, the Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression. Besides the duty, various other special advantages—consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry. Low prices of land and material, as also of machinery—all these factors have contributed to the remarkable development of the industry. As a result, India is now the largest sugar producing country in the world. And, the capital invested in the industry is variously estimated at between Rs 25 and Rs 30 crores

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs 7 4 per cwt in March, 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent (amounting to Re 1-13 per cwt) was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government issued a *communiqué* on January

30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs 7 4 per cwt on all classes of sugar until March 31, 1933. A further enquiry before the end of that period into the question of continuing protection to the industry was also provided for. It is expected that the Tariff Board will commence its enquiry, by the middle of 1937. At present, therefore, the total import duty on foreign sugar amounts to Rs 9 1 per cwt

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re 1 5 per cwt on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt to be distributed among the provinces 'for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane growers so as to help them in securing 'fair' prices.' Allowing for the excise duty, the industry now enjoys a protection of Rs 7 12 per cwt

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years —

Year	No. of Factories	Quantity of sugar manu- factured from cane Tons	Quantity of sugar refined from gur Tons	Quantity of Khandasari production Tons (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar Tons
1929 30	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310,918
1930 31	29	119,589	31,791	200,000	351,650
1931 32	32	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,119
1932 33	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
1933 34	112	453,965	61,094	200,000	715,059
1934 35	130	578,115	30,103	150,000	757,218
1935 36	137	912,000	54,600	125,000	1,091,600
1936 37 (Estimates)	150	975,000	50,000	125,000	1,150,600

Area under sugar cane increased to 4,232,000 acres in 1936 37

The area under cultivation of sugar cane has kept pace with increased production, from 2,677 000 acres in 1929 30, it has increased to 4,232,000 acres in 1936-37. Prior to 1932 33, there were only 31 cane factories, 25 new factories were added in 1932 33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent in two years. Since 1933 34, about 30 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established, and in 1935 36 no less than 137 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (gur) and by indigenous open pan concerns. Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931 32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 600 per cent. During 1936 37 it is expected that India will produce over 1,150,000 tons of sugar, i.e., slightly more than her estimated consumption of about 1,050,000 tons in 1935 36.

Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930 31, im-

ports fell by about 45 per cent in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933 34 and decreased further to 2,21,000 tons in 1934 35. During 1935 36, imports fell further to 193 888 tons, and in 1936 37, the estimated import is only 28 000 tons. As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source. Despite, or may be because of, the heavy duty, the yield from this source diminished from over Rs 10 crores in 1930 31, to about Rs 3 81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935, and 3 23 crores for the year ended March 31st, 1936. During 1936 37, the Government are likely to realise a revenue of about Rs 65 00,000 only from import of sugar. The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Rs 1 5 0 per cent on factory sugar and Rs 0 10 0 on khandasari sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs 97,22,000 in 1934 35 and Rs 1,58,52 000 in 1935 36, and is expected to yield Rs 2,25,00 000 in 1936-37.

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandasari production has gone down considerably.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of forecast of annual consumption and imports of sugar into India up to 1937 38 is of interest —

	1932 33 (Actual) Tons	1933 34 (Est.) Tons	1934 35 (Est.) Tons	1935 36 (Est.) Tons	1936-37 (Est.) Tons	1937 38 (Est.) Tons
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season	478,120	645,283	715,059	757,218	1,091,600	1,150,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year	895,280	880,757	932,000	1,015,000	1,059,000	1,100,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	417,160	238,474	216,941	257,782	—32,600	—50,000

It is also of interest to note that the production of *gur* for direct consumption is increasing since 1931-32

	<i>gur</i> (Tons)
1931-32	27,72,000
1932-33	32 45,000
1933-34	34,77,000
1934-35	36 92,000
1935-36	41,05,000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 7,000,000 tons (*Vide* the Indian Sugar Industry—1936 and 1937 Annual by Mr M P Gandhi)

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to over 100,000 workers

INDIAN TOBACCO

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As in other parts of the world, it passed through a period of persecution, but its ultimate distribution over India is one of the numerous examples of the avidity with which advantageous new crops or appliances are adopted by the Indian agriculturist. Five or six species of *Nicotiana* are cultivated, but only two are found in India, namely, *N. Tabacum* and *N. rustica*. The former is a native of South or Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and perfecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated, and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres—namely, (1) Eastern and Northern Bengal more especially the District of Rangpur, (2) Madras, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in Southern India, and (3) Rangoon and Moulmein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province, but little or no tobacco is manufactured there. The chief factories are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper, some cigar factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry.

The question of improving the quality of Indian tobaccos has received the attention of the Botanical section of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and three Memoirs have been published recording the results of investigations in that direction. The immediate problem at Pusa is the production of a good cigarette tobacco. Many attempts have been made in the past to introduce into India the best varieties of cigarette tobacco from America, but the results have been disappointing. It is now hoped to build up by hybridiza-

tion new kinds of tobacco, suited to Indian conditions of growth, which possess in addition the qualities necessary to obtain a better price.

Area under Cultivation—The cultivation of tobacco is very widespread in Burma. The two main varieties are called "Burmese tobacco" and "Havana tobacco." Of the Burmese tobacco there are two main varieties "Seywet gyi," the large leaved variety and "Seywet gyun," a smaller-leaved variety with pointed leaves. The former yields a heavier crop, but the latter gives better quality. There is always a great demand on the market for both the Havana and the Burma tobacco. The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used for the wrappers and the coarser Burmese leaf for the filling.

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are—(i) the Coimbatore and Dindigul tract of Madras, where the *Usa Kappal* and *Wara Kappal* varieties are largely grown, the former supply the Trichinopoly cigar; (ii) the Godavari Delta of Madras, (iii) the Rangpur tract of Bengal, (iv) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa, (v) Guzerat in Bombay and (vi) the delta tract of Burma.

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a useless leaf being employed for tying each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being fan shaped. In this condition they are baled, the broom like ends projecting outwards. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves, different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco and this is the most common product but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making.

THE LAC INDUSTRY

Lac is a resinous substance secreted by an insect which lives in the twigs of certain trees. The insects are extensively cultivated, especially in Northern India. Lac is an important constituent in numerous industrial processes.

In 1935 the total lac production in British India, though much below producing capacity, was about 40,250 tons, and the value of the lac exported Rs 1,58,46,355. The home consumption, however, was only about 857 tons, or barely 2 per cent of the total production.

The chief use of lac in India is in polishing furniture. But this can obviously absorb only a limited quantity of the produce. Another use is in "hot" lacquering of wooden toys, pen holders, etc., but here again the consumption,

though increasing, is still very small. *Rufus lac* is sometimes used in the manufacture of bangles and for filling hollow gold and silver articles. But all the above uses together probably do not account for 1 per cent of the total lac produce.

Shellac moulding appears to be confined in India only to the manufacture of gramophone records and this manufacture, partly for climatic reasons, is not extensive. Shellac was only one of many other materials for the moulding trade till the rise of the gramophone industry gave shellac the unique place which it now occupies, no synthetic resin having yet been able to replace it. Among high class gramophone records, those with a shellac base are undoubtedly the best.

The steady improvement in the lac industry since 1900 has been largely due to the growth of the gramophone industry. At present 40 to 50 per cent. of the total world output of lac is consumed in the manufacture of gramophone records. There is yet a large potential market for gramophones in the East.

With improvements in heat resistance and mechanical strength, a wide field of application

which the synthetic resins have opened up can still be exploited by shellac, either alone or in combination with other resinous materials. The Indian Lac Research Institute at Nankum in Bihar and its fellow research organizations in London and New York are engaged in investigating these openings, together with the possibilities of improvements in cultivation, pest control &c., which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material.

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake. In India the Coca plant seems never to have been cultivated on a commercial scale. It has been grown experimentally in the tea districts of Ceylon, Bengal and Southern India and has been found to produce a good quality and quantity of cocaine. As the plant has not been seriously cultivated and as there is no possibility for the present of the drug being manufactured in India, no restrictions have as yet been placed on its cultivation.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be teaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth, though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma even school children are reported to be its victims, but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Marmagao and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Custom houses. It is packed in parcels of

newspapers, books, toys and piece goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the War several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India for 1930-31 states that during the year a total of 17,345 grains of cocaine were seized by the Customs authorities, of which 1,792 ounces were valued at approximately Rs 1,80,000.

The amount seized is either given to Hospitals in India or destroyed. It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The Law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows. No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport, or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession, and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified Medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The new Act also contains a section for the punishment of homeowners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were the most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Refer to the League of Nations proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries. So much for the internal position.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies, because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes, (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted, (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China, and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *part passu* with the reduction of exports from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain. She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Persia and Turkey.

Agreements observed by India—The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926 in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements India decided, though she was in no way bound by their letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind.

Indian Uses of Opium—There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe. America and Europe

are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an uncustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e.g., the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India to these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time honoured.

Present Policy—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. Excessive indulgence it is and always has been the desire of Government to express

Opium is under the current Indian constitution a Provincial Transferred Subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This followed on the prosecution of special provincial

inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British India from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The sown area in British India which produced the crop of 1931-32 was 37,012 acres, i.e., 26.3 per cent of the area in 1922-23, and 20 per cent of that in 1912-13. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933.

The population of British India according to the 1931 Census is 271,526,992, and the consumption per head in British India, excluding Aden, inclusive of the opium used for veterinary purposes but excluding that consumed for medicinal purposes was 11.04 grs per head of the population. The population of Aden in 1931 was 50,809 and the opium consumption per head was 12.3 grs. Since 1931 the consumption rate has further diminished.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India, the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions Indian glass as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archaeological excavations, a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (306 B C) when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton, that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. Some of them have failed. They devote themselves mainly to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottlemaking on a small scale.

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry.

The Indigenous Cottage Industry, which is represented in all parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Ferozabad District of the United Provinces and Belgaum District in the South. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks, made in larger factories. The industry at present is in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one third of the Indian demand for bangles. However, it is now faced with Japanese competition, and already the Japanese silky bangles are ousting the old type Indian products.

The modern Factory Industry in glass is still in its infancy in India. The existing factories mostly stop at producing glass cake for bangles as in Ferozabad or a simple kind of lampware

and bottles. There is one factory in the United Provinces, which since 1929 has been manufacturing sheet glass. The Indian glass industry has not advanced to the stage of manufacturing artistic glassware.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least to preventable causes. Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and in many cases small attention to choice of site. Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously, like lampware, bottles and bangles. Paucity of sufficient fixed capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief.

In October 1931, the inquiry into the glass industry was referred by the Government of India to the Indian Tariff Board. The Board submitted its report in March 1932. It recommended the grant of protection for ten years and outlined proposals for protective duties on the following basis—(1) Sheet and Plate Glass including figured and ribbed glass—Rs 4 per 100 sq. feet or 25 per cent, *ad valorem*, which ever is higher, bangles, beads and false pearls—50 per cent, *ad valorem*, glass and glassware of certain specified types, like tumblers, tiles, shades, chandeliers—30 per cent, *ad valorem*.

These findings however were not acceptable to the Government of India, who considered that the absence of indigenous supplies of raw materials constituted a disadvantage to the industry, which could not possibly be balanced by any advantages which it might possess in other respects. This, however, does not imply rejection of the recommendation, because Government have decided to postpone their final decision in the matter. In the course of the next two years, Government will come to a final decision as to whether the industry is deserving of protection. For the present, Government have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of a rebate of duty on imported soda ash.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. The trade and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by

the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect. It has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour.

Uses of Indian Hides.—The fifteenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee states that Indian hides, both raw and partially tanned, are largely used for the upper leather of boots, partially tanned skins are used for fancy leather articles, bookbinding and for covering the small rollers used in cotton mills for drawing

the thread. Raw sheepskins are used for similar articles and also for gloves. They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy. Raw goatskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of glace kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer.

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre. Directly after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany. The assortment and grading of raw hides exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard. After the war the trade became somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inexperienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up country points. It has, however, been recovering its reputation.

Protecting the Industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisation and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and falling this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries ex-

plained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have, in fact, the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate. The export duty on raw skins was abolished by the budget for 1935-36.

Indigenous methods.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as *Acacia* pods and bark, Indian *sumach*, the *Tanner's cassia*, *Mangroves*, and *Myrobolams*. By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense, though purely local, demand.

COIR

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that there coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried out the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding

the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as mattress fibre. The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as 'bristle fibre' which is exported and used in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent as yarn or manufactured coir.

The Indian industry, as far as the export trade is concerned is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Diu Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants who convey them down the backwaters to suitable places for a retting

Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. When filled they are covered with platted coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action. At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting cane spikes. The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into slivers and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded both for manufacture and for export, according to its

colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either been over retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality. It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained. It is much stronger than machine made coir because none of the longer or brittle fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is in addition that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and it therefore has special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The value of the Indian trade is considerable. The imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent of the manufactured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent of the coir yarn. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.35 per cent of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

While India will have to depend for some time to come on foreign manufacturers for her supply of textile machinery, power plants and other industrial requirements, Indian engineers and chemical experts will have ample opportunity to exercise their inventive skill in various other directions. These may include agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus, labour saving devices, small manufactures in hardware, pumps, water lifts, furniture and metal wares, construction of roads and permanent ways, railway signalling and controlling, railway vehicles, buildings and structures, valves and cocks, latrines, closets and sanitary appliances. There will also be new chemical processes and apparatus including the manufacture of vegetable products, foodstuffs, treatment of oil seeds, the use of by-products and waste materials, use of starchy raw materials for the sizing of yarn and cloth, tallow substitutes, manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash, bleaching powder and chlorine and other chemical products for use in the various industries which the country will be engaged in developing in the near future.

A hand book to the **Patent Office** in India which is published by the Government Press, Delhi, gives the various Acts, rules and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The existing **Indian Patent Law** is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended in 1930 and the Rules of 1933. The Patent Office does not deal with trade marks or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act, (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matter of major interest. One main difference exists however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the registration of Trade Marks India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully for some twenty years. Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action, and, owing to some informalities, the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1859 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patterns and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act of 1911.

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Travancore, Marwar, Cochin, Kashmir and Jamu have ordinances of their own, for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession, but under the reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa and Ceylon and *vice versa*. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler, more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail.

New Legislation —Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following —

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.

Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.

Fresh provisions are made for the use of an invention by Government.

Government will grant licences to the public on application if the Patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.

Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

What constitutes patentable invention —
The term invention means any manner of new manufacture and includes an improvement, while manufacture includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article and also the article prepared or produced by manufacture.

Thus a bare discovery or a new principle cannot be patented, the invention or improvement must include some form or manner of manufacture and may consist of a machine or apparatus or a composition or compound or a process of manufacture. It must be in the form of a method or means or production of a vendible article.

A game of skill or chance without the means of playing it or a method of calculation or writing music, medical prescriptions, vegetable or natural substances suitable for food, an ornamental design for a piece of furniture or for a *sari* or other textile fabric do not constitute patentable inventions.

Patents will however, be granted for new and useful inventions or improvements relating to any art or process or a machine or article of manufacture or a composition of matter. Thus a machine or appliance will constitute a mechanical patent, a new method of manufacturing an article which reduces a number of steps to a single operation will form a process patent while metal alloys, chemicals, paints, soaps, varnishes and dyes will be included in compound or composition patents.

A patent may be obtained for a new method of applying a known article or a new contrivance applied to a new object or purpose and which yields a new result. A new contrivance or device applied to old objects for producing a new and useful result is also patentable. An old substance produced by a new process is a new manufacture, so also a novel and ingenious combination of old parts yielding useful results.

The mixture of two or more substances in certain definite proportions forming a compound substance of advantage and utility for its useful properties will be subject matter for a patent, as also a chemical process with or without the mechanical devices necessary for it.

In the case of chemical inventions the chemical and physical properties of bodies and their constitutions cannot form subject matter for a patent, but they may be utilised for manufacturing foodstuffs, dyes, beverages and other useful and vendible compounds or compositions which can be covered by a patent. It should also be noted that in chemical processes the article or substance if produced may be old, but if the mode of producing the known substance is new the process will be patentable.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									
	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
1 Production (b)	2.05	3.40	3.36	3.39	2.72	2.25	2.26	2.03	2.54	2.76
2 Imports	13.00	16.35	32.79	(a) 9.53	(a) 30.66	33.68	6.54	2.80	1.32	1.10
3 Exports	6.82	7.50	4.64	(a) 3.01	(a) 8.28	18	37.26	60.78	66.84	58.15
4 Net imports (1-2-3)	6.18	9.35	29.15	(a) 6.87	(a) 22.38	33.50	-30.72*	-57.98*	-65.52*	-57.05*
5 Net addition to stock (1+2-3)	9.13	12.75	31.51	10.26	25.10	35.75	-28.46	-55.90	-62.98	-54.29
6 Balance held in mint and Government Treasury and Currency and Gold Standard Reserve	12.88	6.57	19.11	16.93	27.92	25.79	18.20	41.47	41.53	41.56
7 Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	+2.67	-3.25	+4.47	-1.02	+99	+4.95	+1.87	+7.29	+6	+3
8. Net absorption (1+5-7)	6.46	16.00	27.04	11.28	24.11	30.80	-30.33	-63.19	-63.04	-54.32
9 Progressive total of additions to stock	1,01.19	1,58.81	2,77.15	3,72.61	4,66.83	6,51.53	6,56.81	6,73.42	6,10.44	6,56.15
10 Net progressive absorption	88.31	1,52.24	2,58.04	3,55.68	4,38.92	6,25.75	6,18.61	9,31.96	5,68.92	5,14.80

* 1906—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England

(b) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December

Net exports

↑ Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries

Net progressive absorption

Insurance in India.

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According to the report by Mr N Mukarji, Actuary to the Government of India (who has since died), contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1935, the number of companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 366 of which 217 companies are constituted in India and 149 companies are constituted outside India. Of the 217 Indian companies, 61 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 41 in Bengal, 37 in the Madras Presidency, 29 in the Punjab, 14 in Sind, 10 each in Delhi and the United Provinces, 4 in Bihar, 5 in the Central Provinces, 3 in Ajmer Merwara and 1 each in Burma, Assam and N W F P. Of the 149 non Indian companies, 69 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 30 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 20 in the Continent of Europe, 18 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only. They are 165 in number and of the remaining 52 Indian companies, 36 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 16 carry on insurance business other than life.

Besides the Indian life offices, there are some pension funds mostly connected with Government offices, which are exempt from the operation of the Act and the Indian Post Office Insurance Fund is also exempt. As regards non Indian companies, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 149 non Indian companies, 125 carry on insurance business other than life, 11 carry on life business only and 13 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 24 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

The total new life assurance business effected in India during 1934 amounted to 215,000 policies assuring a sum of 38 crores and yielding a premium income of 2 crores, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 183,000 policies assuring a sum of 28 crores and having a premium income of about 1½ crore. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 4 crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies about 5½ crores and of the single German company ½ crore.

The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs 1,528 and under those issued by non Indian companies Rs 3,213.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1934

amounted to 987,000 policies assuring a total sum of 215 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of very nearly 10½ crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 742,000 policies assuring a sum of 132 crores and having a premium income of 6 crores.

Most of the Indian companies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle but there are still some which carry on business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The Government of India Actuary says in his latest annual report that the main defect of dividing insurance business is that policy holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium of subscription irrespective of their age on admission ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years. Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policy holders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the curse of insurance enterprise in India. Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted life assurance business on the dividing plan. Most of the companies which transacted divided insurance business realised that they could not long continue it and the Government Actuary in his latest report (1935) observes "It is accordingly highly essential that those companies which still contract this class of business should stop it forthwith."

Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa, Ceylon and Straits Settlements. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1934 amounted to 94 lakhs yielding a premium income of 6 lakhs and the total sum assured including reversionary bonus additions in force at the end of 1934 amounted to 5 crores, having a premium income of 25 lakhs.

The total new annuity business effected during 1934 was for the amount of about 2½ lakhs per annum, of which the share of Indian companies was Rs 10,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of the year was for the amount of 6½ lakhs per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was a little over one lakh per annum.

The total new sums assured by Indian Life Offices in 1934 amounted to nearly 29 crores and exceeded the preceding year's figure by over 4 crores. The following table shows the new business effected since 1925 in each year and the total business remaining in force at the end of the year.

Year	New business written during the year	Total business remaining in force at the end of the year
1925	8.15 lakhs	47 crores
1926	10.35 "	53 "
1927	12.77 "	60 "
1928	15.41 "	71 "
1929	17.29 "	82 "
1930	16.50 "	89 "
1931	17.76 "	98 "
1932	19.66 "	106 "
1933	24.83 "	119 "
1934	28.92 "	137 "

The life assurance funds increased by over 3 crores during 1934 and amounted to nearly 32 crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year was 5 per cent.

The **Post Office Insurance Fund** was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the

benefit of the postal employees but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund during the three years 1933-35 —

Year ending 31st March	New business effected during the year		Total business remaining in force at the end of the year		Total income	Life Assurance fund at the end of the year
	Number of policies	Total sums assured	Number of policies	Total sums assured and bonuses		
1933	4,215	81,17,000	81,728	16,24,39,000	84,24,000	5,39,00,000
1934	5,292	1,05,90,000	87,494	17,36,47,000	88,43,000	5,93,78,000
1935	4,835	1,03,65,000	89,522	17,88,56,000	92,83,000	6,40,92,000

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business—The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1934 was 2½ crores of which the Indian companies share was 54 lakhs and that of the non Indian companies 193 lakhs. The total amount is composed of—

135 lakhs from fire

44 lakhs from marine, and

68 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The Indian companies received—

29 ½ lakhs from fire,

7 ½ lakhs from marine, and

17 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business. This sum does not include the premium income under business analogous to life business carried on by Indian companies on the dividing principle.

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 40½ crores of which stock exchange securities form the bulk. These securities are shown in the account at a net value of 27½ crores. Mortgage, loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 5½ crores, land and house property are valued at 21½ crore deposits, cash and stamps, are shown at 1½ crore agents balances and other outstanding items at 2 crores, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at 11½ crore.

The huge growth of Indian Insurance business during recent years and various shortcomings which Indian insurance law is found to have in its provision for insurance business regulation have been recognised by the Government of India and by public opinion to require further legislation. Thus the Government of India have undertaken a Bill for the revision and amplification of the existing law has been drafted fully discussed with non official business opinion and passed through its initial stages in the Indian Legislature and is expected to come on for final discussion and passage there in September 1937.

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. Those who take a broad view of the history of Federal States—and by whatever name it may be called India must in its political structure be a Federal State—nothing is more impressive than the ebb and flow in what may be called the adjustment of Federal and State rights. There is a constant mutation in the powers of the central government and the federal components, though in India we use the terms "Government of India" and "Provincial Governments" to describe them. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was all powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found too heavy in the days of his successors and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long term contracts with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1923-29.

But this did not end the discussion. Indeed it was only the first phase. A large issue remains, and despite the extinction of the Provincial contributions the finances of some of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state. Broadly the issue may be put in this way. The Government of India has taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces are left with resources which are either almost static, like land revenue, or which are actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces are confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets.

A Review

The financial organisation was, of course reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review is said to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less income tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue, Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows —

Federal

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small

establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India. The difficulties in the way of a federal excise may be overcome in course of time, but it would be unsafe for us to rely on this in the near future.

Excise on Matches—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2.50 crores would be raised in British India.

Other Excises—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal Policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation.

Monopolies—We have examined the suggestion made at the Round Table Conference that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives which has been suggested as a possible monopoly is already subject to licence. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past, but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure."

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudice the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax—From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in

the States on the same basis as the present super tax on companies in British India the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial

Taxation of Tobacco—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised, and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units. It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired.

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

Succession Duties—Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties and the attempt was unsuccessful. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units but clearly the States would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future.

Terminal Taxes—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption

and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income, and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government.

We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation.

Niemeyer Report

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions and partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U P Rs 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs 40 lakhs, to the N W F Province Rs 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:—Bengal Rs 75, Bihar Rs 25, C P Rs 15, Assam Rs 45, N W F Province Rs 110, Orissa Rs 50, Sind Rs 105, and U P Rs 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs 192 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non recurrent grant of Rs 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The centre is to distribute the income tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U P 15, Punjab 3, Bihar 10, C P 5, Assam 2, N W F Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income tax proceeds for the first five years from beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he

said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point are—

“The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect.”

“I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem.”

Railway Finance—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance. As is explained in detail under the section Railways (*q v*) the Government of India is a great railway owner. It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways. It is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them. Prior to the year in question, the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country. The effects of this were unfortunate. As the finances of a State are not managed on commercial lines, the railways were not conducted on commercial principles. Then the annual allotments to railway expenditure were not determined by the needs of the railways themselves, but by the amount at the disposal of the Government of India. The evil effects of this policy were forcibly exposed in the report of a strong committee of investigation, usually called after the name of its chairman, the Acworth Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay incurred in giving effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The bases of the settlement were complete separation of finance, a definite annual contribution from the railway revenues to the general revenues, and the creation of a Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to review estimates of railway expenditure before they are placed before the Assembly. The railway contribution was settled on the basis of one per cent on the capital at charge, plus one fifth of the surplus profits further, if after the payment of the contributions so fixed the amount available for transfer to Railway Reserves exceeds the sum of Rs 8 crores, one third of the excess should be paid to the General Revenues. The effects of this change are expected to yield to the General Revenues a fixed contribution from the railway property instead of a varying figure destructive of accurate budgeting, and to give to the railways the usufruct of their operation and secure management and development on commercial principles.

In the past few years, owing to the economic depression, the railways have been unable to make the contribution to general revenues.

In the Railway Budget of 1937-38 it was proposed that Rs 31 crores borrowed from the depreciation fund should be wiped out and that the accumulated liability of Rs 31 crores to general revenues should be excused.

I RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very important stage in the finances of India. Those who have studied the history of Indian finance will remember the general trend of the country's balance sheet. Up to the outbreak of the war it was a record of very careful finance, with a general surplus of revenue over expenditure, all such surpluses, save when they were in the nature of 'windfalls' going to the avoidance of debt. Throughout the war the finances were carefully handled and with certain moderate increases in taxation the accounts were made to balance. But commencing in 1919 a lamentable change came over the situation. The wanton invasion of India by Afghanistan meant a war which cost the exchequer directly some 34 crores of rupees. Nor was this all. Whilst the military resistance of Afghanistan to the Indian forces was contemptible, and Kabul lay open to easy seizure if it had been thought worth while to occupy it, the effect of this attack was to set a large part of the North-West Frontier ablaze and to thrust on the Government of India a series of costly expeditions. When these were completed, there remained the necessity of establishing a new Frontier system to take the place of that which collapsed in 1919. This especially in the notoriously troublesome country of Waziristan, (*q v* Frontier) involved the occupation of certain dominating posts and of connecting them with each other and with the advanced military stations of India by a series of very expensive roads. This abnormal expenditure dislocated the financial equilibrium of the whole country. Nor is it possible to acquit the Finance Department of the Government of India in the difficult post-war period of a relaxation of that close control of expenditure which in previous years had balanced the accounts, even in the years of famine and plague. The result was that the accumulated deficits of the Government of India reached the very high figure of Rs 100 crores. This led to two results.

Retrenchment and Taxation—Owing to the insistent demand for retrenchment the Government of India appointed in 1922 a retrenchment committee, on the model of the

Geddes Committee which overhauled the extravagant post-war expenditure of the British Government. This committee is generally called after its chairman, the Inchcape Committee. It sat in 1923, and presented a report which recommended reductions in expenditure which amounted in the aggregate to Rs 18 crores.

Financial equilibrium was established and surplus realised in the Budget of 1923-24.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government since 1921-22

Year	In lakhs of Rupees		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) Deficit(—)
1921-22	78.43	1,06.08	—27.65
1922-23	85.74	1,00.76	—15.02
1923-24	97.11	94.72	+2.39
1924-25	96.38	90.70	+5.68
1925-26	93.39	90.08	+3.31
1926-27	93.28	93.28	(b)
1927-28	85.55	85.55	(c)
1928-29	87.25	87.57	—32(d)
1929-30	91.20	90.98	+27
1930-31	80.14	91.72	—11.58
1931-32	77.29	89.04	—11.75
1932-33	82.84	81.29	+1.55
1933-34	75.43	75.43	
1934-35	80.75	80.39	+36
1935-36	78.29	78.29	(d)
1936-37	75.60	77.52	—1.92
(Revised)			
1937-38	77.97	77.90	+7
(Budget)			

(a) Excludes share of additional revenue from import and excise duties on motor spirit payable to Road Development Fund

(b) A surplus of 2.96 was transferred to Revenue Reserve Fund

(c) A deficit of 2.22 was met by transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund

(d) A deficit of 1.06 was met to the extent of 74 by transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund

(e) A surplus of 1.84 transferred to Revenue Reserve Fund

II. THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September. When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative Assembly at the end of February, he had a sorry tale to tell. Trade depression, coupled with civil disobedience movement, had completely vitiated the estimates made for 1930-31. These estimates showed a surplus of Rs 86 lakhs, the revised estimates worked up to a deficit of Rs 13.56 crores, which the Finance Member said would remain uncovered and would be added to the unproductive debt.

Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said they must face a fall in tax revenue, as compared with the current Budget estimates, of no less than Rs 13.16 crores, including a drop of Rs 8 crores in Customs and 4½ crores in income tax. The total deterioration under Finance headings was Rs 376 lakhs and on commercial departments Rs 118 lakhs. This meant a total deterioration of Rs 18.10 crores as compared with the Budget estimates for the current year, and as those provided for a surplus of Rs 86 lakhs the net deficit would be Rs 17.24 crores. To meet this deficit the Finance Member announced a cut of Rs 175 lakhs in army expenditure and retrenchment to the extent of Rs 93 lakhs in civil expenditure, making a total saving of Rs 278 lakhs. The estimated deficit was reduced thereby to Rs 14.51 crores, which he proposed to cover by fresh taxation.

WAYS AND MEANS

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1936-37 and 1937-38 —

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget, 1936-37	Revised, 1936-37	Budget, 1937-38
RECEIPTS			
Excess of Revenue of the Central Government over			
Expenditure charged to Revenue	31 38	29 16	30 59
Treasury Bills issued (net)	11 00	— 2 44	4 00
Unfunded Debt incurred—			
(a) Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	— 50	— 75	— 1 50
(b) Post Office Savings Bank deposits (net)	8 25	7 50	8 00
(c) Other Savings Bank deposits (net)	6 65	6 16	4 21
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	3 00	3 00	3 00
Railway Depreciation Fund	2 84	5 80	6 59
Posts and Telegraphs Renewals Reserve Fund	14	— 03	05
Discount Sinking Fund	67	67	70
Defence Reserve Fund	— 82	01	— 1 42
Revenue Reserve Fund			— 1 84
Miscellaneous Deposits and Remittances (net)	49	2 50	1 64
TOTAL RECEIPTS	63 10	61 58	54 02
DISBURSEMENTS			
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
(a) State Railways	1 53	— 50	90
(b) Posts and Telegraphs	42	45	63
(c) Other items	73	67	57
			11
Permanent Debt discharged	20	31	34
Civil Aviation	48	30	
Economic development and improvement of rural areas	95	95	80
Broadcasting		— 17	18
Development in tribal areas on the North West Frontier		— 02	05
Sind and Orissa Buildings		43	
Fund for reconstruction of earthquake damage (Bihar)	70	1 00	
Post Office Cash Certificate Bonus Fund	1 00	95	1 51
Payment to Reserve Bank for surplus silver			5 00
Loans by the Central Government—			
(a) To Provincial Loans Fund or Provincial Governments	3 98	2 22	— 1 60
(b) Other Loans	50	— 66	— 1 10
Remittances between England and India—	— 03	58	— 3 25
Transfers through the Reserve Bank (net)	54 64	54 9	47 45
Balance of Provincial Governments	— 1 98	65	10 60
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	63 12	61 95	62 19
NET DISBURSEMENTS	02	10 37	8 17
New Loan		12 01	
Reduction (+) or increase (—) of cash balance	+ 02	— 1 64	+ 8 17
Opening Balance	12 51	14 62	16 16
Closing Balance	12 49	16 16	7 99

Supplementary Budget—It soon became evident that the worsening of the trade depression had seriously vitiated the revenue estimates in the February budget, and in September Sir George Schuster came before the Legislative Assembly with a Supplementary Finance Bill. He proposed to deal with the situation on three distinct lines, firstly, to reduce expenditure, secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries, and thirdly, to impose fresh taxation.

The 1932-33 Budget—Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7th, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931.

The 1933-34 Budget—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs 153 lakhs.

Changes in Duties—The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar.

Silver—A reduction in the silver import by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce.

Export Duty on Hides—The export duty on raw hides was abolished by the 1934-35 budget.

Excise on Matches—Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing a levy on matches at the rate of Rs 2.40 per gross of boxes on matches made in British India.

Posts and Telegraphs—Favourable changes in postal and telegraph charges were announced.

The 1935-36 Budget—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs 150 lakhs available for tax reduction.

Silver—The silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce.

Export Duty on Skins—The export duty on raw skins was abolished.

Reduction of Taxes on Income—"We still have," said the Finance Member, "Rs 1.42 lakhs left to dispose of and I propose to do this in accordance with the pledge of my predecessor in which he said 'Relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income tax now to be imposed'."

"Although the tax on smaller incomes was not strictly a surcharge, it does, I think, come within the spirit of the pledge and I propose to deal with it and the surcharges on income tax and super tax together. The removal of the surchar-

ges altogether would cost Rs 3.34 lakhs a year while the removal of the tax on incomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 would cost a further Rs 75 lakhs. Clearly with a surplus of Rs 1.42 lakhs only we cannot remove the whole of the two surcharges and the quasi surcharge but what we can do is to reduce them by one third and this is what I in fact propose. The cost will be Rs 1.36 lakhs leaving us with a purely nominal surplus of Rs 6 lakhs."

Treatment of 1934-35 Surplus—The surplus for 1934-35 turned out to be much larger than originally budgeted, totalling Rs 389 lakhs.

"After out of this sum," the Finance Member said, "these special grants have been made there should remain a balance of Rs 2.04 lakhs. A large part of this sum I propose to put aside for two schemes which it was provisionally decided to finance from capital. These are the civil aviation programme, which is expected to cost Rs 93 lakhs, and the transfer of the Pusa Institute to Delhi which will cost about Rs 36 lakhs. The remainder of the surplus amounting to Rs 75 lakhs will now go as an additional allotment for the reduction of debt and thus concludes the disposal of the sums which we expect to have in hand on the 31st March next."

Revenue in 1935-36—Concerning the revenue for 1935-36 the Finance Member said:

The total revenue, excluding Railways, may be at Rs 90.19 lakhs or Rs 81 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year."

Customs, etc.—"Here I estimate for Rs 51.92 lakhs altogether or an increase of Rs 75 lakhs over the revised figures for the current year. The main variations are a decline of Rs 2 crores on the import duty on sugar combined with increases of Rs 35 lakhs on the sugar excise of Rs 65 lakhs on the match excise and of Rs 43 lakhs on kerosene and Petrol."

1935-36 Expenditure—"Expenditure as a whole, again excluding Railways, stands at Rs 88.69 lakhs showing an increase of Rs 96 lakhs which is of course almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay cut."

Defence—"The Defence Budget shows an increase leaving out of account the pay cut, of Rs 7 lakhs over the original estimate for this year but the partial restoration by His Majesty's Government of the pay cuts of British soldiers which has necessarily to be applied to British soldiers on the Indian establishment, accounts for Rs 5 lakhs of this. The purely nominal increase of Rs 2 lakhs which remains conceals however a considerably increased provision for necessary services and re-equipment which had to be postponed during the financial emergency."

Reduction of Debt—"There is only one other item which I wish specifically to mention at this stage and that is the provision for the reduction and avoidance of debt. As Hon. Members are aware, our revised estimates for 1933-34 and those for the current financial year included only Rs 3 crores for this purpose. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that 60 per cent. of the Government of India debt is attributable to the Railways and it seems to me that it would be imposing too heavy a burden on the general Budget to revert to

the Sinking Fund arrangements in force prior to 1934-35 before the Railways have resumed the practice of making a contribution to the General Revenues I therefore accept as reasonable for the time being the provision of Rs 3 crores now prevailing but I should like to make it clear that, in my view, an increased provision for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on any contribution from the Railways in the future

Decision—The Finance Bill was subjected to a protracted debate in the Legislative Assembly

On April 5, His Excellency the Viceroy returned the Finance Bill to the Assembly with the recommendation that it should be passed in the original form. This the Assembly declined to do by rejecting the Finance Member's motion for the restoration of the salt duty to Rs 1 4, by 64 votes to 41.

The Finance Bill was thereupon certified by the President and sent to the Council of State in its original form.

The 1936-37 Budget—In opening the 1936-37 budget the Finance Member announced that the final accounts for 1934-35 had exceeded the anticipated surplus of Rs 327 lakhs and had actually provided a surplus of Rs 4.95 lakhs. The revised forecast for 1935-36 also anticipated a surplus of Rs 242 lakhs. For 1936-37 the revenue expected was Rs 87.3 lakhs.

Customs, etc.—Here the receipts are estimated at Rs 54.82 lakhs. This figure presumes a deterioration of Rs 1.60 lakhs under the import duty on sugar and an all round improvement of Rs 1.71 lakhs under other heads.

Expenditure—The total figure for expenditure exclusive of Railways is Rs 85.30 lakhs showing an increase of Rs 1.20 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate.

Defence—The Defence Budget stands at the figure of Rs 45.45 lakhs. Of this, however, Rs 60 lakhs is a special provision for the reconstruction of Quetta and the replacement of military stores consumed in connection with the earthquake. The ordinary Budget is therefore Rs 44.85 lakhs of which Rs 18 lakhs is for new measures. The total figure for the present year is Rs 44.98 lakhs but this includes Rs 34 lakhs for Indian Military Service Family Pensions which, as I explained in dealing with the interest heads, is omitted from the Defence budget of next year. The comparable figures for the two years are therefore Rs 44.64 lakhs and Rs 44.85 lakhs. The real increase is thus Rs 21 lakhs and this is more than accounted for by two items. Rs 5 lakhs represents the restoration of the remaining half of the cut in pay of British soldiers which was not budgeted for in 1935-36 and Rs 20 lakhs on increased provision for ordnance stores.

In regard to the latter I must reiterate the warnings which have been given in this connection in recent years that the present budget figures do not represent a new permanent low level of Defence expenditure. The surplus stocks of ordnance stores the existence of which in the past has tended to keep down the budget are approaching exhaustion and the time has now come at which expenditure under this head must inevitably rise.

Revenue.—The estimated revenue for 1936-37 was given in the budget speech as Rs 87.35 lakhs.

The Finance Member then announced that the remaining sum of Rs 1.97 lakhs from 1935-36 would be transferred to a revenue reserve fund to help out the finances of the first year of Provincial Autonomy. Of the surplus for 1936-37 he said:

The most insistent demand with which I am confronted is the claim for the abolition of the emergency taxes upon income, and the House knows there exist certain pledges upon this subject given by my predecessor. The complete removal of the present surcharge of one sixth on income tax and supertax would cost Rs 2.76 lakhs per annum, while the abolition of the tax on incomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000, which, as I said last year, must also be included in the emergency class, would cost Rs 47 lakhs. It is obvious that, if we are limited to surrendering no more than Rs 2 crores yearly we cannot meet the demand for the abolition in full. But we can go a good way towards it, and we propose to abolish the tax on lower incomes and to halve the present surcharge, leaving it in future at one twelfth. In other words, we shall, in the last two years, have removed surcharges on income tax and supertax by two thirds. The cost of the proposed reduction is Rs 1.85 lakhs and the surplus for 1936-37 is reduced to Rs 20 lakhs accordingly.

With no more than Rs 20 lakhs left in hand, we can clearly make no further substantial cut in taxation, and we propose therefore, to make a postal concession which though inexpensive, will, we believe, be generally welcomed, if not gratefully received. This is the increase in weight of the one anna letter from half to one tola and the adoption of a scale of an additional half anna for every additional tola. It will cost Rs 13 lakhs yearly and it will absorb all but Rs 2 lakhs of the expected surplus on the Post and Telegraphs budget.

The 1937-38 Budget—Shortly the story of the 1937-38 Budget speech was that for the year about to close an anticipated surplus of Rs 6 lakhs had turned into a deficit of Rs 197 lakhs. This disappointment was largely due to smaller receipts from customs and income tax. For the year about to open it was shown that it was necessary to fill up a gap of Rs 158 lakhs, which would have been Rs 342 lakhs except for an amount available in the revenue reserve fund.

Customs—The budget estimate is Rs 44.66 lakhs against the current year's revised of Rs 46.73 lakhs, in other words, a decrease of Rs 2.07 lakhs. If, however, the loss of Rs 4.26 lakhs due to the separation of Burma, is excluded the estimate for next year provides for an improvement over the current year's revised forecast of Rs 2.19 lakhs, which is distributed over a large number of items.

Expenditure—The total figure for expenditure, excluding Railways, is Rs 83.41 lakhs or Rs 8 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year. But as the two constitutional changes are expected to produce an increase of Rs 42 lakhs there is really a net reduction of Rs 34 lakhs over the remainder of the field.

Interest.—Interest payments show a net reduction of about Rs 87 lakhs, largely due to a considerable diminution in "Bonus on Post Office Cash Certificates". There is also a saving due to the repayment of the 5½ per cent sterling loan, but the main benefit of this accrues to the Railways and other borrowers. The separation of Aden will produce a saving of Rs 20 lakhs a year which accrues to the Defence Budget.

Defence.—The Defence Estimates total Rs 44.62 lakhs. Of this Rs 43.87 lakhs relates to ordinary expenditure and Rs 75 lakhs to expenditure on the rebuilding of Quetta.

Changes.—The changes proposed by the Budget are as shown in the Finance Bill. The object of this Bill is to continue for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes imposed under the Indian Finance Act of 1936, which would otherwise cease to have effect from April 1, 1937, and to increase import and excise duties on silver and sugar.

Clause 2 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding salt duty. The duty of Rs 1 4 per maund of salt remains liable to an additional duty imposed under section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act of 1931.

Clause 3 provides for an increase in the excise duty on *khandasari* sugar from ten annas

per cwt to Rs 1 5 per cwt, and on sugar other than *khandasari* or palmyra from Rs 1-5 per cwt to Rs 2 per cwt.

Clause 4 provides for an increase in the import duty (1) on sugar from Rs 9 10 per cwt to the rate at which the excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar other than *khandasari* or palmyra plus Rs 7 4 per cwt and (2) on silver from two annas an ounce to three annas an ounce.

Clause 5 provides for an increase in the excise duty on silver corresponding to the increase in import duty.

Clause 6 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the present inland postage rates with the following alterations:

(1) Book pattern and sample packets.—The present rate is nine ples for the first five tolas and six ples for every additional five tolas. It is proposed to reduce the rate to six ples for the first 2½ tolas and three ples for every additional 2½ tolas.

(2) Parcels.—It is proposed to eliminate the rate of two annas for parcels weighing 20 tolas so that all parcels weighing 40 tolas or less will be charged four annas.

Clause 7 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing rates of income tax and super tax.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure

	Revised Estimate, 1936-37	Budget Estimate, 1937-38
	Rs	Rs
REVENUE—		
Customs and Excise	51,22,50,000	49,76,50,000
Taxes on Income	15,30,00,000	14,30,00,000
Salt	8,85,00,000	8,25,00,000
Opium	47,31,000	49,52,000
Other Heads	96,85,000	94,04,000
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS	76,81,46,000	73,75,06,000
Railways Net Receipts (as per Railway Budget)	31,06,55,000	30,13,74,000
Irrigation Net Receipts	29,000	1,01,000
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	86,76,000	76,98,000
Interest Receipts	61,37,000	71,35,000
Civil Administration	91,87,000	91,73,000
Currency and Mint	97,61,000	1,06,49,000
Civil Works	33,12,000	34,71,000
Miscellaneous	1,66,92,000	1,41,51,000
Defence Services	5,12,1,000	5,22,10,000
Provincial Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		
Extraordinary Items	20,000	5,07,20,000
TOTAL REVENUE	1,18,98,25,000	1,19,41,88,000
DEFICIT	1,92,03,000	
TOTAL	1,20,90,28,000	1,19,41,88,000

	Revised Estimate, 1936-37	Budget Estimate, 1937-38
EXPENDITURE—	Rs	Rs
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,18,31,000	3,83,89,000
Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue	58,000	36,000
Railways Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as per Railway Budget)	31,66,55,000	29,98,92,000
Irrigation	5,54,000	11,35,000
Posts and Telegraphs	88,70,000	79,80,000
Debt Services	12,66,03,000	14,12,22,000
Civil Administration	11,05,73,000	10,42,79,000
Currency and Mint	38,89,000	34,00,000
Civil Works	2,50,97,000	2,87,23,000
Miscellaneous	3,94,83,000	3,88,14,000
Defence Services	50,57,10,000	49,88,92,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	2,77,57,000	3,15,90,000
Extraordinary Items	26,48,000	1,19,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1,20,90,28,000	1,19,34,71,000
SURPLUS		7,17,000
TOTAL	1,20,90,28,000	1,19,41,88,000

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911):—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the

assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final in binding and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists.

The Two Tenures

Under the Temporary Settlement land tenures fall into two classes—peasant holdings and landlord holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in *Ryotwari* tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct. In *Zemindari* tracts the land lord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, *ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with very single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by unearned increment. The Government, however, may at a new settlement reclassify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent and only rarely is the proportion of one-half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge

varies greatly. About sixteen years ago the Government of India were invited in an influential signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that 'under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact' and 'the average rate is everywhere on the down grade.' This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume, it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess. (2) In the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords, (3) In *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened, (4) local taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome, (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(a) large enhancements of revenue when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*, (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people, (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legis-

lation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces, and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where under the Permanent Settlement (in the words of the Resolution quoted above) "so far from being generously treated by the Zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was racked rented impoverished, and oppressed."

Government and Cultivator

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however

much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government constantly pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurungzebe from a much smaller Empire.

The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing), Baden Powell's "Land Systems of British India," Sir John Strachey's "India, its Administration and Progress, 1911," (Macmillan & Co.), M. Joseph Chaillev's "Administrative Problems of British India" (Macmillan & Co 1910), and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Governments.

EXCISE

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit, fermented palm juice, beer made from grain, country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the *Mhowra* flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed and the establishment of an Improved Out Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete.

There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision, and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems

The Out Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First farms of large tracts, Second farms of smaller areas, Third farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area, Fourth farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been

always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the key note lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation. In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21. From that consumption reduced to proof gallons 10 per cent is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920-21. This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption. Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so called

brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption.

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (*q v*). It can only be sold under a license.

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

Drugs—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately, and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

Opium—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills, but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply, rock salt from the Salt range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab, brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch, and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contains an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras.

Broadly, one half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the

remainder under license and excise systems in the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufacturing are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufacturing are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaon on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs 2, in 1905 to Rs 1 8 0, in 1907 to Rs 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs 1 4 0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent, between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs 2 8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs 1 4 0. The duty remained at Rs 1 4 0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs 1 9 0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas. In April 1936 the import duty was reduced to 1½ annas per maund, while the excise duty remained the same.

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent, in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent, but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs duties in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I.C.S. (i.e. "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gaietted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

INCOME TAX

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1880, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent or a little more than 9½d in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in

the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pias in the rupee, or about 6½d in the pound, on incomes between 500 and

2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit

arising out of war conditions

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue. The last revision was in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931, when the scale was fixed as follows —

(RATES OF INCOME TAX)

A In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company —

	RATE (Vide Footnote)
(1) When the total income is less than Rs 2,000	Six pies in the rupee
(2) When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 5,000	
(3) When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 10,000	Nine pies in the rupee
(4) When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 15,000	One anna in the rupee
(5) When the total income is Rs 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 20,000	One anna and four pies in the rupee
(6) When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 30,000	One anna and seven pies in the rupee
(7) When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 40,000	One anna and eleven pies in the rupee
(8) When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 100,000	Two annas and one pie in the rupee
(9) When the total income is Rs 100,000 or upwards	Two annas and two pies in the rupee

B In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income

N.B. — Additional tax (Sur charge) for the financial year—
1931-32 at 12½ per cent
and
1932-33 at 25 per cent

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in cases of income between Rs 1000 to Rs 1,999

Tax at 2 pies on incomes between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999 for the year 1931-32 and

Tax at 4 pies for the year 1932-33 on the same income

The surcharge was continued in the budget of 1933-34, as resolved by the assembly the rate or in come between Rs 1,000 and Rs 1,500 was reduced from 4 pies to 2 pies. The surcharge continued in 1934-35

By the 1935-36 budget the surcharge and the rate on incomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 was reduced by one third. By the 1936-37 budget the surcharge was reduced by a further third and the tax on incomes below Rs 2,000 abolished

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income —

	RATE
(1) in the case of every company—	
(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess	Nil
(b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess —	One anna in the rupee
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family —	
(i) in respect of the first forty five thousand rupees of such excess	One anna and three pies in the rupee
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty five thousand rupees of such excess	Nil
(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company —	
(i) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess	Nine pies in the rupee
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	One anna and three pies in the rupee
(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company	
(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	One anna and nine pies in the rupee
(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess	Two annas and three pies in the rupee

RATES OF SUPER TAX—*contd*

(iii)	for every rupee of the rupees of such excess	next fifty thousand	Two annas and nine pies in the rupee
(iv)	for every rupee of the rupees of such excess	next fifty thousand	Three annas and three pies in the rupee
(v)	for every rupee of the rupees of such excess	next fifty thousand	Three annas and nine pies in the rupee
(vi)	for every rupee of the rupees of such excess	next fifty thousand	Four annas and three pies in the rupee

RATES OF SUPER TAX

RATES

			<i>Nil</i>
(vii)	for every rupee of the rupees of such excess	next fifty thousand	Four annas and three pies in the rupee
(viii)	for every rupee of the rupees of such excess	next fifty thousand	Five annas and three pies in the rupee
(ix)	for every rupee of the rupees of such excess	next fifty thousand	Five annas and nine pies in the rupee
(x)	for every rupee of the remainder of such excess		Six annas and three pies in the rupee

The head of the Income Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax, who is appointed by the Governor General in Council. The rest of the income tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissal is, under section 5 (4), 'subject to the control of the Governor General in Council,' but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government.

The estimated yield of Income tax in 1936-37 is Rs 17,60 lakhs.

INCOME TAX REPORT

Important recommendations are made in the Report that was published late in 1936 of the investigation ordered in October 1935 of the Indian Income tax system.

The investigation was made by Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax in Bombay, and Messrs C. W. Auer and S. P. Chambers, of the British Inland Revenue Department.

The investigators had to report upon the system in all its aspects, the incidence of the tax and the efficiency of its administration. They made an extensive tour throughout British India, and received written representations from numerous public bodies.

The Report covers a wide field and makes numerous recommendations. Among the most important is that the post of a Chief Commissioner of Income Tax should be created for the co-ordination of administration of income tax throughout British India. Other important recommendations are that all assessments should be subject to appeal, that Assistant Commissioners with appellate juris-

diction should be relieved of all administrative duties, and that for second appeals an All India tribunal consisting of six persons, with a jurisdiction replacing that of the High Courts, should be up.

Income tax officers are criticised for not showing enough consideration for the convenience of taxpayers, but on the other hand taxpayers themselves are found to be unpunctual and negligent. There are criticisms of administrative methods, but it is emphasised, on the other hand, that evasion of tax is all too common. In this connection it is recommended that a statutory obligation should be placed upon every person in receipt of an income of taxable amount to make a return. Important recommendations are also made in connection with foreign incomes, agricultural income, leave salaries, the adoption of the slab system instead of the step system, partnerships, Hindu undivided families, computation of income, the income of wives, allowances for machinery depreciation, carry-forward of business losses, legal avoidance of tax, and double taxation relief.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE

The Indian mints were closed to the un restricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees, but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required, and paying for it mainly with

the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay**. It stated—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pence per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver

The weight and fineness of the silver coin are—

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains
Rupee	165	15	180
Half rupee	82½	7½	90
Quarter rupee or 4 anna piece	41½	3½	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2 anna piece	20¾	1¾	22½

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver
One shilling = 80½ grains of fine silver
One rupee = shillings 2 0439

Copper and Bronze

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows—

	Grains	troy
Double pice or half anna	200	
Pice or quarter anna	100	
Half-pice or one eighth of an anna	50	
Pice being one third of a pice or one twelfth of an anna	33½	

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows—

	Standard weight in grains troy	Diameter in millimetres
Pice	75	25.4
Half pice	37½	21.15
Pie	25	17.45

Nickel

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scallops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18, and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation.

The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report if commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused and no one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called, marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and four pence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India, that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold, so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately eleven pence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable, they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee, actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Government of India sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient

for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up, meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough, there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirtyseconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirtyseconds, representing gold export point and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London, it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation, some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a 'limping standard

III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints, others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India, at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure, at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London, at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees, and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were

lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co. instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency, that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency, that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling, that no limit should be fixed to the

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one half of which should be held in gold that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished, that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand, that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic, and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being not guilty, but do not do it again. They gave a

passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV CURRENCY AND THE WAR

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold. Notes to the extent of Rs 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium, confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries, a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £8 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence—

Date of Introduction	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 4½
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to justify the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below.

(1) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(14) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3 rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(15) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(16) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(17) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(18) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(19) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(20) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(21) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(22) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11 30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(23) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills, (b) abstention from purchase of silver, (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(24) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands, but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserve.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(25) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(26) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(27) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous. An important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadabhai Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered, that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s 32d-33d. The proceeds of 'Reverse' drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s 43d-32d per rupee

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling, that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence. All other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupees in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchange, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that, the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange, the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report, it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods in which textiles filled a important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale, and the market rate for exchange was always two pence or three pence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate, it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one, due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested portion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent. of the Note issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade, the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand, importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reserve Councils before abandoning

their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio, the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII COMMISSION OF 1925-26

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Committee Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative, a resolution was passed in the

Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question—

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee, and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(xx) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half sovereign should be removed

(xii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand

(xiv) One rupee notes should be re introduced and should be full legal tender

(xv) Notes other than the one rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority

(xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee

(xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserve should be amalgamated and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute

(xviii) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one half should be held in India

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years

(xxi) A figure of Rs 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department

(xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working

(xxiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India

(xxv) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929 and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e., the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested

(xxviii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s 6d

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data

A Minute of Dissent—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms —

‘I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that it is the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s 6d is accepted and acted upon India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress but in certain cases their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s 6d, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete

the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended.”

A Survey—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked —

“What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams who described it as a limping standard. The Royal Commission declares that ‘in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all it was a standard of sterling exchange. Later they show that ‘the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency. Under the Indian system contraction is not and never has been automatic.

“However the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the ratio, Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1921 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages. It did not inspire public confidence. It placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it, and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.

‘There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it took the former alternative, the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Barington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920 and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and, one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, "The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control."

The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability, to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency—In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz bars, as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation, after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 887 million fine ounces, in ten years, the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold, and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years, and thereafter from two thirds of a crore to 1 1/2 crore.

This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the detritement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs 3 crores a year.

The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency ills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard—The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever. In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies. It is desired to close the gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things it keeps the door open. No one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India: indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. "The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify." It is important therefore to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat.

The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows—

Paper Currency Reserve

	Rs	Crores
Silver coin	77	0
Silver bullion	7	7
Gold coin and bullion	22	3
Rupee securities	57	1
Sterling securities	21	0
	185	1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40 000 000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute, that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal, and that the holding of gold which now stands at about 12.8 per cent should be raised to 20 per cent as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent in ten years. Generally they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise, an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio—The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakorda is being the only dissentient recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated. It is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence. The Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August 1917.

One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell the attempt to stabilise the rupee.

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling, in October, 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that "the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country."

It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India, as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the "conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage." Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian Index figures.

The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments, especially in regard to wages in

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half way house, the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent, with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion, there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade, there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over valued in the past. It is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six, the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue—Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupee and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakaway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coming which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900, it compelled heavy purchases of silver which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 4sd an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. "No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value." Both proposition can be accepted in their entirety.

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself, it was always convertible on demand, but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them." There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions, from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be reissued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option, but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores. There are Rs 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit. In Bombay there was started a Currency League

with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The new Ratio—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pence per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling. By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30 the T. T. rate had risen to 1/6, compared with 1/5½ on September 18.

The characters of the **Reserves** which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(In Rupees 00,000's omitted)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT										BANKING DEPARTMENT									
Average of Friday Figures	Notes in circulation	Notes held in the Banking Depart- ment	Sterling Securities	Rupee Securities	Gold coin and bullion	Rupee coin	Percentage of Gold and Sterling Secu- rities to Total Notes issued	LIABILITIES						ASSETS					
								Government Deposits	Bank Deposits	Other Deposits	Total	Other Li- abilities	Balances held abroad	Loans and Advances to Govt	Investments	Other Assets			
1936																			
January	1,68,96	24 67	66,19	25,54	44 42	57,48	57 12	6 21	34 69	30	41,20	1,08	17,55	4 40	5,29	29			
February	1 68,73	25 46	66,75	24 98	44 42	58 04	57 25	6 61	35 63	36	42,60	72	20 00	2 25	5,16	36			
March	1,69 98	24 95	67 32	24 42	44 42	58 77	57 32	6 98	36 59	32	43 89	60	21,70	2 25	5 07	42			
April	1 71 72	23 64	67 82	23,93	44 42	59 19	57 45	6 98	35 73	28	42 99	74	20 93	3,50	5,02	55			
May	1 69,27	26 40	68 32	23 44	44 42	59 49	57 61	9,21	31 54	39	41,14	81	15,95	3 80	5,15	55			
June	1,66 20	31,78	68,32	23,46	44,42	61 78	56 95	15 45	27,44	43	43,32	80	15 39		6,05	80			
July	1,63,32	37,31	67,72	23,40	44 42	55,00	55 89	9,13	32 49	46	42,08	97	7,17	1,80	5,90	78			
August	1,63 34	38,54	67 32	23,40	44,42	66 74	55 35	6 62	33,25	43	40,30	1,14	3,30	3 00	5,78	69			
September	1,65 37	37,36	67,32	23,40	44,42	67,59	55 11	9,23	29 12	40	38,75	1,29	5,21	1,00	5,57	76			
October	1,69,62	33,33	67,32	23,42	44,42	67,79	55 06	9,57	25,92	33	35 82	1,56	6,90	40	5,56	1,08			
November	1,75,39	26,97	67,32	23,41	44 42	67,21	55 22	8,11	25 03	43	33,57	1 69	10,34	1,25	5,53	1,05			
December	1,83 70	16,91	67,32	23,41	44,42	65 47	55 69	7 26	21 31	42	29,00	1,99	13 59	3,00	6,28	1,12			

THE RESERVE BANK

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 —

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage,

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures,

It is hereby enacted as follows —

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued

Share Capital —(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register, and no person who is not—

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies

or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares

(4) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub section (3) to be the parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely —

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees

(b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty five lakhs of rupees

(c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees

(d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees

(e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares, and if the number of such applicants is greater than one fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one

half of such remaining shares to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub section (2) of section 11

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub sections (6) (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned

(10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub section (8) or under sub-section (9)

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub section (8) otherwise than by re sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to repurchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director

Increase and reduction of share capital

—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in General meeting

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which

may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely —

(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf

(b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council

(c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely —

(i) for the Bombay register—two Directors

(ii) for the Calcutta register—two Directors

(iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors

(iv) for the Madras register—one Director

(v) for the Rangoon register—one Director

and

(d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re appointment

A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub section (1) shall hold office for five years or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected and subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re nomination or re election

A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board

Local Boards—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of —

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the share holders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank

(3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub section (6) and subject to the provisions of section 10 shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination, as the case may be

(4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transferees and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares with the dates on which their shares were registered and with their registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election

(6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations permitted by clause (b) of sub section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date

(7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted

(8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may by regulations, delegate to it

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

(a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or

(b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or is compounded with his creditors or

(c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or

(d) is an officer or employee of any bank or

(e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies

(2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time

(3) Nothing in clause (a) clause (d) or clause (e) of sub section (1) shall apply to the Governor, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub section (1) of section 8

(1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director

Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election he is not registered as a holder of unencumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Council he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub section (1) of section 13

(3) The Governor General in Council shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub section (1) or sub section (2) of section 10

(4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made

(5) The appointment, nomination or election as Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void,

unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election, he ceases to such member, and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature, he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment the Governor General in Council may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of sub section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank

(2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director

(3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly

(3) The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorized by the Governor under the proviso to sub section (3) of section 8 to vote

for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote

General Meetings—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually, at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance sheet and accounts

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board and notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine

(3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub section (4)

(4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register only

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance with the provisions of section 9, and the mem-

bers of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub section (6) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub section (7) of that section

Business—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank, and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom,

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same,

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State,

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits, and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities,

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely —

(a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,
(b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company

(c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere,

(e) the management of public debt,

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a scheduled bank or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank,

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act, and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17 —

(1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (b) of clause (3) of that section though such bill

or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not save in cases of special urgency authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith

Forbidden Business—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment

(2) purchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company or grant loans upon the security of any such shares,

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants

(4) make loans or advances

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand,

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts

Central Banking Functions

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money remittance exchange and banking transactions in India and in particular, shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Governor General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on

money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require

(2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be void, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also

Bank Notes—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall unless a contrary intention appears apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes

Issue Department—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost stolen mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribe the circumstances and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Governor General in Council shall draw accept, make or issue any bill of exchange hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank

Assets of the Issue Department

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub clause (a) or sub clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8 47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen twentieths shall be held in British India and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets

(6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely —

(a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England

(b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days,

(c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17

Liabilities of the Issue Department — (1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the

amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub section (2) of section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be, but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one half of the whole amount transferred and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub section (1) of section 53 is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater, the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time exceed one half of the total assets a proportion not exceeding two fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub section (6) of section 33

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be

the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub section shall cease to be operative

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum prescribed by sub section (2) of section 33, and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent per annum when such holding exceeds thirty two and a half per cent of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent or part of such decrease

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent per annum

The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section, and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation, and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public

Obligation to sell sterling—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta,

Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixths of a penny for a rupee

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Obligation to buy sterling—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three sixteenths of a penny for a rupee

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made

Cash reserves of scheduled banks—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent of the demand liabilities and two per cent of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub section (2)

Explanation—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities respectively, in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively

(d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(e) the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day, and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in other cases.

(6) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(a) has a paid up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return

referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42 and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank—

(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule.

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfill the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

General Provisions

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent per annum on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor General in Council.

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income tax Act 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income tax or super tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income tax or super tax on any of its income profits or gains.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super tax

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be Interest on Securities

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and then remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re election on quitting office

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance sheet is a full and fair balance sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the

shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting

Returns—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India

(2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India

(3) The Bank shall also within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank

Agricultural Credit Department—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible

to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner

(2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name the Local Board may amend the register accordingly

(3) If any person required to make a declaration under subsection (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under subsection (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under subsection (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank

(6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted

(1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy five per cent and twenty five per cent respectively

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty five per cent

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely —

(a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

(b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections,

(c) the maintenance of the share register the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders

(d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised,

(e) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons

(f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof,

(g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions

(h) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank

(i) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees

(j) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank,

(k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed

(l) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use,

(m) the manner and form in which the balance sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained

(n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank

(o) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank,

(p) the regulation of clearing houses for the scheduled banks,

(q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded, and

(r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank

(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely —

'11 Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee

The Indian Paper Currency Act 1923 the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927, are hereby repealed

In sub section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36 The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936

Of this amount Rs. 17,50,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 34 per cent per annum, being the cumulative rate fixed by the Governor General in Council. This leaves a surplus of Rs. 35,92,100 for payment to the Governor General in Council, in accordance with the Reserve Bank Act

Under Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Central Board of Directors are empowered to continue to issue the currency notes of the Government of India until their own are ready for issue. It was hoped that they would be able to make the first issues, including notes of a distinctive design for Burma, in the summer of 1937, but the abdication of His Majesty Edward VIII has delayed this programme by some months because the head of His Majesty appears not only on their notes, but also in the watermark. The consideration of revised designs is in hand with the Master Security Printing, Nasik, from whom they obtained their supplies

Provincial Autonomy

When the provinces become autonomous, they will have to maintain separate banking accounts with the Reserve Bank, and they will also become responsible for their own ways and means of finance. At present the Reserve Bank deals

solely with the Central Government, and the latter are responsible for the adjustments with provinces. This change necessarily involves not only far reaching alterations in the accounts, but also several important questions of principle, primarily with reference to the method by which the provinces will obtain their ways and means of resources in future. These problems were examined by the Government of India the Finance Members of the various provinces, and the Reserve Bank at a meeting which was held in Simla in August, and the consequential arrangements are now being worked out between the various parties concerned

Scheduled Bank's Position.

Towards the close of the year it was obvious that there was a definite increase in the credit requirements of trade and industry, though this had not, by the end of the year, developed to such an extent as to absorb the resources available or to react on money rates

The effect on the cash position of the Reserve Bank was marked. Whereas at the end of December 1935, the Bank's cash balance was Rs. 21½ crores it had fallen to Rs. 11½ crores on December 31, 1936, and the latter figure included an increase in the currency of Rs. 4 crores effected in the last week of the year

As a result of the strength of exchange, the Bank was able to put Government in a position to repay the 5½ per cent India Bonds, 1936-38, on July 15, 1936, amounting to £16,858,000 without the necessity of having recourse to a sterling loan, though, of course, part of the proceeds of the sterling loan floated in the previous year was utilised for this purpose. In addition the Bank has increased the external assets of the currency during the year by £3,750,000

Branch Banking

The year has also shown a real development in branch banking. During the year the total number of branches, pay offices, etc. of the scheduled banks increased from 723 to 828 out of which the Imperial Bank contributed 36 pay offices. This shows that the continuance of cheap money is stimulating the banks to develop the potentialities of the upcountry markets. The advance in this direction is particularly noticeable in southern India. Though this increase is welcome, it is obviously still very meagre when the vast possibilities are considered, and it is to be hoped that with the spread of banking education and the consequent increasing availability of trained Indian bankers, the process may develop on a largely increasing scale, because it is in the expansion of branches by the scheduled banks that one of the main solutions lies to the problem of building up rural credit and developing the potentialities of the country

Trade.

India is pre eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such year as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Well over thirty per cent of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras. All over India irrigation works large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agriculture.

The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance. The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan and to a lesser extent the Continent of Europe. Continental Europe is also a large buyer of her oilseeds and other produce, and of her hides and skins. Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and wheat foreign coun-

tries are very important factors in the Indian export trade, therefore India had a vital interest in the economic recovery of Europe.

But whilst India is pre eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Solapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa, the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East and in some years to the western ports of North and South America. The sugar manufacturing industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Therefore whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country three quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

I—GENERAL

Agricultural Conditions in India.—A review of the conditions in India during the year under review indicates a steady, if not spectacular improvement. Despite the large industrial advance made in recent years India's prosperity depends, in the main, on good harvests and satisfactory prices for her commodities. Agricultural conditions during the year under review were on the whole, fair. During the monsoon period the rainfall was generally within 10 per cent of the normal but owing to uneven distribution it showed a deficit in some of the important provinces, such as Bengal the United Provinces and the Punjab. During the retreat period of the monsoon, conditions were unusually dry over the greater part of the country. Crop outturns with a few exceptions were, however, good. The total outturn of rice in India and Burma was 8 per cent short of the production in the preceding season owing to unfavourable conditions in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa which are the chief producing centres in India. Burma, however, realised a good crop and production was 11 per cent in

excess of that in the preceding season. Larger cultivation of sugarcane accounted for an increase of about 15 per cent in the estimated *gur* production as compared with 1934-35. The quality of the cane was also better during the year. Cotton, the most important commercial crop, recorded an increase in outturn of 23 per cent as compared with the preceding season in which climatic conditions were not very favourable to the crop. Jute on the other hand was subject to adverse weather conditions during the early stages and this combined with the scheme for restricting output brought the total outturn down to 85 per cent of the 1934 figure. The production of groundnuts, sesamum and castor seed showed considerable increases. In the case of winter oilseeds, the outturn of rapeseed and mustard during 1934-35 declined by 5 per cent but that of linseed increased by 12 per cent as compared with the preceding season. The wheat crop of 1934-35, the commercial crop of the year under review, increased by 3 per cent. Agricultural prices, on the whole, made distinct recovery.

Volume of Trade—To illustrate the variations in the volume of the trade the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values per unit in 1927-28 and are shown below (changes in the price level of imports and exports in relation to 1927-28 are also indicated by means of index numbers obtained by comparing these figures with the actually recorded values each year. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade and prices

Year	QUANTUM OF		PRICE LEVEL OF		Indices of imports received for a given quantity of exports
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Crores of Rs	Crores of Rs			
1927-28	319 2(100 0)	249 8(100 0)	100 0	100 0	100 0
1928-29	338 6(106 1)	262 8(105 2)	97 5	96 4	101 1
1929-30	344 6(108 0)	258 4(103 4)	90 2	93 2	96 8
1930-31	308 4(96 6)	206 0(82 5)	71 5	80 0	89 4
1931-32	263 3(82 5)	176 3(70 6)	59 2	71 7	82 6
1932-33	239 2(74 9)	203 4(81 4)	55 5	65 2	84 8
1933-34	275 2(86 2)	181 7(72 7)	53 5	63 5	84 3
1934-35	280 4(87 8)	210 0(84 1)	54 1	63 0	87 9
1935-36	282 1(88 4)	216 4(86 6)	56 9	62 1	91 6

Prices in India—The prices of raw materials, specially jute, oilseeds and hides and skins showed considerable improvement in the year under review. Jute moved up from 46 in April to 66 in November and after a relapse in January and February touched 55 in March. In the oilseeds group the index rose from 101 in April to 113 in October but thereafter showed a declining trend. The index number for rice moved up from 72 in April 1935 to 83 in January 1936, but fell to 79 in March. Wheat rose from 74 in April to 84 in October, but declined to 79 in March. Tea made a moderate recovery. Cotton rose from 76 in April to 84 in November thereafter a temporary period of weakness ensued which was followed by a revival in March. Both cotton and jute manufactures were during the greater part of the year on a lower level than in the previous year. In the case of metals, the decline in the trend of prices noticed in the latter half of the preceding year was checked in the year under review.

Balance of Trade—The total value of the imports of private merchandise into India advanced from Rs 1,32 crores in 1934-35 to Rs 1 34 crores in the year under review while exports including re-exports advanced by Rs 9 crores from Rs 1 55 crores to Rs 1 64 crores. For purposes of comparison it may be mentioned that the total value of the imports in 1932-33 and 1933-34 was Rs 1 33 crores and Rs 1 15 crores and of exports including re-exports Rs 1 35 crores and Rs 1 51 crores respectively. The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in 1935-36 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 67 crores, as compared with Rs 76 crores in 1934-35.

Tariff Changes—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1934 and the earlier part of 1935 were dealt with in the preceding year's review. Since then three Acts have been passed, introducing certain changes in the tariff.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending Act 1936 extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act 1931 for two years i.e. to the 30th April 1938 subject to a reduction of the rate of duty from 24 annas to 1½ annas per maund. The duty which stood originally at 4½ annas has thus been reduced by 3 annas per maund by successive stages since 1933. It was considered that this step could be taken without detriment to the indigenous producers of salt. The Indian salt industry had complained that it had been unduly handicapped by the uncertainty created by the practice hitherto followed of renewing the Act on a year to year basis. During the year under review this complaint was met by the extension of the Act for two years instead of one.

The protective duties of Rs 1 8 per cwt on wheat and wheat flour and of 12 as per Indin maund on broken rice expired on the 31st March, 1936 but the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1936 imposed an import duty of Rs 1 per cwt on wheat and wheat flour and of 12 as per maund on broken rice for a further period of one year. While in the interests of the Indian rice grower the existing rate of duty of twelve annas per maund was maintained on broken rice the rate of duty on wheat and wheat flour was reduced to Rs 1 per cwt as the world statistical position of wheat and flour had shown further improvement. The Act received the assent of the Governor General on the 26th April 1936 but the duties imposed by it were actually brought into force on the 9th April, 1936 under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1931, and are to remain in force till the 31st March 1937.

As a result of the widespread complaints that the existing concessional rate of import duty on fabrics of non-British manufacture had called into existence an import trade in spurious fabrics which constituted a threat to the scheme for the protection of the cotton textile industry,

the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1936, reduced the permissible length of silk and artificial silk fents, the imports of which had been specially stimulated by the concessional treatment, from 4 yards to 2½ yards. The Act also imposed an alternative specific duty of 12 as per lb on cotton knitted apparel of weight not exceeding 4 lbs per dozen and of 10 as per lb on those of weight exceeding 4 lbs per dozen. This measure was adopted in order to give effect to the recommendation contained in paragraph 134 of the Report of the Tariff Board on the woollen textile industry, namely, that the pro

ective duty then applicable to cotton knitted hosiery should be extended to all cotton knitted apparel. This Act also made spun silk yarn subject to the same rate of duty as pure silk yarn because the statistics of imports over the past two years had shown that the competitive value of spun silk was underestimated when the protective duties on raw silk and silk manufactures were imposed. At that time it was thought that spun silk yarn being a product of waste silk was not in effective competition with Indian silk. The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1936.

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

IMPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1935-36
Cotton and cotton goods	26,18.81	34,08.53	21,30.05	27 04.58	27 89.62	20 76
Machinery and millwork	10,92.34	10 54.24	12 76.93	12 63.67	13 68.16	10 18
Metals and ores	9,77.65	9 73.49	9,49.86	11,37.74	12,03.82	8 95
Oils	9 72.62	8,00.01	6,75.47	6,97.19	7 24 54	5 39
Vehicles	4 48.47	3,81.94	4,76.83	6,60.00	6,92.14	5 15
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3 69.20	3 84.77	4,02.04	4,72.62	5,18.03	3 86
Dyes	2 67.65	2 50.48	2,46.10	3,07.51	3 33.67	2 48
Hardware	2 60.91	2 99.22	2 87.83	3 05.70	3,26.76	2 43
Artificial silk	3 44.31	4,15.85	2,74.15	3,59.29	3 15.78	2 35
Chemicals	2,56.97	2 71.25	2,70.06	2,92.39	3 11.97	2 32
Provisions and oilman's stores	3 41.26	2,92.87	2,71.56	2,89.06	3 11.87	2 32
Paper and pasteboard	2,50.24	2,86.45	2,63.19	2,72.82	2,99.00	2 23
Wool, raw and manufactured	1,62.06	2,96.47	2,54.93	3 86.47	2,78.54	2 07
Silk, raw and manufactured	2 73.56	4,33.37	3 58.60	3,37.09	2,77.65	2 07
Liquors	2,26.86	2,25.70	2,26.98	2,35.56	2,47.56	1 84
Drugs and medicines	1,91.11	1,85.83	1,93.42	1,91.90	2,11.17	1 57
Rubber manufactures	2,22.28	1 98.35	1,87.58	2,05.82	2,06.85	1 54
Sugar	6,16.53	4,22.87	2,70.97	2,10.85	1,90.73	1 42
Grain, pulse and flour	1,17.61	70.98	83.70	2,66.45	1,62.49	1 21
Spices	2,08.22	1 72.50	1,55.67	1,55.49	1,61.77	1 20
Glass and glassware	1,21.97	1 42.47	1,22.13	1,32.56	1,39.40	1 04
Fruits and vegetables	1,34.47	1,16.57	1,00.14	1,29.99	1,33.41	0 99
Paints and painters' materials	87.53	92.19	92.19	96.83	1,01.96	0 76
Stationery	68.03	72.86	66.22	68.80	76.10	0 57
Building and engineering materials	83.78	77.35	64.35	59.90	72.79	0 54
Manures	36.01	52.89	52.42	67.06	71.14	0 53
Apparel	81.76	84.21	81.51	82.42	71.08	0 53

Imports—(continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1935-36
Tobacco requisites	47.80	58.14	56.61	64.05	66.06	0.49
Tobacco	94.34	96.94	72.15	61.82	61.56	0.46
Haberdashery and millinery	54.29	67.80	54.57	67.36	59.05	0.44
Flux chests	50.32	47.77	53.38	52.08	58.17	0.43
Silt	71.99	78.96	49.79	52.08	56.74	0.42
Blanketing for machinery	50.11	52.86	46.06	49.83	53.51	0.40
Wood and timber	60.69	51.44	54.00	56.79	53.42	0.40
Books, printed, etc.	53.38	46.38	49.33	51.88	53.31	0.40
Arms, ammunition and military stores	68.48	44.14	42.97	42.72	48.91	0.37
Precious stones and pearls uncut	45.00	83.64	74.82	50.10	48.06	0.36
Toys and requisites for games	37.04	47.33	53.35	50.55	47.51	0.35
Earthenware and porcelain	38.36	49.56	43.15	44.24	45.97	0.34
Soap	88.72	82.63	78.37	63.21	34.27	0.26
Bobbins	31.91	28.57	22.31	28.75	31.03	0.23
Umbrellas and fittings	30.16	27.77	26.66	27.16	29.18	0.22
Boots and shoes	64.93	51.77	47.51	34.77	28.78	0.22
Cutlery	20.69	24.27	25.50	27.98	28.70	0.21
Tallow and stearine	20.79	24.65	19.65	22.32	28.36	0.21
Gums and resins	24.25	23.63	26.61	26.98	26.10	0.19
Ice	43.57	34.63	25.13	17.13	24.97	0.19
Furniture and cable wire	20.11	17.65	16.89	20.16	23.28	0.17
Paper making materials	35.99	22.09	27.10	26.28	20.48	0.15
Animals living	42.06	14.79	28.12	24.94	20.39	0.15
Fish (excluding canned fish)	13.42	13.66	15.05	16.57	19.34	0.14
Clocks and watches and parts	11.21	12.75	15.93	16.25	18.15	0.14
Flax, raw and manufactured	17.75	16.75	16.64	17.58	17.93	0.13
Coal and coke	14.28	9.63	13.59	12.50	13.21	0.10
Jute and jute goods	12.78	13.49	9.85	8.62	10.80	0.08
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	19.18	34.43	5.50	21.20	10.76	0.08
Matches	1.05	52	74	62	1.09	0.01
All other articles	6,20.64	6,15.88	6,29.49	7,83.25	8,01.01	5.96
Total value of Imports	126,37.14	132,58.43	115,35.70	132,29.13	134,37.60	100

Cotton Manufactures (Rs 21,52 lakhs)

The improvement in the imports of cotton manufactures noticed in the preceding year was generally maintained in the year under review. There was a noticeable advance in the case of yarns, while in the piecegoods section the decline in white and coloured goods was more than made up by the increase in the imports of grey goods. Values were, however, on the whole on a lower level. Of equal interest with the variations in the figures of imports was the change in the relative position of the two principal competitors, the United Kingdom and Japan. In the trade in the year under review India proved a somewhat disappointing market for the British cotton industry while Japan established her position still more strongly. To a larger extent than before demand for Lancashire goods was restricted to styles that were unobtainable elsewhere. In the latter part of the year there was in addition some hesitancy on the part of dealers to enter into fresh contracts owing to the uncertainty regarding the import duties.

The total value of the imports of cotton twist and yarn during the year under review was Rs 3,71 lakhs, an increase of Rs 61 lakhs or 20 per cent as compared with the preceding year. In quantity there was an increase of 10½ million lbs. or 31 per cent which was mostly appropriated by Japan. The imports during the year viz 44½ million lbs. were only half a million lbs. less than in 1932-33 which taking the period since 1929-30 was a record year for imports of cotton manufactures. As compared with the preceding year imports of grey yarns advanced by 7·7 million lbs. and accounted for an increase of Rs 47 lakhs. Mercerised yarns increased by 3·2 million lbs. in quantity and by Rs 20 lakhs in value. There were, however, decreases under bleached and coloured yarns.

The imports of piecegoods into British India in 1935-36 totalled 947 million yards which was 3 million yards more than in the preceding year. The total value of the imports was, however, only Rs 15·78 lakhs, as compared with Rs 16·93 lakhs in 1934-35. Supplies from Japan amounted to 498 million yards and those from the United Kingdom to 440 million yards. Imports from these sources in 1934-35 were 374 million yards and 552 million yards, respectively.

The figures for 1935-36 disclose an appreciable increase in the imports of grey goods and a large decline in the import of white goods, as well as a less marked, though substantial fall in the case of coloured and printed goods. Japan's share in the grey goods trade advanced by 52 million yards, while that of the United Kingdom fell by 18 million yards, leaving a net increase of 34 million yards. Expressed in percentages, Japan's share increased by 27, while that of the United Kingdom fell by 17. There was a decline of 22 million yards under white goods, a fall of 38 million yards in the imports from the United Kingdom being partially offset by an increase of 18 million yards in the imports from Japan. The former's share in the trade declined by 16 per cent while that of Japan increased by as much as 45 per cent. Coloured and printed goods, which form the most important section

of the trade, showed a decline of 9 million yards. There was, however, a striking increase of 51 million yards or 36 per cent in the despatches from Japan, which was not sufficient to set off the decline of 68 million yards (27 per cent) in the receipts from the United Kingdom.

Of the total imports of 218 million yards of printed goods, Japan supplied 150 million yards, and the United Kingdom 68 million yards as against 102 and 97 million yards respectively, in the preceding year. In dyed goods the United Kingdom was able to maintain her position as the leading supplier but her consignments totalled only 79 million yards as compared with 102 million yards in the preceding year. Japan's share in dyed goods increased by about 2 million yards to 20 million yards. Switzerland sent about 2·2 million yards, as against nearly 3 million yards in 1934-35. There was a decline of about 24 million yards in the total imports of dyed goods. Imports of woven coloured goods also decline by 4 million yards to 30 million yards, but Japan, which leads in this line, was able to increase her share by over a million yards. The imports from the United Kingdom declined by 5 million yards to 8·8 million yards, while those from Japan increased from 19·6 to 20·8 million yards.

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs 2,78 lakhs)—The total imports of raw silk, including cocoons, in the year under review were valued at Rs 57½ lakhs, as compared with Rs 57½ lakhs in the preceding year. Japan has largely supplanted China in this trade. Imports from China in 1935-36 were valued at only Rs 15 lakhs as against Rs 36 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 64 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of Japan, on the other hand, increased from Rs 71 lakhs in 1933-34 and Rs 21 lakhs in 1934-35 to Rs 42 lakhs in the year under review.

Artificial silk (Rs 3,16 lakhs)—As compared with the preceding year there was a decline of 1·7 million lbs. in the imports of artificial silk yarn. In the case of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk there was, on the other hand, an increase of about 6·9 million yards, but imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials decline further by 4·7 million yards.

The total imports of artificial silk piecegoods during the year amounted to 74·5 million yards valued at Rs 1,88 lakhs as compared with 67·6 million yards valued at Rs 1,83 lakhs in the preceding year and 40·4 million yards with a total value of Rs 1·08 lakhs in 1933-34. Though the imports in 1935-36 were far short of those in 1932-33 when 113 million yards were received there has been a progressive increase in the last two years, more than sufficient to offset the decline in the imports of silk piecegoods and silk or artificial silk mixtures in the same period. Japan, as usual, dominated the market, her contribution amounting to 73·7 million yards with a total value of Rs 1,84 lakhs, as compared with 66·6 million yards valued at Rs 1·78 lakhs in the preceding year.

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs 2,79 lakhs)—There was a very marked reduction in the imports of woollen manufactures in the year under review, but imports of raw wool improved. The total imports of raw wool and

woollen manufactures in the year under review were valued at Rs 2 79 lakhs as against Rs 3 86 lakhs in the preceding year, and Rs 2 55 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of raw wool advanced from 6 million lbs valued at Rs 41½ lakhs to 7 5 million lbs valued at Rs 44 lakhs. Australian supplies amounted to 4 5 million lbs while consignments from the United Kingdom totalled 1 7 million lbs.

Woollen Piece-Goods (Rs 130 lakhs)—Import of woollen and worsted piece-goods totalled only 5 3 million yards (2 7 million lbs) valued at Rs 81 lakhs as against 10 5 million yards (4 8 million lbs) valued at Rs 1 40 lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts from the United Kingdom declined from 2 1 million yards valued at Rs 46½ lakhs to 1 9 million yards valued at Rs 43½ lakhs. Supplies from Japan totalled only 2 5 million yards, as against 6 9 million yards received in the preceding year, the value of the imports falling by Rs 43 lakhs to Rs 30 lakhs. Imports from Germany declined from

432 000 yards to 266,000 yards and those from France from 663 000 yards to 11 000 yards. Italy sent 68,000 yards, as against 193 000 yards in the preceding year.

Iron and Steel (Rs 7 22 lakhs)—Imports during the year showed a considerable improvement manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig iron and old iron) increasing from 987 000 tons to 446 000 tons, the value of the receipts rising by 13 per cent from Rs 6 36 lakhs to Rs 7 20 lakhs. Imports of pig iron improved from 1 500 tons to 1,700 tons, the entire quantity having been received from the United Kingdom. The total imports into India of all classes of iron and steel including pig and old iron and steel in 1935-36 were returned at 449 000 tons as compared with 370 000 tons in 1934-35, an increase of 21 per cent. The imports of ferroalloys during the year amounted to 3 000 tons as against 1,700 tons in the preceding year.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years —

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value Rs (lakhs)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Steel angle and tee	11 4	13 8	19 4	10 9	14 1	19 6
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	66 1	62 6	54 5	63 0	68 8	61 7
Bolts, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work	19 2	22 3	28 7	21 0	23 5	31 2
Folts and nuts	7 6	10 2	12 6	21 1	28 6	32 0
Fencing materials (including fencing wire)	5 7	7 3	8 8	11 9	18 1	18 1
Hoops and stumps	28 1	34 5	46 9	35 8	45 3	57 1
Nails, rivets and washers	10 6	12 2	15 9	28 3	32 1	40 0
Galvanised sheets and plates	60 8	58 8	73 2	1,13 4	1 10 9	1 29 7
Tinned sheets and plates	7 2	5 6	6 5	21 4	17 0	20 4
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned	23 8	31 4	37 4	31 0	42 6	48 5
Boiler chains and fishplates	3 0	5 3	7 9	5 0	7 5	7 8
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	29 0	34 9	62 1	71 6	88 5	1,11 8
Wire nails	11 9	15 7	15 3	20 0	24 1	22 0
Wire rope	2 3	3 2	3 0	11 5	15 5	14 9
Cast pipes and fittings	3 4	1 6	1 4	7 6	6 9	6 8
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways	2 9	4 3	4 5	4 2	6 5	7 0

MACHINERY AND MILLWORK (Rs 13,68 LAKHS)—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes in 1929-30 and during the past five years —

	1929-30 Rs (lakhs)	1931-32 Rs (lakhs)	1932-33 Rs (lakhs)	1933-34 Rs (lakhs)	1934-35 Rs (lakhs)	1935-36 Rs (lakhs)
Prime movers	4,12	1,56	1 00	1 21	1 44	1,57
Electrical	2 41	2,16	1,56	1,27	1 69	2,05
Rollers	1,09	56	45	66	44	76
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	19	15	16	14	18
Mining	61	66	38	32	52	41
Oil crushing and refining	43	35	19	27	21	22
Paper mill	7	6	5	11	9	8
Refrigerating	20	10	9	9	11	15
Rice and flour mill	24	10	9	7	10	9
Saw mill	9	3	3	3	3	5
Sewing and knitting	85	51	45	50	83	74
Sugar machinery	9	30	1 53	3 36	1,05	66
Tea machinery	28	11	21	12	22	13
Cotton machinery	2,10	1,93	2,08	2 03	2,41	2 01
Jute mill machinery	1 44	32	36	32	54	1,16
Wool machinery	6	1	3	3	2	4
Typewriters including parts and accessories	26	13	7	10	18	19
Printing and lithographing presses	23	15	9	15	15	17
Belt for machinery	90	50	53	46	50	54

Motor Vehicles (Rs 6,92 lakhs)—During the three years 1931-32 to 1933-34 imports of motor cars were on a very low scale but the last year of the triennium had witnessed a slow improvement in the position. In 1934-35 there was a substantial increase in imports receipts totalling 14,434. In the year under review imports totalled 13,590 a fall of 844 as compared with the previous year, and of 5,977 as compared with the record imports in 1928-29. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the last ten years, indicating the principal sources of supply —

Number of motor cars imported

	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
1926-27	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
1928-29	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	907	167	19,567
1929-30	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
1930-31	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
1931-32	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
1932-33	3,958	1,201	206	84	226	436	6,201
1933-34	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
1934-35	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434
1935-36	6,744	3,851	2,328	13	210	444	13,590

Hardware (Rs 3.27 lakhs)—Imports of hardware improved by over Rs 21 lakhs as compared with the preceding year, to Rs 3.27 lakhs in the year under review.

Mineral oils (Rs 5.92 lakhs)—The total value of the imports of mineral oils of all kinds in 1935-36 showed a decrease of Rs 15 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Imports of kerosene, which had amounted to nearly 69 million gallons valued at Rs 2.61 lakhs in 1934-35 declined to 64 million gallons valued at Rs 2.17 lakhs. There was, however, a substantial increase in the quantity of fuel oil imported. Imports of kerosene oils declined, but those of other lubricating oils improved. There was also, some improvement in the imports of petroleum.

Chemicals (Rs 3.12 lakhs)—A further improvement was noticed in the imports of chemicals which had a total recorded value of Rs 3.12 lakhs in 1935-36, as against Rs 2.924 lakhs in 1934-35 and Rs 2.70 lakhs in 1933-34.

Sodium compounds constituted 44 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported during the year. The quantity received increased from 1,908,000 cwt. to 2,012,000 cwt. The value of the imports, however, declined from Rs 1.45 lakhs to Rs 1.38 lakhs owing to lower prices. Imports of sodium carbonate improved in quantity from 1,238,000 cwt. to 1,253,000 cwt. but the value of the imports fell from Rs 674 lakhs to Rs 62 lakhs. The chief source of supply was as usual the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda improved from 377,600 cwt. to 406,000 cwt., but the declared value of the imports showed a small fall from Rs 42 lakhs to Rs 414 lakhs.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs 2.11 lakhs)—The imports of drugs and medicines showed an increase of Rs 19 lakhs in value over that recorded in the preceding year due principally to larger imports of proprietary and patent medicines. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines improved from Rs 39 lakhs to Rs 64 lakhs, receipts from the United Kingdom improving by nearly Rs 64 lakhs to Rs 26 lakhs and those from Germany by Rs 9 lakhs to nearly Rs 16 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs 2.99 lakhs)—The total imports of paper and pasteboard in the year under review had an aggregate value of Rs 2.99 lakhs as against Rs 2.73 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of paper of all kinds improved from Rs 2,518,000 cwt. valued at Rs 2.39 lakhs to 2,836,000 cwt. valued at Rs 2.62 lakhs. Imports of printing paper improved from 759,000 cwt. valued at Rs 754 lakhs to 1,014,000 cwt. valued at over Rs 96 lakhs. Newsprinting paper (white)

accounted for Rs 524 lakhs while other sorts of white printing paper, excluding machine glazed poster paper, accounted for over Rs 12 lakhs. Machine glazed paper accounted for Rs 44 lakhs and other sorts of printing paper for about Rs 27 lakhs. There was a very large improvement in the imports of printing paper from Germany which were valued at nearly Rs 30 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs 9 lakhs in 1934-35.

Liquors (Rs 2.48 lakhs)—The total imports were returned at 5.1 million gallons valued at Rs 2.48 lakhs as compared with 4.9 million gallons valued at Rs 2.36 lakhs in 1934-35. Of this, ale, beer and porter accounted for 76 per cent, spirit for 20 per cent and wines for 4 per cent as compared with 73 per cent, 23 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports of ale, beer and porter increased from 3,593,000 gallons valued at Rs 71 lakhs in 1934-35 to 3,867,000 gallons valued at Rs 78 lakhs in 1935-36.

Salt (Rs. 57 lakhs) Imports of salt increased from 1,77,600 tons valued at Rs 52 lakhs in 1934-35 to 3,89,000 tons valued at Rs 57 lakhs in the year under review. Aden is before was the principal supplier, receipts from that source amounting to 2,96,000 tons valued at Rs 40 lakhs as against 2,95,000 tons valued at Rs 384 lakhs in 1934-35.

Other Articles—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group—

	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	4.73	5.18
Dyeing and tanning substances	3.08	3.34
Spices	1.55	1.62
Glass and glassware	1.33	1.39
Tobacco	62	62
Precious stones and pearls, uncut	50	48
Cement	24	22
Coal and coke	12	13

III—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1935-36
Cotton, raw and waste	23 78 19	20 69 95	27 91 47	35 44 87	34 47 03	21 47
Cotton manufactures	4 81 83	3 29 11	2 72 63	2 64 80	2 92 72	1 82
Jute, raw	11 18 81	9 73 03	10 93 27	10 87 11	13 70 76	8 54
Jute manufactures	21 92 42	21 71 18	21 37 19	21 46 83	23 48 95	14 63
Tea	19 43 74	17 15 28	19 84 50	20 13 19	19 82 23	12 35
Grain, pulse and flour	20 37 13	16 07 69	11 74 79	11 84 40	12 40 87	7 73
Seeds	14 58 83	11 30 68	13 66 15	10 54 10	10 33 05	6 43
Metals and ores	5 47 10	4 68 18	5 48 70	5 91 27	7 73 35	4 82
Leather	5 35 20	4 76 42	5 82 98	5 47 88	5 62 89	3 51
Hides and skins, raw	3 65 71	2 76 87	4 25 33	3 13 07	4 13 10	2 57
Wool, raw and manufactured	3 36 73	1 77 73	2 72 48	9 19 27	2 92 58	1 82
Paraffin wax	2 31 74	2 01 88	2 28 91	1 91 93	2 27 87	1 42
Oilseeds	2 00 68	1 96 51	1 64 72	1 96 99	1 81 70	1 13
Fruits and vegetables	90 32	69 52	99 06	1 07 78	1 04 66	1 03
Timber	1 83 94	1 24 24	2 46 44	3 29 96	1 58 36	0 99
Wood and timber	78 17	56 18	84 24	1 10 27	1 34 57	0 84
Coffee	94 50	1 09 81	1 02 45	72 71	1 02 20	0 64
Tobacco	85 42	77 11	93 80	81 90	92 43	0 58
Rubber, raw	44 58	8 78	31 18	65 80	88 71	0 55
Gum	75 58	60 24	76 96	79 86	87 51	0 55
Mica	99 36	31 52	44 74	60 07	83 19	0 52
Foodstuffs and pollards	75 14	70 29	46 64	77 30	73 43	0 46
Dyeing and tanning substances	86 94	75 43	78 69	71 61	70 35	0 44
Oils	57 23	53 79	57 24	55 36	63 65	0 40
Hemp, raw	26 90	32 16	36 09	39 03	60 34	0 38
Spices	87 25	72 33	72 20	77 34	54 98	0 34
Fish (excluding canned fish)	54 24	45 71	44 87	44 55	45 60	0 28
Minerals	38 39	20 39	25 45	31 84	38 23	0 24
Bones for manufacturing purposes	45 14	34 82	24 38	31 96	32 19	0 20
Provisions and oilmills stores	39 55	32 62	28 12	27 87	27 13	0 17
Drugs and medicines	23 10	31 26	25 81	25 95	25 44	0 16
Bristles	11 66	13 65	17 47	23 41	22 78	0 14
Fibre for brushes and brooms	20 43	24 02	22 02	19 15	21 93	0 14
Coal and coke	54 91	44 19	37 35	29 22	17 33	0 11
Saltpetre	10 58	12 26	15 26	13 78	13 20	0 08
Apparel	10 33	8 93	11 14	11 33	12 81	0 08
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	7 47	9 24	9 84	9 75	10 45	0 07
Animals, living	14 99	10 10	9 86	12 24	9 26	0 06

EXPORTS—contd

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1931 32	1932 33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1935 36
Cordage and rope	8 54	7 73	6 55	7 36	6 85	0 04
Silk, raw and manufac- tured	3 34	3 18	3 29	4 60	6 50	0 04
Candles	4 05	4 74	5 33	5 00	5 31	0 03
Horns tips etc	1 36	2 48	3 22	2 47	2 82	0 02
Sugar	1 92	2 10	2 38	2 43	2 39	0 01
Tallow, stearine and wax	2 34	1 97	1 98	1 19	80	
Opium	46 93	11 25	72 65	6 81	1	
All other articles	2 95 80	2 79 06	2 47 05	2 62 27	3 49 10	2 17
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	1 55 88 86	1 32 27 21	1 47 25 07	1 51 66 97	1 60 52 19	100

Cotton (Rs 33.77 lakhs)—The exports of Indian cotton in 1935 36 totalled 3,397,000 bales which was about 94,000 bales short of the exports in the preceding year. Japan as usual the best customer took 1,759,000 bales, which was 2,95,000 bales less than the exports to that country in 1934 35. There was a further increase in the exports to the United Kingdom which totalled 4,56,000 bales in the year under review as compared with 3,47,000 bales in the preceding year and 3,42,000 bales in 1933 34. The United Kingdom is now the second best customer for Indian cotton.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs 2.93 lakhs)—The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported—

	(In thousand yards)		
	1933 34	1934-35	1935 36
Cotton piecegoods—			
Grey	4,165	6,350	8 867
White	292	534	1 323
Coloured	52 004	50 809	61,060
TOTAL	56 461	57 693	71,250

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs 37.20 lakhs)—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,523,000 tons as compared with 1,437,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 6 per cent. The total recorded value of the shipments amounted to Rs 37 crores as compared with Rs 32½ crores in 1934 35. The exports of raw jute alone amounted to 7,71,300 tons with a total declared value of about Rs 13.71 lakhs, the preceding year's exports being 7,52,500 tons valued at Rs 10.87 lakhs. The exports during

the year were the highest since 1929 30 in which year 8,07,000 tons were shipped abroad.

The total exports of gunny bags in 1935 36 numbered nearly 459 million as compared with 423 million in 1934 35. The value of the shipments increasing from Rs 10.25 lakhs to Rs 11.01 lakhs.

The total yardage of gunny cloth exported increased by 155 million yards to 1,218 million yards with a corresponding increase in value from Rs 10.99 lakhs to Rs 12.24 lakhs.

Foodgrains and flour (Rs 12.41 lakhs)—The statement below shows the exports of food grains—

	1934 35	1935 36
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	1 593	1,394
„ in the husk	14	16
Wheat	11	10
„ flour	12	18
Pulses	112	99
Barley	14	3
Jowar and bajra	4	9
Maize	3	2
Other sorts	2	2
TOTAL Tons (000)	1,765	1 553
VALUE Rs (lakhs)	11 84	12 41

Tea (Rs. 19.82 lakhs)—The quota for overseas shipments of tea from India for 1935-36 was fixed at 311 million lbs as compared with 330 million lbs in 1934-35 and 321 million lbs in 1933-34. In view of the reduced export allotment there was naturally a decline in the quantity of tea exported during the year. The exports during the year calculated on the statistical month basis (month ending generally on or about the 25th) amounted to 312½ million lbs valued at Rs. 19.8 crores as compared with nearly 3.25 million lbs valued at Rs. 20.1 crores in the preceding year. The exports during the year represented 79 per cent of the total production, the balance left for home consumption being 84 million lbs as compared with 75 million lbs in the preceding year. The voluntary scheme of restriction of production among estates in India continued to operate on the same lines as in the previous years and met with a fairly considerable measure of success.

Oilseeds (Rs. 10.33 lakhs)—The total exports of oilseeds of all kinds from India in 1935-36 showed a considerable decline as compared with the preceding year being only 6,73,000 tons, a decrease of 2,02,000 tons. Part of this decline is explained by the larger internal consumption of oilseeds like linseed and cotton seed, the barriers to free trade in the shape of exchange restrictions, quotas and tariffs was another factor. The total value of the exports in 1935-36 did not however decline appreciably in spite of the large reduction in the quantity shipped. As against Rs. 10.54 lakhs in 1934-35 exports in 1935-36 were valued at Rs. 10.33 lakhs.

Exports of linseed to the United Kingdom according to the Indian trade returns were 90,100 tons in 1935-36 as against 1,08,800 tons in 1934-35. Among other customers for Indian linseed, the United States of America took 31,000 tons which was less than half the quantity taken by her in the preceding year.

Exports of groundnuts during the year under review amounted to 4,13,000 tons as against 5,11,000 tons in 1934-35 but the total declared value improved from Rs. 5.93 lakhs to Rs. 6.65 lakhs owing to the high prices which prevailed for the greater part of the year.

The decline in the exports of rapeseed noticed in the preceding year continued in the year under review and the shipments totalled only 19,000 tons valued at Rs. 26 lakhs as against

37,000 tons valued at Rs. 42 lakhs in the preceding year and 73,500 tons valued at over Rs. 81 lakhs in 1933-34.

While the quantity of castor seed exported in 1935-36 amounted only to about 60,000 tons as compared with nearly 69,000 tons in 1934-35, the value of the exports improved from Rs. 81½ lakhs to Rs. 83 lakhs.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 9.33 lakhs)—The total shipments of raw hides in 1935-36 amounted to 22,700 tons as against 22,600 tons in the preceding year. Exports of cow hides improved from 19,300 tons valued at Rs. 95½ lakhs to 19,500 tons with a total value of over Rs. 98 lakhs. Exports of raw skins improved from 15,160 tons to 21,200 tons; goat skins improving from 13,870 tons to 20,100 tons.

Raw Wool (Rs. 2.10 lakhs)—Exports of raw wool from India during the year under review amounted to 49.4 million lbs valued at Rs. 2.10 lakhs as compared with 34.1 million lbs valued at Rs. 1.27 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 25.7 million lbs to 34.7 million lbs and to the United States of America from 5.6 million lbs to 11.7 million lbs. Belgium took 1.9 million lbs as against 1.3 million lbs in the preceding year. Besides wool declared to be of Indian origin a large quantity of foreign wool imported by land into India is also shipped from India. These re-exports totalled 11.3 million lbs in 1935-36 as compared with 6.3 million lbs in the preceding year.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 7.73 lakhs)—A marked improvement took place in the exports of the articles comprised in this group. Exports of ores improved from 5,15,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.72 lakhs to 7,93,000 tons valued at Rs. 3.68 lakhs. There was a further enlargement in the demand for manganese ore and wolfram ore owing to the continued increase in activity in the iron and steel and armament industries. Exports of manganese ore, which represented about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 7,29,000 tons as compared with 4,60,000 tons in 1934-35 and 2,66,000 tons in 1933-34.

Other Exports—Other important exports from India included lac totalling 4,87,600 cwts., oilcakes 3,00,000 tons, paraffin wax 54,000 tons, corn manufactures 6,84,000 cwts., unmanufactured tobacco 28 million lbs., coffee 2,16,000 cwts. and dyeing and tanning substances 1.7 million cwts.

Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication *Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931* which brings up to date (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 exported articles, (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 imported articles, (3) the general unweighted index number for 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles on base 1873-100

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 —

Year	Exported articles 28 (unweighted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted)	General Index No for all (39) Articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No (100) Articles equated to 100 for 1873
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	149
1936	126	122	125	Not available

Besides the above wholesale price index numbers, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while the Bombay Labour Office compiles similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base 1914)

Year	Calcutta	Bombay	Karachi
1925	591	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base 1914) —Cont

Year	Calcutta	Bombay	Karachi
1931	96	109	95
1932	91	109	99
1933	87	98	97
1934	89	95	96
1935	91	99	99
1936	92	96	102

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale prices showed a tendency to decline and in 1933 they definitely registered a fall reaching their lowest level. This downward trend was somewhat checked in 1934, while during the next two years there was a slight rise in wholesale prices.

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these however some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres: for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar, for seven centres in Bihar and Orissa by the Department of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, and for Rangoon by the Office of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The Bombay working class cost of living index number with base July 1914 100 stood at 103 in December 1936, the average for 1936 being 102. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 72 in December 1936 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928 100 stood at 70 in December 1936. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927 100 was 60 in December 1936 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 59. For Rangoon, four different index numbers with

base 1931 100 are compiled for (a) Burmese (b) Famlis, Telugus and Oriyas (c) Hindus and (d) Chittagonians. The Index Number in December 1936 for these were 84, 90, 90 and 85 respectively.

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of a Census and Statistics Act. This latter suggestion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of wholesale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England. With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them have been taken.

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book". The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order —

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose,

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose,

Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality,

Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

The new rules were calculated materially to widen the scope of operations of the Department.

The total value of orders placed by the Department during the year 1934-35, the latest period for which figures are yet available, was Rs 4,76,36,251 as compared with Rs 3,59,94,135 during 1933-34. The increase amounts to Rs 1,16,42,116 or 32.3 per cent which is most satisfactory considering that the emergence from the great depression was slow and hesitant and that expenditure on large capital works continued to be restricted.

A feature of the year's activities was an increase to Rs 11,66,997 from Rs 9,47,507 in the preceding year in the value of purchases made in behalf of quasi public bodies, a fact which amounts to a well appreciated tribute to the usefulness of the Department.

The Department continued throughout the year to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products. The means adopted included technical advice and suggestions. Every endeavour was made to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrificing economy and efficiency.

The organisation of the Department underwent considerable overhaul during the year to improve its efficiency and an important new development was the institution by the Government of India under the control of the Department of Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau. The principal functions of this office are—

(1) The collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence.

(2) Collaboration with Provincial Directors of Industries and industrialists in all matters relating to industrial research.

(3) The publication at intervals of bulletins relating to industrial research and other matters connected with industrial development.

(4) Assistance to industrialists in India by giving advice and making suggestions as to the directions in which research should be undertaken.

(5) To collaborate with the various organisations of the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation.

(6) To assist in the organisation of industrial exhibitions in India.

The Bureau has been given Rs 5 lakhs to cover its cost of working for three years and an Advisory Council constituted as follows—

(a) Members nominated by the Government of India to represent the Departments of Industries and Labour, Railways, Commerce and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) The Director of Industries of each Province or the Provincial Officer entrusted with industrial affairs.

(c) Corresponding officers of the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jammu and Kashmir, Indore, Travancore and such other States as may subsequently enter the scheme.

(d) Non official members nominated by Provincial Governments.

(e) Non official members nominated by Government of India, and

(f) Such additional members as the Advisory Council may co-opt.

Bombay Stamp Duties.

[illegible]

	Rs a	Rs n
<i>Copy or Extract</i> —If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0	
In any other case	2 0	
<i>Counterpart or Duplicate</i> —If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original in any other case	2 0	
<i>Delivery Order</i>	0 1	
<i>Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakill</i>	500 0	
In the case of an Attorney	500 0	
<i>Instrument</i> —Apprenticeship	10 0	
Divorce	5 0	
Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0	
<i>Lease</i> —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved, over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved, for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long, in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium, premium with rent, same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered		
<i>Letter</i> —Allotment of Shares	0 2	
Credit	0 2	
License	10 0	
<i>Memo of Association of Company</i> —If accompanied by Articles of Association	30 0	
If not so accompanied	80 0	
<i>Notarial Act</i>	2 0	
<i>Note or Memo intimating the purchase or sale</i> —		
(a) Of any Goods exc in value Rs 20	0 4	
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs 20—Rs 2 for every Rs 5,000, or part		
(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20, 2 as for every Rs 10,000, or part		
<i>Note of Protest by a Ship's Master</i>	1 0	
<i>Partnership</i> —Where the capital does not exceed Rs 500	5 0	
In any other case	20 0	
Dissolution of ..	10 0	
<i>Policy of Insurance</i> —		
(1) <i>Sea</i> —Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a, or $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of amount insured		0 1
In any other case for Rs 1,500 or part thereof		0 1
(2) <i>For time</i> —For every Rs 1,000 or part insured, not exc 6 months		0 2
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months		0 4
If drawn in duplicate, for each part — Half the above rates, for Sea and Time		
(3) <i>Fire</i> —When the sum insured does not exceed Rs 5,000		0 8
In any other case		1 0
In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art 53 (Receipt)		
(4) <i>Accident and Sickness</i> —Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only		0 1
In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs 1,000, and also where amount exc Rs 1,000, for every Rs 1,000 or part		0 2
(5) <i>Life, or other Insurance, not specially provided for</i> —		
For every sum not exceeding Rs 250		0 2
Exceeding Rs 250 but not exceeding Rs 500		0 4
For every sum insured not exceeding Rs 1,000 and also for every Rs 1,000 or part		0 6
If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates		
Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 For every Rs 100 or part payable as premium		0 1
In case of a re insurance by one Company with another— $\frac{1}{2}$ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re		
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance		

	Rs a		Rs a
Power of Attorney—		Settlement— The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement	
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1 0		
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1 0	Revocation of Settlement— The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees	
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2 0	Share warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant	
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally	10 0	Shipping Order	0 1
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20 0	Surrender of Lease— When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable	
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immoveable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration		In any other case	5 0
In any other case, for each person authorised	2 0	Transfers of Shares— 12 annas for every Rs 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares	
Promissory Notes—		Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture	
(a) When payable on demand—		Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable	10 0
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250	0 1	In any other case	
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1,000	0 2	—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31	10 0
(iii) In any other case	0 4	—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares	
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand		Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer	
Protest of Bill or Note	2 0	Trust, Declaration of— Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15 0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2 0	Revocation of— Ditto, but not exceeding	10 0
Prozy	0 2	Warrant or Goods	0 5
Receipt for value exc Rs 20	0 1		
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—			
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance			
(b) In any other case	10 0		
Release— that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—			
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release			
(b) In any other case	10 0		
Respondentia Bond— The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured			
Security Bond— (a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured			
(b) In any other case	10 0		

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be —

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India,

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved, and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

‘The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual moral economic and industrial resources of the country.’

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial, the difference between the moderates and the extremists was fundamental, the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extreme leftists described as a climb down, while the Liberals moved towards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared

to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the ultimatum issued at its previous session the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared for complete independence or “Purna Swaraj”. Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, actually went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. At present the Congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again decided to contest elections to the legislatures. Mr. Gandhi retired from it and from politics, although he continued to be “the power behind the throne.”

From the latter half of 1934 he ceased to be even a fourth member of the Congress, but his advice was sought on most important decisions of the Congress. His personality and influence were fully exploited by Congress men generally and by right wing Congressmen in particular. By right wing Congressmen is meant that group of Congressmen who were inclined to make use of the institutions established by the reformed constitution although they joined the rest in condemning the reforms. These parliamentarians, as they were termed, were very much in evidence since 1934. Mr. Gandhi was never a believer in the efficacy of parliamentary institutions in bringing about India's political salvation, but he appeared to support them as against the growing tide of socialism under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In a sense, he kept the balance between the two.

The youth, personal magnetism, sacrifice and earnestness of Pandit Nehru attracted a large following to his creed of socialism, but, although for a time the movement appeared to spread like wild fire it was effectively kept under check by Mr Gandhi's secret influence. Nevertheless it has succeeded in sending out its roots far and wide among the youth of the country.

In spite of open hostility to the political reforms embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, the Congress decided to contest elections under the much wider franchise conferred by it and scored signal success at the polls. Congressmen secured clear majorities in six of the eleven provinces. A sharp difference of opinion prevailed on how to utilise these majorities—the right wing desiring to assume executive power and thereby bringing about a replacement of the unwanted constitutions by one designed by Indians themselves and the left wing wishing to adopt obstructive tactics right from the start. Mr Gandhiji again appeared on the scene as the peace maker and evolved a clever formula whereby he sought not only to prevent a schism in the Congress but also to place the British Government in the wrong. He advised Congress majorities to form Cabinets provided the Governors of Provinces undertook in advance not to exercise their discretionary powers of interference with Ministers in respect of their constitutional activities. This the Governors refused to do as being contrary to the provisions of the Act and the Instrument of Instructions. The Congress refused to form Cabinets without the assurance demanded, and the Governors called upon leaders of minority groups to form Ministries. At the time of writing, these Ministries are functioning, but what will happen to them when they face the legislatures, as they must, not later than October 1937, is a foregone conclusion. Attempts are being made to terminate the impasse by bringing about a reconciliation between the standpoints of Mr Gandhi and the Governors.

Meanwhile Mr Gandhi has come into his own as far as the Congress is concerned although he has not, at the time of writing, actually entered the Congress. During the past year or two he has been concentrating in rural uplift work, thereby exploring the possibilities of a new field for exploitation. His foresight was amply rewarded by the success of Congressmen at the general elections of 1936. In that year for the first time in the history of the Congress, the annual session was held in a village. It proved the correctness of Mr Gandhi's plan, for it served to send the Congress into the villages—the real masses of India were touched by the Congress. It is indeed a new phase of Congress activity whose value Mr Gandhi had the vision to see. (See earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements.)

Soon after the conclusion of the Lucknow session of the Congress there took place a change in India's Viceroyalty, Lord Linlithgow succeeding Lord Willingdon. Within a few hours of his setting foot on Indian soil, as the King's representative, Lord Linlithgow made a broadcast appeal to the people which gave rise to the hope of

conciliation of Indian sentiments. His Excellency introduced a great deal of personal touch in his speech which was distinctly conciliatory in character and he also expressed himself as being ever ready to consult leaders of Indian opinion of all shades. Indeed, the speech was so much appreciated in India that for weeks and months thereafter speculation continued on the prospect of the Governor General calling spokesmen of the Congress for consultation. This, however, did not materialise, thanks mainly to the activities of the President of the Congress, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Although the resolutions of the Lucknow session of the Congress were a compromise between the president's extremist views and the moderate outlook of the majority of Congressmen and although the resolutions in effect turned down Pundit Nehru's revolutionary programme, they had little effect on the president. Very soon after the session he undertook a tour of upper India which he utilised to conduct a raging tearing campaign for his socialistic ideals. Repudiation of debts, expropriation of property, seizure of power by the masses of peasants and workers and the establishment of proletarian dictatorship after the Moscow model were the burden of his numerous speeches in Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. Vested interests were naturally alarmed and even the bulk of the Congressmen, who were accustomed to work for Mr Gandhi's swaraj based on ideals of service and sacrifice and mutual accommodation among the various classes of the country's population, were struck against by Pundit Nehru's propaganda for a materialistic and atheistic swaraj. A number of prominent businessmen in Bombay issued a public statement, now known as the manifesto of Twenty one, wherein they drew attention to the dangerous implications of the Congress President's programme. There were other indications, too, that even Congressmen disapproved of their President's methods, so much so that Pundit Nehru was compelled to acknowledge that although he preached socialism he visualised it only as a distant possibility after the achievement of political independence, to work for which he pledged himself and his socialistic colleagues.

Apart from the merits of the propaganda, it suffered from a few other defects. In the first place, having broken a convention by speaking at Lucknow against the resolutions of the Working Committee, Pundit Nehru proceeded after the session to propagate his ideals which had been specifically turned down by the session. In almost every respect he went counter to the majority decisions of the Congress at Lucknow—general mentality, scope and nature of parliamentary work, attitude towards the Communal Award, the place of workers and peasants within the Congress, and solicitude for States subjects. Moreover, the doctrine of socialism preached by Pundit Nehru scared away the commercial community among Indians who were the mainstay of the Congress, and it was feared that the Congress election campaign might be seriously jeopardised. Right wing leaders and ex-presidents of the Congress of the status of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr Vallabhbhai Patel did not conceal their disapproval of Pundit Nehru's

methods. These pointed out that, apart from the unsuitability and inopportune of the socialistic programme pushed forward by Pundit Nehru it seriously diverted attention from the main objective of the Congress. Other leaders protested that the Congress stood for zamindar and peasant alike, for the trader the capitalist and the worker. Small wonder that organs of moderate opinion complained that a real subversive doctrine of hate and acrimony is going to be preached, if both the Congress and the Government conspired to connive at them they will create a position which they will find very difficult to control ere long. A well known Congress leader deplored the situation wherein the President expresses opinions against the Working Committee's resolutions, the members of the Working Committee are pitted against one another, and majority resolutions have to be carried out under the lead of a president who has no sympathy for them.

Before many months of his presidentship had elapsed Pundit Nehru realised his unenviable position and began to feel that his enthusiastic socialist followers had overestimated the strength of leftist opinion in the country and had misled him into launching upon campaigns to which he had perforce to cry a halt. Matters came to a head at the meeting of the Working Committee held in the summer at which, mainly through the influence of Mr. Gandhi, a compromise was effected. Pundit Nehru virtually agreed to suspend his socialistic drive, and that was all what the right wing wanted. The latter was willing and eager to exploit the youth, personality and vigour of Pundit Nehru, but was unwilling to allow him a free hand in respect of his socialistic doctrines. Pundit Nehru, for his part, did not seem very eager to precipitate a crisis which would result in his small party measuring swords with the vast organisation of the Congress which was mostly under right wing leadership. Neither desired an open breach, and the compromise was welcome to both.

While Pundit Nehru was tilting his socialistic lance right wing leaders were busy laying the foundations of an intensive election campaign. Within a few weeks of the Lucknow session, at which it was decided to contest the elections to the various provincial legislatures, leaders got down to brass tacks and went about organising town and country. The Congress, which had regarded the Council chamber beneath its notice, entered into the spirit of the game and paid great attention to the minutest details of the election campaign. They did not even mind waiting in deputation on the hated bureaucracy to obtain small benefits in the matter of enrolling potential Congress voters and obtaining facilities for campaigning. The Congress was the first organised political party to enter the election field, as it had fully realised the potentialities of the large number of newly enfranchised lower middle class people and the poorer classes. Congress leaders made a thorough job of it and they kept the country buzzing with political activity which might have done credit to a thoroughbred constitutional organisation.

There was a great deal of discussion about the contents of the election manifesto which the Congress should issue. For instance, the

socialists tugged hard at the Karachi programme (see Year Book of 1931-32), the left wing Hindus wanted the Congress to give up the neutral attitude towards the Communal Award, and the moderate elements desired the Congress categorically to express itself in favour of office acceptance if the electorate returned Congress nominees in sufficient majorities. After weeks and months of continuous wrangling the All India Congress Committee met in Bombay in August and approved the draft formula recommended by the Working Committee. The AICC also endorsed the establishment of a parliamentary sub-committee in place of the Congress Parliamentary Board. This Committee was invested with almost plenary powers not only to organise the election campaign but also to choose candidates, obtain pledges from them, enforce discipline and generally conduct the election campaign on behalf of the Congress.

It may be apt here to give a short summary of the contents of the election manifesto.

The Congress rejected in its entirety the constitution imposed upon India by the new Act and declared that no constitution imposed by outside authority and no constitution which curtails the sovereignty of the people of India, and does not recognise their right to shape and control fully their political and economic future, can be accepted. Such a constitution in its opinion, must be based on the independence of India as a nation and it can only be framed by a Constituent Assembly.

The Congress has always laid stress on the development of the strength of the people and the forging of sanctions to enforce the people's will. To this end it has carried on activities outside the legislatures. The Congress holds that real strength comes from thus organising and serving the masses.

Adhering to this policy and objective but in view of the present situation and in order to prevent the operation of forces calculated to strengthen alien domination and exploitation, the Congress decided to contest sats in the coming elections for the provincial legislatures. But the purpose of sending Congressmen to the legislatures under the new Act is not to co-operate in any way with the Act but to combat it and seek to end it. It is to carry out, in so far as is possible, the Congress policy of rejection of the Act, and to resist British Imperialism in its attempts to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people. In the opinion of the Congress, activity in the legislatures should be such as to help in the work outside, in the strengthening of the people, and in the development of the sanctions which are essential to freedom.

The Congress representatives will seek to take all possible steps to end the various regulations, Ordinances and Acts which oppress the Indian people and smother their will to freedom. They will work for the establishment of civil liberty, for the release of political prisoners and detenus, and to repair the wrongs done to the peasantry and to public institutions in the course of the national struggle.

Pending the formulation of a fuller programme the Congress reiterates its declaration made at Karachi—that it stands for a reform of the system of land tenure and revenue and

rent, and an equitable adjustment of the burden on agricultural land, giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them and exempting uneconomic holdings from payment of rent and revenue. The question of indebtedness requires urgent consideration and the formation of a scheme including the declaration of a moratorium, an enquiry into and scaling down of debts and the provision for cheap credit facilities by the State. Their relief should extend to the agricultural tenants, peasants, proprietors, small landholders, and petty traders. In regard to industrial workers the policy of the Congress is to secure to them a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment, and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests.

The communal decision which forms part of the new Act has led to much controversy and the Congress attitude towards it has been misunderstood by some people. The rejection in its entirety of the new Act by the Congress inevitably involve the rejection of the communal decision. Even apart from the Act as a whole, the communal decision is wholly unacceptable as being inconsistent with independence and the principles of democracy. The attitude of the Congress is therefore not one of indifference or neutrality. It disapproves strongly of the communal decision and would like to end it. But the Congress has repeatedly insisted on the fact that a satisfactory solution of the communal question can come only through the goodwill and co-operation of the principal communities concerned. An attempt by one group to get some connivance from the British Government at the expense of another group results in an increase of communal tension and the exploitation of both groups by the Government. Such a policy is hardly in keeping with the dignity of Indian nationalism; it does not fit in with the struggle for independence. It does not pay either party in the long run, it sidetracks the main issue. The Congress, therefore, holds that the right way to deal with the situation created by the communal decision is to intensify our struggle for independence and, at the same time, to seek a common basis for an agreed solution which helps to strengthen the unity of India. The Congress is of the opinion that such one-sided agitation can bear no useful result.

The question of accepting ministries or not in the new legislatures was postponed for decision by the Lucknow Congress. The A I C C is of opinion that it will be desirable for this decision to be taken after the elections. Whatever the decision on this question might be, it must be remembered that, in any event, the Congress stands for the rejection of the new Act and for non-cooperation in its working. The object remains the same, the ending of the Act. With a view to this end every endeavour will be made to prevent the introduction and to the people.

The manifesto brought about an atmosphere of peace among all ranks of Congressmen who found in it something to please them. The Socialist was glad that it contained some phraseology after his own heart, the moderate was thankful that nothing had been said to weaken the prospect of Congressmen becoming ministers, the Hindu Congressman was happy over the more acceptable attitude towards the Communal Award. All told, Congressmen of all persuasions swore by the manifesto and the election campaign was vigorously pressed forward. Pundit Nehru himself taking a leading part in it.

When a thing seemed to be going on smoothly for the Congress, Pundit Nehru threw another of his periodical bombshells. Partly because he had not had a fair chance to introduce his doctrines into the Congress organisation, partly because no other suitable candidate was available (Mr. C. Rajagopalachari having temporarily gone out of the Congress over a provincial squabble) and partly because Pundit Nehru at the helm of affairs would mean a firm hold on the socialist hot heads, Mr. Gandhi suggested that the Pundit should be re-elected President of the Congress for another period. Prior to the formal election, however, Pundit Nehru, who had all the while been resenting the restrictions placed on his zeal, sought to interpret his re-election as a vote of confidence in him and as an approval of his policy. Under the new method of presidential election Congressmen all over India had the right to elect him by a direct vote, so that Pundit Nehru tried to short-circuit the right wing, which was in a majority. He said in effect: 'A vote for me is a vote for Socialism and a vote for non-acceptance of ministries by Congressmen.' This raised a storm of protest among those who had supported him on the assumption that he would continue to be a good boy. The autumn threatened to repeat the history of summer but once again Mr. Gandhi averted a crisis by persuading Pundit Nehru to explain that, his personal views notwithstanding, he would abide by the wishes of the majority.

All the hurdles thus cleared Congressmen began to prepare for the annual session of the Congress. Mr. Gandhi was bent upon so arranging its venue and other details that the session would not only serve as a great dictationing stunt but also re-affirm the hold of the Congress on the country and facilitate the re-establishment of his own hold on the Congress. Since the failure of his satyagrahi experiments and his exit from the Congress in the autumn of 1934, Mr. Gandhi had had little to do with the Congress directly. He had been quietly working in another direction, namely, the villages. It is well known that India is in her villages. Having failed with the classes, the townsfolk and the intelligentsia, he turned to the masses, the villagers and the illiterate peasants. He was prospecting a new field. He made an experimental bore and he struck oil. He wished to sound the villager, and the latter responded. He insisted on holding the great, big annual session of the Congress in an out of the way village, amidst typical rural surroundings. The session was a phenomenal success from many points of view. It struck the imagination of the peasants, many of whom,

came closer to the Congress. Mr Gandhi was able to see for himself that the Congress was not dead and that his own personal influence on the masses was still there undiminished. He had been groping in the dark and now he began to see light. The countryside was to be his main stay for his next campaign—if and when he chose to launch it—and he was overjoyed. He said as much in a political speech at Faizpur, the first after months of slothfulness. The session itself was of great propagandist value to the Congress election workers.

By way of actual achievement, very little could be put down to the credit of the session which met at Faizpur in the bitter cold amidst uninviting surroundings. Pandit Nehru's presidential address did not contain anything out of the way. It was mostly a repetition of his Lucknow address, full of socialistic and extremist views and hopes with a background of world conditions. He spoke of democratisation of the Congress and hurried on mass organisation. Here is a gist of the main resolutions passed at Faizpur—

The Congress reiterated the rejection and the resolve to combat the constitution both inside and outside so as to end it. The Congress stands for a democratic constitution based on independence, determined by Constituent Assembly elected on adult suffrage. The demand for a Constituent Assembly is to be put forward in Councils, the election campaign is to be based on the manifesto which was reaffirmed. Office acceptance question is to be decided after elections by the A I C C after ascertaining the views of primary committees. A Convention is to be called by the Working Committee after elections of the Congress legislators and A I C C members to determine methods of ending the new constitution in provinces and preventing introduction of federation.

A Committee is to consider changes in Congress constitution for increasing association of the masses. Meanwhile primary Congress committees should be established in villages and wards of towns. Their members should meet twice a year to consider local problems. Subscriptions may be taken in kind. Provincial Committees should appoint organising secretaries for this work.

Agrarian problem will be finally solved by radical changes in land tenure and land revenue system. The following measures of immediate relief are necessary: (1) substantial reduction of rent and revenue, (2) exemption in case of uneconomic holdings, (3) agricultural income to be assessed like income tax above a fixed minimum, (4) reduction in water rates, (5) abolition of feudal dues and levies, (6) fixity of tenure with hereditary rights, (7) introduction of co-operative farming, (8) inquiry into debts, liquidation of unconscionable debts with declaration of moratorium and provision of credit facilities, (9) arrears of rent to be wiped out, (10) common lands should be provided, (11) arrears of rent to be recoverable only as civil debt and not by ejectment, (12) statutorily determined living wage to agrarian workers, (13) recognition of Peasants Unions.

Fresh from the triumph of the Faizpur session, Congress leaders toured the country and organised the election campaign in an

efficient manner. A vote for the Congress is a vote for liberty, a vote against the Congress is a vote for slavery—was their war cry. What with their appeal to sentiment, their demand in the name of an organisation, which had just come into its own and the total inactivity of any other political parties in the country, the Congress swept the polls. Apart from the sentimental appeal referred to above, the Congress leaders presented a dual picture to the electorate. On the one hand, they undertook to pursue a programme of amelioration of the grievances of the masses and, on the other, they pledged themselves to end the present constitution with a view to its replacement by a constitution evolved by a Constituent Assembly summoned by the Congress. It was one or the other—rather both—and they carried with them the bulk of the electorate, which, under the new Constitution, comprised a large body of the lower classes easily amenable to Congress influence. In six of the eleven provinces Congressmen were returned in a majority, and in most of the others their number is by no means inconsiderable. The following is a summary of the party position as the result of the general elections—

ASSAM

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Congress	35
Independent Muslims	14
Independent Hindus	10
Muslim League	9
Europeans	9
Backward Areas and Tribes	9
Assam Valley Muslim Party	5
Surma Valley Muslim Party	5
Labour	4
United People's Party	3
Indian Planters	2
Proja Party (Muslim)	1
Indian Christian	1
Women Independent	1
	<hr/> 108 <hr/>

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Moderates	10
Muslim Independents	6
Europeans	2
	<hr/> 18 <hr/>

BENGAL

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Congress (including 1 Independent Congress and 2 women)	43
Scheduled Caste Congress	7
Labour Congress	5
Uppera Krishak Samity	5
Independent Muslims	60
Muslim League (including 2 women)	41
Proja (Tenants') Party	35
Europeans	25
Independent Scheduled Caste	23
Independent Caste Hindus	14
Anglo-Indians	4
Hindu Nationalists	3
Hindu Sabha	2
Indian Christians	2
	<hr/> 250 <hr/>

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		C P AND BERAR	
Independent Muslims	13	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Independent Hindus	12	Congress	70
Muslim League	11	Independent Hindus	17
Congress	9	Muslim Parliamentary Board (Rauf Shah Group)	8
Independent Congress	1-10	Muslim League (Shareef Party)	5
Europeans	6	Non Brahmins	3
Proja Party	3	Independent Labour	2
Hindu Nationalist	1	Nationalists	2
Hindu Sabha	1	Europeans and Anglo Indians	2
	57	Hindu Mahasabha	1
		Nationalist Raja Party	1
		Ambedkar Party	1
			112
BIHAR		THE FRONTIER	
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Congress—		Independent Muslims	23
Caste Hindus	67	Congress	19
Scheduled Caste Hindus	10	Hindu Sikh Nationalists	7
Backward Tribes	6	No Party Hindu	1
Mohammadans	4		50
General Women	3		
Labour	1		
Scheduled Castes League (with Congress sympathies)	4-95		
No Party	26		
Independent Party	16		
United Muslim Party	6		
Europeans	4		
Ahrar Party	3		
Anglo-Indian	1		
Indian Christian	1		
	152		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		MADRAS	
No Party	11	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Congress	8	Congress	159
Muslim United Party	3	Justice Party	21
Muslim Independents	3	Independents	15
European	1	Muslim League	9
	26	Europeans and Anglo Indians	9
		People's Party	1
		Muslim Progressive	1
			215
BOMBAY		LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		Congress	26
Congress	85	Independents	11
Other Independents (including one with Congress leanings)	19	Justice Party	5
Muslim League	18	Muslim League	3
Ambedkar's Party	13	European	1
Muslim Independents	12		46
Non Brahmins	10		
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	8		
Labour	4		
Democratic Swarajists	2		
Khoti Sabha	2		
Nationalist	1		
Communist	1		
	175		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		ORISSA	
Congress	14	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Independent Hindus	3	Congress	30
Independent Muslims	3	Independents	11
Democratic Swarajists	2	United Party	5
Muslim League	2	National Party	4
Liberal	1	Nominated	4
European	1		60
	26		
THE PUNJAB		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
Unionists	96		
Congress	18		
Khalsa National Board	14		
Hindu Election Board	10		
Akalies	10		
Hindu Independents	8		
Muslim Independents	4		
Scheduled Caste Independents	4		
Slah Independen	3		

PUNJAB—contd

Ahrars
Itihad I Millat
Muslim League
Congress Nationalist
Socialist
Labour Board

2
2
1
1
1
1

175

SIND

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sind United Party
Sind Hindu Sabha
Independent Muslims
Congress
Sind Muslim Party
No Party
Sind Azad Party
Independent Hindus
Labour Independent

18
11
9
8
4
4
3
2
1

60

UNITED PROVINCES
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Congress
National Agriculturists
Muslim League
Independent Muslims
Independent Hindus
Europeans and Anglo Indians
Indian Christians
Liberal

134
29
26
24
8
4
2
1

228

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Independent Hindus
Independent Muslims
National Agriculturists
Congress
Liberals
European

16
14
10
8
3
1

52

Shortly after the elections, in pursuance of the Faizpur resolution, a meeting of the A I C C was held at Delhi, followed by a convention of members of the various provincial legislatures. The main resolution passed by the A I C C on the question of office acceptance read —

The All India Congress Committee records its high appreciation of the magnificent response of the country to the call of the Congress during the recent elections and approval by the electorate of the Congress policy and programme

'The Congress entered these elections with its objective of independence and the total rejection of the new Constitution, and demand for a constituent assembly to frame India's constitution. The declared Congress policy was to combat the new Act and end it

The electorate has in an overwhelming measure set its seal of approval on this policy and programme and the new Act therefore stands as condemned and utterly rejected by the people through the self same democratic process which has been invoked by the British Government and the people have further declared that the desire to frame their own constitution is based on national independence through the medium of a constituent assembly elected by adult franchise. This Committee therefore demands on behalf of the people of India that the new Constitution should be withdrawn

In the event of the British Government still persisting with the new Constitution, in defiance of the declared will of the people, the All India Congress Committee desires to impress upon all members of the legislatures that their work inside and outside the legislatures must be based on the fundamental Congress policy of combating the new Constitution and seeking to end it a policy on the basis of which they sought the suffrage of the electorate and won their overwhelming victory in the elections. That policy must inevitably lead to deadlocks with the British Government and bring out the still further inherent antagonism between British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism and expose the autocratic and undemocratic nature of the new Constitution

The All India Congress Committee endorses and confirms the resolution of the Working Committee passed at Wardha on February 27 and 28, 1937, on the extra parliamentary activities of the Congress and Congress policy in the legislatures and calls upon all Congressmen in the legislatures and outside to work in accordance with the directions contained in them

And on the pending question of office acceptance and in pursuance of the policy summed up in the foregoing paragraphs the All India Congress Committee authorizes and permits the acceptance of Ministerial offices in Provinces where the Congress commands a majority in the legislatures, provided Minister ship shall not be accepted unless the leader of the Congress Party in the legislature is satisfied and is able to state publicly that the Governor will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers in regard to their constitutional activities

This was mainly the handiwork of Mr Gandhi who served several objects thereby. Firstly he pleased the parliamentarians by giving them an opening to form cabinets, at the same time he pleased the socialists by imposing a condition which they expected the Governors to reject. Secondly, he managed to evolve a formula which would save the Congress face with the electorate. To accept offices without conditions or not to do so in any event, either course would have exposed the Congress to a charge of breach of faith with the voters. His scheme was intended to be a solution for the dilemma. Thirdly, it was the only way out of the anomalous situation which the Congress had created for itself. While, on the one hand it had been talking of complete independence, direct action, etc., on the other, it would virtually have to work the

constitution which it set out to wreck. To avoid this, Mr Gandhi sought for the Congress Ministers such powers as would enable them in the first instance to do much tangible good to the people and by virtue of it strengthen the Congress hold on them so as to prepare them for the next revolutionary campaign, if and when it was decided upon. Above all, he desired, by means of the Delhi proviso, to rid the Government of India Act of some of the safeguards and in effect to establish complete provincial autonomy in place of the restricted one contemplated.

In due course the leaders of the majority parties were summoned by the various Governors to assist them in the formation of cabinets. The leaders repeated the Delhi condition and refused to be satisfied with a general assurance by the Governors of help, sympathy and co-operation. Thereupon, they withdrew, refusing to form ministries unless the A I C C's demand was complied with. The Governors then invited leaders of minority parties to form cabinets.

The Governors' action in refusing the Congress demand and in forming minority ministries was severely criticised by Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders. The constitutional possibility or otherwise of giving the undertaking demanded by the Congress, the prudence or necessity of making such a demand and the propriety of the Congress in sacrificing the real interests of the people on a technical assurance were the subjects of prolonged controversy in which the Secretary and Under Secretary of State for India, other British statesmen, Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders and numerous non-Congress politicians in India, not to speak of the press, took an active part. Statements, replies, counter statements and rejoinders filled the summer of 1937. It was pointed out on behalf of the Governors that having been charged with the task of administering the Act, they could not constitutionally divest themselves of powers specifically placed in their hands by the Act. The Congress, on the other hand, contended that, as the powers sought to be suspended were discretionary powers, it was within the discretion of the Governors to exercise them or not to exercise them. At one stage the Congress leaders made it appear that it was a case of the British Government being unwilling to give up power and to reduce provincial autonomy to a sham. To this the spokesman of the India Office replied by a reaffirmation of the past declarations of British Ministers that the special powers would not ordinarily be used. So on, the controversy continued until at the time of writing the Congress has modified its demand to this: if in the pursuit of their constitutional activities, permitted by the Act, the ministers propose measures with which the Governors could not agree, the latter should not overrule the Cabinets but should take the responsibility of dismissing them.

This was embodied in a resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress passed at Allahabad in April 1937 which ran as follows:

The Working Committee approves of, and endorses, the action that the leaders of the Congress Parliamentary Parties in the Provinces took in pursuance of the resolution of the All

India Congress Committee on March 18, on being invited by the Governors in their respective Provinces to help them in the formation of Ministries.

In view of the fact that it is contended by British Ministers that it is not competent for the Governors, without an amendment of the Act, to give the assurances required by the Congress for enabling the Congress leaders to form Ministries, the Committee wishes to make it clear that the resolution of the A I C C did not contemplate any amendment of the Act for the purpose of the required assurances. The Working Committee, moreover, is advised by eminent jurists that such assurances can be given strictly within the Constitution.

The Working Committee considers that the pronouncements of the policy of the British Government made by Lord Zetland and Mr Butler are utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the Congress, are misleading, and misinterpret the Congress attitude. Further, the manner and setting in which such pronouncements have been made are disconcerting to the Congress. The past record of the British Government as well as its present attitude, shows that, without specific assurances as required by the Congress, popular Ministries will be unable to function properly and without interturbulence.

The assurances do not contemplate any abrogation of the right of the Governor to dismiss the Ministry or dissolve the Provincial Assembly when serious differences of opinion arise between the Governor and his Ministers. But this Committee has grave objection to Ministers having to submit to interference by the Governors with the alternative of themselves having to resign the office instead of the Governors taking the responsibility of dismissing them.

Indian Princes

During the past four or five years the Indian Princes have figured largely in discussions on the future constitutional machinery of British India. They became actively interested in British Indian Reforms with the announcement made by representative Princes at the First Round Table Conference that they would join an All India federation provided there were adequate safeguards for them. This enthusiasm waned, however, in 1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their joining the Federation. The Congress resolution which set its goal as the establishment of a socialist state and the subsequent pronouncements of Congress leaders, including Mr Gandhi, on their intentions if they gained power, made the Princes pause before they plunged. The Maharaja of Patiala was the first to come into the open to warn his brother Princes against the dangers to their very existence involved in the Federal Structure Committee's plan. He declared that smaller States were bound to suffer the fate of the smaller German principalities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India. He suggested the advisability of a Union of Indian States directly in relationship with the Crown. He was later followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that

unless adequate guarantees were given for the continued maintenance of their rights and privileges, they should not give their consent to join the proposed Federation.

When the Maharaja of Bikaner accepted the idea, on behalf of his brother Princes, at the first Round Table Conference, to join the All India Federation no details of the scheme for the entry of the Princes were discussed. When the question was later gone into at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the R. F. C. it became evident that the Princes had a number of mental reservations and conditions precedent to their entry. On their return to India they had mutual consultations and the Maharaja of Patiala became the sponsor of a modified plan of federation, namely, that, instead of each Ruler entering the Federation singly on his own terms, the matter should be discussed by the Chamber of Princes and the terms for their entry should be so settled that the Princes as a body should form one group of their own and join the federation only for certain specific purposes and to the extent that they consented to do so.

This gave a new aspect to the whole question. For some time there was difference of opinion between one section of Princes led by the Maharaja of Bikaner and another led by the Maharaja of Patiala.

Later on they arrived at a settlement between themselves and a common plan was evolved whereby the Princes were to settle the terms of entry of all of them, it was also proposed that unless a proportion of over fifty per cent of the States joined no State should join singly. As regards their representation in the two federal Chambers, it was found that however widely the legislatures were enlarged seats could not be provided for each one of the 600 odd Indian States. Out of these 600 more than half are what may be called small or minor States. And the larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda naturally objected to be placed on the same level as the smaller States which are no more than mere principalities. Then an attempt was made to give representation to the smaller States on the group system. At the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held in Delhi in March 1933 the Princes made a serious attempt to bring about a settlement of this question. Efforts were also made since then to settle this thorny problem but the general opinion seemed to be in favour of leaving it to be settled by Government.

Apart from this, the main anxiety of the States in joining the federation is that their integrity and their rights under treaties should not in any way be affected except to the extent that they voluntarily agree to accede in what are called treaties of accession. They fear that once they enter democratic chambers they will not be able to hold on against the onslaught of democracy and by a process of wearing down they will soon be reduced to the position of mere principalities. It was with this object that the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, proposed several safeguards for guaranteeing the position of the States against the danger foreshadowed above.

Almost all the Princes of India or their representatives had gathered at Delhi about the time of the publication of the White Paper

The scheme was generally supported by the Princes, subject to the incorporation in the Constitution Act of safeguards for the maintenance of internal autonomy, an equitable distribution of seats among the States in the federal legislature and a satisfactory settlement of the claims made by the Princes under the vague term paramountcy.

Interest next shifted to London where the Joint Parliamentary Committee took evidence on the Reforms proposals. Representatives of the Standing Committee of the Princes Chamber demanded statutory provisions rendering it permissible for States to enter the proposed federation collectively through a confederation, measures to secure weightage for the representation of States in the Legislature in the event of a bare minimum federating at the outset, prohibition of discussion of the domestic affairs of States in the Federal Legislature, co-ordinate powers for the Upper House in voting supplies at joint sessions, freedom for States from direct taxation and inviolability of treaties. These conditions were considered essential, but entry into federation would depend on the final completed picture of the Indian constitution.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee having accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that the new Government of India Bill should not confine itself to provincial autonomy but should include the establishment of a federation for all India, the position of the States in the Federation naturally became an important consideration with the Princes. They appointed a committee of States Ministers to examine the report and formulate their views. This was done and a number of Princes, including the most prominent Rulers, met in Bombay in February, 1935, and expressed their disapproval of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations as they stood.

A resolution passed by the meeting of Princes emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential particulars. These were set out in the report of the States Ministers Committee and referred to the form and mode of accession to the Federation, specific mention and preservation of the treaties and agreements concluded with the States, the extent of the executive authority of the Federation in regard to the States, the special responsibilities of the Governor General vis à vis the Indian States, provisions consequent upon the possible suspension of the constitution, and enforcement of Federation laws and powers vested in the Governor General.

(For details see last year's issue of this book)

The Princes' decision caused a great sensation and was promptly seized upon by the Conservative die-hards in Britain who saw in it a weapon with which they hoped to kill Federation. Sir Samuel Hoare showed a conciliatory spirit and offered to consider the Princes' representations in respect of details. On the question of principle, however, he refused to bring into discussion the question of Paramountcy, which was definitely outside the purview of the Government of India Bill.

(For details see last year's issue of this book)

The Secretary of State's assurances allayed to some extent the fears of Indian Rulers. During the report stage of the Bill amendments were introduced by the Government which, it is believed, generally meet the issues raised by the Princes.

A new development occurred with the passing of the Government of India Act. The picture was complete and it was no more open to the Princes to argue that they could not come to a decision on their entry into federation until after they had known the final constitution of the federation. Following on the parliamentary enactment of the reformed constitution, the officers of the Political Department in India sent to the various Princes draft Instruments of Accession to the federation with a request that the reply should be sent at an early date. The larger question of the entry into federation was narrowed down to the terms on which each individual State was invited to join. But even in the matter of details many of the Princes sought to withhold many of their existing powers, rights and privileges and seemed inclined to federate for the minimum purposes. The next stage of discussion was confined to the extent to which they should go. The original time allowed for coming to a decision, namely, two months, was gradually extended so that even at the time of writing no finality has been reached on the subject. The Princes have submitted alternative draft Instruments of Accession on the lines of the decisions reached at two conferences, one in Bombay at the end of 1936 and the other at Delhi early in 1937.

As soon as the Act was complete there occurred a schism between the bigger and smaller States. The former seemed inclined to join the federation straightaway, because the scheme of federation, it is argued in certain quarters, is such that the bigger states need not be afraid of any financial loss by accession to federation and also because each of the bigger states could be sure of entering into an administrative agreement with the federation ensuring the integrity of their respective internal administrations. The same could not be said of the smaller states according to this school of thought. These smaller states would be subjected to much loss in revenue as the result of accession to the federation and might also lose a part of their internal administrative powers.

It also appeared that some of the larger states, who were, generally speaking, inclined to enter the federation, utilised the critical attitude of the smaller states to secure for themselves some extra federal advantages, such as the retrocession of Bangalore and the Baroda Cantonment. Barring these negotiations, however, the bigger states generally kept out of the discussions of the past few months.

It may be explained here that most of the smaller states were critical of the federal scheme for two reasons: the first is one of revenue, and the second one of internal autonomy. Most of their revenue at present is drawn from excise or land custom. As a large number of excise levies will be proposed by the Federal Government and as federal excise is superior in claim to the state excise, it is felt that the smaller states will lose the major portion of their revenue if they

federate without reservation. Secondly, when it came to be known that administrative agreements between the federation and the states will be sparingly given, the smaller states began to suspect that their administrative sovereignty in respect of many federal subjects will suffer. It has been openly expressed that in course of time, except for the police, judiciary and land revenue, most of the state administrative departments will be absorbed by the federal machinery, and the sovereignty of the rulers of smaller states will correspondingly diminish. In the absence of an administrative agreement, it will be open to the federal authority to expect a specified standard of efficiency on the part of the state departments administering federal subjects, the enforcement of which condition will lead to increasing interference by federal officers with the internal administration of the states. So on and so forth argue the smaller states.

With this background it will be easy to follow the spate of criticism to which the federal scheme as embodied in the Act and as detailed in the British Government's draft Instruments of Accession was subjected by the smaller states. In order to ventilate these points and to evolve a minimum formula on which most states could agree, the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes organised a bigger conference of Princes and Ministers in the latter half of 1936. At this conference, which met in Bombay and which was presided over by the Chancellor, the Maharaja of Bhopal, some very strong speeches were made expressing the disinclination of many small states to federate on the terms proposed. Important amendments were suggested to the provisions of the draft Instruments of Accession and it was sought to withhold a number of subjects mentioned in the list of federal items appended to the Government of India Act. To consider these suggestions the conference appointed two sub-committees: the constitutional sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala and the finance sub-committee presided over by the Nawab of Bhopal. The former had the assistance of two legal experts, namely Mr Morgan and Mr D. G. Dalvi, and the latter was assisted by Sir B. N. Mitra and Mr Manu Sukhrad. The constitutional sub-committee met for three weeks in Delhi and the latter met from time to time at Bhopal and submitted their reports to the Chamber of Princes.

The main recommendation of the constitutional sub-committee was that the sphere of paramountcy must be quite distinct from the federal sphere and the obligations of the Crown arising out of the treaties and must in no way be affected by the federation. It was also made clear that it must be understood that the states would join the federation only in respect of the subjects to which they acceded and with the limitations proposed by them. Moreover the sovereignty of the states must remain as before except to the extent agreed to be transferred to the federation by their rulers through the Instruments of Accession.

The finance sub-committee recommended that there should be no direct taxation of the states subjects except in respect of the surcharge on income tax. Even in respect of in-

direct taxation, only those mentioned in the Act should be levied, and the list should not be added to. Whatever tributes were now payable should cease after federation.

Both the reports were in the main adopted by the meeting of Princes and Ministers which met at Delhi early in 1937.

Most of the States have sent to Government alternative draft Instruments of Accession embodying the suggestion approved by the

Delhi conference but many are reported to have gone beyond the Delhi formula. These alternative drafts will now be considered by Whitehall and the final draft submitted before the end of 1937 for acceptance by the rulers of states.

An additional complication in the federal discussion has arisen as the result of the constitutional impasse in six of the British Indian Provinces, which if not solved in time may unsettle the present arrangements for the inauguration of the federation.

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress. The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood of a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of the late Hon. E. S. Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned since then. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the fore front, but its influence again suffered as the result of the reactionary provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian politics. At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day.

The country was deeply interested in this move, which was widely discussed in the Indian press. The extreme left wing warned the Congress against having anything to do with the Liberals, while right wing Liberals opposed any joint action with the Congress. Eventually, however, the proposal fizzled out mainly owing to fundamental difference between the two in their goal and policy.

The position of the Liberal Party was clearly explained at the annual session of the Liberal Federation which met at Nagpur in December 1935. Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri who presided said—We who claim to be progressive and nationalist should go in and work the new Government of India Act and, to the extent possible, keep out unprogressive elements from the Councils. Entering the Councils, are we to wreck the Act by indiscriminate opposition?

I do not expect any such programme to succeed. The unity required has yet to be created, he added, "and when that unity is created, wrecking may not be necessary for securing changes in the constitution. He entered upon an elaborate criticism of the Government of India Act of 1935 and said that it had erected as far as the combined ingenuity of lawyers and Parliamentary draftsmen can erect them, barricades against full Dominion Status ever being attained.

The session deplored that the Government of India Act 1935, with numerous objectionable provisions, was imposed on the Indian people, but expressed the view that, as a boycott of the constitution was futile and impossible, all nationalists of all parties and groups in the country should, in the supreme interests of India, act together in the general election, so as to extract from it whatever good it can yield and accelerate the reform of the constitution on lines demanded by, and acceptable to Indian opinion.

The weeks following the Nagpur session were full of rumours of an understanding with the Congress in order jointly to contest the elections, but these were soon proved to be unfounded. Efforts were doubtless made to bring about this consummation but it was found that was very little chance of the Congress and Liberals agreeing on any joint programme of work—their outlook was so widely divergent. Moreover, difficulties arose over the approach to the constitution. The Congress had destruction on its lips all the time. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would not condescend to ally himself with any party whose programme was ever so slightly less radical than that of the Congress. He was fully confident of the hold of the Congress on the masses and had no mind to share the spoils with anyone. On the other hand, he did not conceal the suspicion that others who sought to work with the Congress were only trying to rehabilitate their influence on the people of India by allying themselves with the leading political organisation. Under the Pandit's influence the Congress attitude towards the Liberals desire steadily stiffened, and in a short time the efforts at a rapprochement, even for the purposes of contesting the elections, were abandoned. From then onwards the Liberal Party was virtually out of the picture of Indian politics. The year was practically barren as far as the Liberal Party's

activity was concerned. Small wonder that the real position of the Indian Liberals in the public life of the country was truly reflected at the first provincial elections under the reformed constitution. The Party put up very few candidates, and even these were mostly rejected by the electorate.

The last session of the Indian National Liberal Federation was held at Lucknow in the end of December 1936 under the presidency of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Our claim to Dominion Status will become irresistible within the next ten years if only we will combine without regard for public applause and spectacular displays but with one object and one object alone, namely, to do whatever lies in our power for the immediate advantage and benefit of peoples of all classes and all creeds, declared Sir Cowasji Jehangir in his presidential address. Enunciating the Liberal creed as one of security to possessors, facility to acquirers and liberty and hope to the people, he exhorted Indians to give a fair trial to the new Constitution. The Liberal Party, he said, intended to encourage by every possible means Swadeshi enterprises. They would support land revenue reform, protect the interests of agricultural tenants and tackle the question of agricultural indebtedness. They aimed at the removal of unemployment among the educated classes and at compulsory primary education.

Sir Cowasji ridiculed the inconsistency of the Congress decision to seek to wreck the Constitution while simultaneously it enjoined on its future representatives in the new legislatures the urgent necessity of adopting measures such as for the scaling down of debts and reform of the system of land tenure and revenue. Declaring that India would never sacrifice her traditions, culture and religious mentality for a Communist form of Government of the Soviet type, Sir Cowasji outlined the Liberal Party's programme which includes the encouraging of Swadeshi enterprises, land revenue reform, protection of the interests of agricultural tenants, tackling of the question of agricultural indebtedness and removal of unemployment among the educated classes. We shall, surely, he added, attain the goal of our ambitions but let us see to it that, in the process, we do not trip and fall. Such accidents must necessarily prolong the intervening period and none will deplore it more than those who have, through good times and bad, stuck to their principles, regardless of adverse criticism.

On the main political question, the session passed the following resolutions—

(a) The National Liberal Federation reiterates its considered opinion that the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 is extremely unsatisfactory and altogether unacceptable. It is not merely inadequate but is retrograde in many respects and includes features obnoxious to Indian nationalist opinion.

(b) Nonetheless, the Federation repeats that it has to be utilised to the best advantage of the people for the amelioration of their social and economic condition and for accelerating the pace of further constitutional advance towards

Dominion Status. Therefore it expresses the earnest hope that in the elections to the new provincial legislatures the electorates will return nationalist candidates who will neither attempt the impossible nor be subservient to authority nor prefer sectional interests to national but will do their best for the well being and advancement of the people as a whole.

(c) The Federation is strongly of opinion that in the constitution of ministries and in the actual working of government the Governors of provinces should not further whittle down such meagre concessions as the Act has made to Indian demands but if the Governors use their powers so as to impede the political or economic progress of the country, Ministers should resign their offices.

(d) The Federation urges that no concession be made to Princes in the course of negotiations now going on between them and the agents to the Viceroy with regard to the establishment of federation which is calculated to increase still more the powers of Princes at the expense of federal Government.

The session also passed the following resolution on the Indian States people. The National Liberal Federation reaffirms its complete sympathy with the natural and perfectly legitimate aspirations of the people of Indian States for civil and political liberties. The Federation deeply regrets that no provision has been made in the new Government of India Act for the election of representatives of the States in the coming Federal Legislature or for the recognition of the people's fundamental rights of citizenship. This Federation, however, hopes that the rulers of Indian States will allow their representatives in the Federal Legislature to be returned by election. The Federation strongly urges once again that the rulers of States should without further delay concede to their subjects the rights of security of person and property, liberty of speech and of the press, freedom of association, and an independent judiciary as well as representative government as a prelude to responsible government.

A comprehensive economic programme was adopted by the Federation at Lucknow. It ran—

(a) Keenly alive as the National Liberal Federation of India is to the distressing poverty of the mass of people in India and to the acute state of unemployment specially among the educated middle class, the Federation is convinced of the necessity of bold and far-reaching measures of social and economic amelioration which would recognise the legitimate rights of all classes. Such measures alone can ensure ordered progress and avert anything in the nature of a revolution disastrous to all.

(b) The Federation emphasises, as it did at earlier sessions, the imperative need of the widest diffusion of education, agricultural improvement, industrial development and commercial expansion.

(c) In particular the Federation urges—

“(1) A reform of agrarian laws which will secure the tenantry in their legitimate rights principally, fixity of tenure and fair rents,

(2) The embodiment in legislative enactments of the main principles of land revenue assessment in provinces where this has not yet been done,

(3) The relief of agricultural indebtedness by means of debt conciliation boards, land mortgage banks and the extension of the co-operative movement,

(4) The adoption of measures to check further fragmentation and facilitate the consolidation of agricultural holdings,

(5) Substantial State aid in the development of industries, big and small alike,

(6) A fiscal and a monetary policy wholly in the interests of this country,

(7) Legislation for the more adequate protection of the labouring classes, both in urban and rural areas,

(8) The early introduction of free and compulsory elementary education for both boys and girls,

(9) Such reform of the system of education as is indicated by the great and increasing

difficulty experienced by educated young men in getting employment, without prejudice to the wider diffusion of liberal education, but with special regard to the training of larger numbers for wealth producing occupations by increase of facilities for technical education,

(10) Adequate provision for medical relief and the promotion of public health, particularly in rural areas,

(11) An active policy of temperance reform which will subordinate considerations of revenue to the welfare of the people

Leaders of the Liberal Party played an important part in clarifying the political situation arising from the refusal of the Congress to take office in provinces where Congressmen had been returned in a majority except on the fulfilment of constitutionally impossible conditions. The weighty pronouncements of Liberal politicians, many of whom had a wealth of administrative experience behind them, and their appeals to the Congress Party not to stultify itself by persisting in an unwise attitude were a feature of the summer of 1937

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all India organisation with results which flattered Mr. Jinnah and his co-workers. Doubtless Mr. Jinnah, who was

the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by fissiparous tendencies and reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence. But he has reason to be satisfied with what has been achieved and build on it hopes of a united Muslim community, fully conscious of its political status in the life of the country.

Muslim League in 1936-37—With the Bombay session of the Muslim League held early in the summer of 1936 (*see last year's issue of this book*) may be said to have begun a new era in the history of the Muslim League. Instead of being a purely deliberative body which met once a year and passed resolutions lapsing into comparative inactivity till the next annual session, the League decided to get into grips with current politics. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the Bombay session, Mr. Jinnah formed a Central Parliamentary Board, comprising influential representatives of the various provinces. Provincial boards were soon established and the whole machinery started under very good auspices. But it early became evident that local problems and influences might impair the solidarity of the League. Some prominent members of the League resigned from the League Parliamentary Board, but Mr. Jinnah persevered undeterred. He saw more clearly than either wing of Muslim leadership the task before the community.

'We are engaged, he said in April 1936, in the task of organising the electorates and training 80,000,000 Muslims to a higher level of political understanding, so that ultimately they might be soldiers for the national struggle. I have always felt that if Muslims could speak with one voice a settlement between Hindus and Muslims would come more quickly. Muslims are making a mistake if they lean on either Government or the Congress. This in essence was the programme of the Muslim League in the past year.

After elaborate consultations Mr Jinnah constituted the Central Parliamentary Board of the League and strove to make it fully representative of all provinces and of all shades of opinion in the community. Soon after the League issued its election manifesto, the first of its kind. It reaffirmed the position of the League as outlined at the Bombay session, namely—

While it accepts the Communal Award till a substitute is agreed upon between the communities concerned, it emphatically protests against the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, being forced upon the people of India against their will and in spite of their repeated disapproval and dissent expressed by various parties and bodies in the country. The League considers that, having regard to the conditions prevailing at present in the country, the provincial scheme of constitution be utilised for what it is worth, in spite of the most objectionable features contained therein, which render the real control and responsibility of the Ministry and the Legislature over the entire field of government and administration nugatory. The League is clearly of the opinion that the all India federal scheme of Central Government embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is fundamentally bad, is most reactionary, retrograde, injurious and fatal to the vital interests of British India vis-à-vis the Indian States and is calculated to thwart and indefinitely delay the realisation of India's most cherished goal of complete responsible government and is totally unacceptable. The League considers that the British Parliament should still take the earliest opportunity to review the whole situation afresh regarding the central scheme before it is inaugurated, else the League feels convinced that the present scheme will not bring peace and contentment to the people, but, on the contrary, it will lead to disaster if forced upon and persisted in as it is entirely unworkable in the interests of India and her people.

Explaining the policy and programme of the Central Parliamentary Board, the manifesto stated: 'The inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of constitution and the working thereof has developed and brought forth various forces, and it appears that such power as was available under that scheme has been captured in various provinces by the reactionary and conservative element in combination with a coterie of men whose sole aim and object is to secure offices and places for themselves wherever and whenever available. This has suited Government and these two classes have received every encouragement and support, with the result that they have not only been a hindrance and an obstacle in the way of independent and progressive intelligentia, but the people generally have been exploited. Thus was created a double domination of reactionary forces and imperialistic power. Our aim is that this domination must cease.'

After pointing out that the League was opposed to any movement aiming at expropriation of private property, the manifesto laid down the following main principles to guide its representatives in the various legislatures—

(1) that the present provincial constitution and the proposed central constitution should be replaced immediately by full democratic self government, and (2) that in the meantime the representatives of the Muslim League in the various legislatures will utilize the legislatures in order to extract the maximum benefit out of the constitution for the uplift of the people in various spheres of national life.

The manifesto concluded: 'The Muslim League party will be formed as a corollary so long as separate electorates exist, but they would be free to co-operate with any group or groups whose aims and ideals are approximately the same as those of the League Party.'

The League appeals to Mussalmans not to permit themselves to be exploited on economic or any other grounds which will break up the solidarity of the community.'

Meanwhile, the Muslim Conference had gradually lost its influence over the community. In fact one heard very little of its activities except for a meeting of its executive board in September 1936 which condemned the movement against the Communal Award and resolved that although it does not satisfy the aspirations of Muslims, it nevertheless deserves a fair trial in order to develop a sense of responsibility among Indians and a spirit of amity and mutual regard among the different communities of India. Another resolution appealed to Muslims 'to vote for those candidates (1) who are explicitly pledged not only to support the Communal Award but also to keep it intact in each province until a change is effected therein by such agreement as is arrived at by the mutual consent of the communities concerned and ratified by the conference and (2) who undertake to safeguard religious, cultural and other Muslim rights and demands.'

Then came the elections. The task of the League was stupendous, considering that it was the first time that the League, from the centre without effective provincial or district organisations and in face of defections and local intrigues made an attempt at mass contact. In Bengal, the League secured 50 per cent of the seats and is the largest Muslim group. In the United Provinces, it put up only 35 candidates for the lower house, and secured 29 out of a total of 66 Muslim seats.

In Madras, the Muslim League Board put up 11 candidates for the Assembly and three for the Council, and succeeded except for one seat in the Assembly. Bombay achieved the greatest success. It secured two thirds out of a total number of 30 seats.

No Muslim League Board was formed in Bihar, Orissa, Sind and the North West Frontier Province. In Assam the League annexed 9 out of 34 Muslim seats. In the Central Provinces a schism set in, with the result that two League parties functioned side by side. The League's efforts failed thoroughly in the Punjab where the Muslims co-operated with right wing Hindus in the formation of the Unionist Party—a purely political organisation—which carried away the largest number of seats and which has formed a stable ministry with a definite programme.

Shortly after the elections, Mr Jinnah explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures *vis à vis* other groups and said 'The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common consent

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co operate with the Congress in its extremist programme and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr Jinnah refused to convert the League into an under study of the Congress and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and

even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of violent criticism at the hands of the Congress managers. On behalf of the League Mr Jinnah retorted 'The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians, of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent.'

A wordy warfare ensued between the leaders of the Congress and the League which is being kept up as these lines go to press.

Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in October, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

The Act proposes to set up a Federation with responsibility at the Centre, and to provide for provincial autonomy as a preliminary step.

The Federation which the Act provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons 'they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes, being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the

kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that, apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty. These complications make a formidable list of difficulties.

The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor-General, and his Ministers are appointed to aid and advise him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence.

In contrast, however, with Dominion Constitutions, the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act. In the first place, the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Defence are 'reserved' and will be administered by him through the agency of counsellors. In the second place, in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministers' advice.

The Act imposes upon him special responsibilities for

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government
- (c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities
- (d) The securing to, and to the dependents of persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests
- (e) The prevention of discrimination
- (f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment
- (g) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof
- (h) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by, or under the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter

The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers—the Council of State and the Federal Assembly. The Council of State will consist of not more than 104 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 156 representatives of British India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor General in his discretion. The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third of its members should retire every third year. The representatives of British India are to be chosen on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned in accordance with the relative rank and importance of the State. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Council of State.)

The Federal Assembly will consist of not more than 125 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 250 representatives of British India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures—by the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved. The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis. Thus the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh seats will be filled by the

representatives of those communities in the Provincial Assemblies voting separately for a prescribed number of communal seats. Depressed Classes will have representation from among the Hindu seats. Besides these three main groups, Europeans, Anglo Indians, Indian Christians, representatives of commerce and industry, landholders representatives of labour and women will have seats. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly.)

An "annual financial statement" setting out the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation in respect of every financial year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature. The estimates of expenditure will show separately the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenue of the Federation and the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation. Items falling under the former category will not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature. With a view to the observance of the well recognised principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxation or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Executive, it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be made unless recommended by the Governor General.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any federal subject and the Provincial Legislature alone may make laws upon any subject treated as concurrent, but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor General and has received his assent.

The foregoing is a description of the framework of the India Federation. When half of the Indian States, on the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber have acceded and after both Houses of Parliament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the Federation of India.

The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones, namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need for a strong Central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the framers of the constitution. The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure in 1930, not only to enable the provinces progressively to develop but also to provide the Central Government with adequate funds to discharge its All India responsibilities was the main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution of this problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer was sought. His recommendations are summarised elsewhere in this volume. (See page 725.)

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction,

maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The powers which the Governor General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway authority.

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The Federal Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. It will have an original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, in the latter in appeals from High Courts in British India and in Federated States. Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court.

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. He will, however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

Provincial Constitutions

It may take two or three years before the federal part of the constitution is ready to function. In the meantime Provincial Autonomy will be set up. Under the Act there will be eleven Governors' provinces, namely Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N. W. F. Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Crown by Order in Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any province or alter the boundaries of any Province. The Provincial Executive will be similar to that of the Federation in form.

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there will be the following Chief Commissioners' provinces: British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer, Merwar, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as Panch Piplas and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him.

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam will have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others will have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly. Representation in the Legislative Assembly will be by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 25, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats will be reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial Legislatures will be the same as that of the Federal.

In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill-conceived legislation due to the temporary majority of any party. But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House.

While there will be no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House will be elected—the Governor will have the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists (*See table at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies*).

The constitution sets out the qualifications of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately, as in some cases the payment of local taxation in other cases payment of local taxation in other cases payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent of the total population of British India. The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided for an electorate of approximately 3 per cent of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification. Under the reformed constitution women have a much wider franchise, over 8,000,000 female electorates as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 secures representation for women for the Depressed Classes for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes.

At present the Provinces have no original or independent powers. The local Governments are under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for India. The first step which the new constitution proposes to take is to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. There will be a transfer of all subjects to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial will as indicated above, be exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which will have power to make laws for peace and good government. There will be no more reserved subjects. All subjects will be transferred. The administration of all these subjects will pass from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. Such subjects will include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

Generally the Ministers will be entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the existing constitution they are merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new constitution they will be effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Governor will retain a special responsibility will he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views. But normally such occasions should not be very frequent.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses will have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills will be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor will be empowered to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Under the new Constitution the Governor will have almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary

for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace or tranquillity of the Provinces. The grant of these powers will ensure a smooth working of the constitution and prevent a breakdown.

Indeed, the proposed constitution will enable India to achieve considerable political power. Everything depends on whether it is worked in a spirit of co-operation, sincerity and unity or in a spirit of irresponsibility or, communal bias. In the former event, India's advance along the path of responsible Government is assured, in the latter, the Governors or Governor General's special powers will be more than justified.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India

Provinces or Community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for scheduled castes	Sikh seats	Muslim seats	Women's seats
Madras	20	14	1		4	1
Bombay	16	10	1		4	1
Bengal	20	8	1		10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1		7	1
Punjab	16	3		4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1		4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1		1	
Assam	5	3			2	
N W F Province	5	1			4	
Orissa	5	4			1	
Sind	5	2			3	
British Baluchistan	1				1	
Delhi	1	1				
Ajmer Merwara	1	1				
Coorg	1	1				
Anglo Indians	1					
Europeans	7					
Indian Christians	2					
Total	150	75	6	4	49	6

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY
Representatives of British-India

Province	Total seats	General seats					Anglo- Indian seats	Eurpn seats	Indian Christn seats	Seats for represen- tatives of commerce and industry	Land holders seats	Seats for re- presenta- tives of labour	Women s seats
		Total of genral seats	General seats for resd castes	Sikh seats	Muslim seats								
Madras	37	19	4		8	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	17	2		6	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3		17	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
U P	37	19	3		12	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14		1	1	1		1		1
Bihar	30	16	2		9		1	1	1		1	1	1
C P and Bihar	15	9	2		3			1	1		1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1					1	1			1	
N W F Province	5	1			4								
Orissa	5	4	1		1								
Sind	5	1			3			1					
Br Baluchistan	1				1								
Delli	-	1			1								
Ajmer Merwara	1	1											
Coorg	1	1											
Non Province seats	4									3		1	
Total	240	160	19	6	82	4	8	8	8	11	7	10	9

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Province	Total of seats	General seats	Muslims	Euro- peans	Indian (Christians)	Seats to be filled by Legis- lative Assembly	Seats to be filled by Governor
Madras	54-56	35	7	1	3		8-10
Bombay	29-30	20	5	1			3-4
Bengal	63-65	10	17	3		27	6-8
United Provinces	58-60	94	17	1			6-8
Punjab	29-30	9	4	1		12	3-4
Assam	21-22	10	6	2			3-4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Province	Seats for men										Seats for women																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	General					Muslims					Anglo-Indians					Europeans					Indian (Christians)					Dependents of commerce, industry, mining and planting					Landholders					University seats					Labour					General					Sikhs					Muslim					Anglo-Indian					Indian Christian																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Total of general seats	General seats reserved for scheduled castes	Seats for presentative and tribes	Sikhs	Muslims	Anglo-Indians	Europeans	Indian (Christians)	Dependents of commerce, industry, mining and planting	Landholders	University seats	Labour	General	Sikhs	Muslim	Anglo-Indian	Indian Christian																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Madras	215	146	1	80	1	1	28	2	3	3	4	6	6	1	6	2	1	1	6	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

Note.—In Bombay seven of the General seats are to be reserved for Marathas.

In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be filled by a Tumandar.

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

The Indian Legislature.

The annual Budget session of the Indian Legislature commenced with the opening sitting of the Indian Legislative Assembly on 3rd February 1936. It began its proceedings as did the Council of State, later with a formal resolution expressing deep sorrow at the death of His late Majesty King George V. Heart felt sympathy with His Majesty King Edward VIII and with his gracious Majesty Queen Mary and loyal congratulations to His Majesty upon his accession combined with which was an assurance of devotion to his Royal person.

Railway Budget

The annual Railway Budget for 1936-37 was presented by the Hon.ble Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan on 17th February. The revised estimates for 1935-36 were lower than the Budget estimates presented in February 1935. It was originally estimated that total traffic receipts on State-owned lines would amount to Rs. 933 crores and working expenses including depreciation to Rs. 64.43 crores, the net railway revenue being estimated at Rs. 292 crores which would leave a deficit of under Rs. 2 crores. But traffic earnings during the year were almost consistently below those of 1935 and it is now considered unlikely that our traffic receipts will exceed Rs. 90 crores. The principle commodities contributing to this fall in earnings were shown to be rice, cotton and oil seeds. Working expenses were expected to be Rs. 42 lakhs below the original estimate. The net deficit was, therefore, now expected to be just over Rs. 11 crores, which it was proposed to meet by a loan from the depreciation fund; the actual balance of which would at the end of the financial year be just under Rs. 9 crores. The total borrowings from the depreciation fund to meet deficiencies would thus reach Rs. 32 crores.

The Railway Member in presenting his estimates for 1936-37 showed that he expected total traffic receipts to be Rs. 914 crores against Rs. 90 crores in the current year. Working expenses including depreciation were put at Rs. 64½ crores. The net traffic receipts would thus stand at Rs. 262 crores and allowing Rs. 1 crore for miscellaneous receipts, the net revenue was shown at Rs. 27.67 crores, an improvement of Rs. 84 lakhs upon the current year. This figure was short of the total interest charges by Rs. 3.44 crores, to cover which a further loan from the depreciation fund would be required. This would leave the balance in the fund at the end of the year Rs. 11½ crores and make the total loans from the fund up to date Rs. 33½ crores.

The Railway Member reminded the House that his predecessor a year earlier basing his hopes on the good traffic figures of the first eight months of the year 1934-35, held there to be good justification for the belief that the railways had turned the corner and that a period of balanced budgets might be looked for. He added

This year's figures would appear to indicate that those anticipations are not likely to be

realized for some years. Though it is expected that this year's deficit will be smaller than last year's mainly owing to a reduction in the rate of interest and it is hoped that the results of next year's working would show a further small improvement, we must recognize that any real improvement in the position is likely to be slow. With expected deficits of Rs. 41 crores and Rs. 34 crores in 1935-36 and in 1936-37 respectively following upon accumulated deficits in each of the previous 5 years, totalling nearly Rs. 38 crores it is obvious that the seriousness of the position cannot be under-rated.

The Chief Commissioner for Railways, the Hon.ble Sir Guthrie Russell, simultaneously presented the Railway Budget in the Council of State. Both the Railway Member and the Chief Commissioner examined in some detail the causes producing the unfortunate railway financial position. They showed them in the main to be connected with the world depression and collapse of commodity prices, the policy of economic self-sufficiency pursued by other countries, the increase of road motor competition, labour legislation and improvement in the service conditions of the railway staff. The Chief Commissioner laid great stress on the contributory effect of current Indian fiscal policy, showing that the high protective duties, by diminishing imports, lessened the distributive loads carried by the railways from the ports over long distances in land while the substitution for this long distance traffic of short distance freights between inland factories and their markets did not correct the balance of railway business.

Summing up the position the Railway Member said that though it caused anxiety and required ceaseless watchfulness it was not desperate.

Given a reasonable improvement in world conditions, regulation of motor transport on a fair competitive basis, a check on further concessions and privileges to railway staff and legislation imposing effective check upon ticketless travel, there is a fair chance that the financial position of Railways will gradually improve and that they will within a reasonable period, achieve a sound financial position.

General Budget

The annual General Budget was simultaneously presented in both Houses of the Legislature on 28th February, by the Finance Member the Hon.ble Sir James Grigg, in the Legislative Assembly and by the Finance Secretary the Hon.ble Mr. J. C. Nixon in the Council of State. The outstanding feature of the revised estimate for the year 1935-36 was their anticipation of a surplus of Rs. 2.42 lakhs instead of Rs. 6 lakhs originally expected. This surplus being produced by an improvement of Rs. 3.53 lakhs in revenue, offset by a deterioration of Rs. 1.17 lakhs in expenditure. The most important item of increased expenditure were outlay necessitated by the great Quetta earthquake in 1935 and by the cost of the Mohmand operations in 1935.

and the estimates for 1936-37 showed the revenue excluding that from railways at Rs. 87.3 lakhs an improvement of Rs. 83.1 lakhs over the revised estimates for the current year and expenditure exclusive of railways, Rs. 85.30 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1.20 lakhs over the current year's revised estimates.

The Finance Member proceeded to show how he proposed to deal with the surpluses which he found in his hands, there being first a balance of Rs. 1.73 lakhs remaining over in the Rural Development Fund from 1934-35, an expected surplus of Rs. 2.42 lakhs for the current year and an estimated surplus of Rs. 2.05 lakhs for 1936-37.

From the first of these three he said Government proposed to make a grant of Rs. 30 lakhs for agricultural research, this figure covering the still outstanding Rs. 10 lakhs of the block grant promised to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research when it was first established, a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Indian Research Fund and a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the benefit of cottage and small scale woollen industries and a grant of Rs. 20 lakhs to the fund for the development of broadcasting.

From the 1935-36 surplus of Rs. 2.42 lakhs the Finance Member proposed to allot Rs. 4 lakhs for a special fund for assisting Sind and Orissa to finance the provision of official buildings newly required by the inauguration of provincial autonomy. The remaining Rs. 1.97 lakhs he proposed to transfer to a Revenue Reserve Fund with which to help out the finances of the first year of provincial autonomy in 1937-38.

The estimated surplus of Rs. 2.05 lakhs in 1936-37 he proposed to use to abolish the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 and to reduce by half the surcharge on income tax and super-tax levying it at one-twelfth. These two reductions were estimated to cost Rs. 1.85 lakhs after which there would be left an estimated surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs. Out of this it was proposed to increase from 4 to 10 per cent the weight of a letter conveyable for one mile and to adopt scale of an additional half penny for every additional mile these two concessions being estimated to cost Rs. 13 lakhs.

The general discussion upon the Railway and General Funds followed the usual lines. So did the general discussion of the Annual Finance Bill.

Legislation

During the detailed consideration of the clauses of the Finance Bill the Legislative Assembly by a majority, under the leadership of the Congress Party and of Mr. M. A. Jinnah made such cuts in the taxation required by Government that the Finance Member declined to move the third reading of the measure. The Bill was subsequently returned to the House by His Excellency the Governor General with the recommendation that it should be passed in its original form. The Finance Member then proceeded to move the first of the amendments required to restore the Bill to that form. This amendment the House again under the leadership of the Congress Party and of Mr. Jinnah rejected by 68 votes to 51. The Finance Member thereupon requested the President to endorse on the Bill a certificate to the effect that the

Chamber has failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended. The President gave the endorsement. His Excellency the Governor General next day sent the Bill in its recommended form to the Council of State with the certificate that the Lower House had refused to pass it in that form but that His Excellency regarded its passage essential in the public interests. The Council of State thereafter with due discussion passed the measure.

The Legislature during the same session and during its annual Autumn session which commenced in Simla on 31st August dealt with a quantity of general official legislation. One of the important measures advanced a stage was the Payment of Wages Bill, a measure introduced by Government in order to secure the punctual and frequent payment of wages by employers of labour and to prevent undue deductions from them. The Legislature approved Government's conclusion not to ratify the Draft Convention adopted by the 10th Session of the International Labour Conference calling for the reduction of hours of work to 40 per week.

The Commerce Department, in accordance with a promise given when the House in 1932 approved the Ottawa Agreement submitted the working of the Agreement to the consideration of the House and proposed a Committee for its examination. The House declined to appoint a Committee and by 70 votes to 63 demanded on 30th March after prolonged debates the termination of the Agreement without delay and the investigation of the possibilities of alternative agreements with Great Britain or foreign countries.

A monumental Bill prepared by the Hon. the Law Member for the amendment of the Indian Companies Act was on 15th April on the motion of the Law Member referred to a Select Committee. Consideration of this Committee's Report was the chief business of the Autumn session. The report was the subject of prolonged debates and the Bill was eventually passed into law.

The Railway Member submitted to the Legislative Assembly in Simla a Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act in order to tighten up measures for the prevention of people travelling without tickets. There was considerable opposition to the Bill largely on the ground that it provided for the vesting of unsuitably large powers in the hands of the railway staff and on 2nd September an amendment for the circulation of the measures was carried against Government by 65 votes to 17.

The Industries and Labour Member introduced in the Simla session a Bill to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act. This measure was designed to control road motor traffic in various ways and particularly with the object of restricting its competition with Railways. The Government member moved for the circulation of the measure and this course was approved.

A remarkable feature of the Simla session was a noisy demonstration against the Chair by the Congress members. The President towards the end of an adjournment motion directly affecting the Commerce Department but also affecting the Finance Department ruled that the Finance

Member as well as the Commerce Member was entitled to speak. His ruling the Congress Party resented and they walked out of the House amid a chorus of noisy acclamation on their part. Next morning Mr. President severely rebuked them for their demonstration which was, he said, against the ruling of the Chair if not against the occupant of the Chair itself.

Viceroy's Farewell

His Excellency the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, addressed a joint meeting of the two Houses of his Legislature on 8th April and thus being shortly before his retirement from office, briefly reviewed the considerable and satisfactory development and progress of all branches of the Administration during the past five years and bade the Legislature farewell. At the outset of his address His Excellency expressed his extreme regret at the calculated discourtesy which had been shown to him by Congress members of the Legislature when he had visited the Assembly as His Majesty the King Emperor's representative to address it or had in the same capacity sent messages to be read to the House. This action on the part of Congress Party members had His Excellency said he was sure, met with the disapproval of every loyal citizen of India.

In the course of stirring references to the Constitutional Reforms now in course of materialization His Excellency said: 'To men of my own civilization throughout the Empire who influence opinion or guide policy I venture to make an earnest appeal. That splendid political organization, the British Commonwealth of Nations in which we all take just pride can endure only if all its constituent parts have faith in one another. The measure of the permanence of their mutual association will depend on their mutual contentment. India has the pride of an ancient civilization. She is therefore quick to resent any kind of discrimination against her sons and daughters who have settled in other parts of the Empire. She is confident of a future destiny no less glorious than her past and therefore impatient of delay in the removal of

disabilities on Indians where these exist. Equality of status is their due. Its progressive realization is the aim of the Government of India and if I may say so an obligation on all statesmen throughout the Empire who desire its solid unity. I am confident that in the pursuit of their aim the Government of India will never falter. May those whose obligation it is to ensure its speedy fulfilment be given the vision and the strength to work for prompt and generous fulfilment of their duty.

Turning to the Indian viewpoint towards the Constitutional Reforms His Excellency said:

'I see just across the threshold self-reliant Provinces receiving from the Crown grant authority equipped with wide power each under the Crown master in its own house managing its own affairs promoting and stimulating its own activities to ends congenial to the tastes sentiments and conditions of its people. I see the growth of a new political spirit—indeed its stirrings are even now apparent—in whose expanding influence communities will no longer war within the bosom of a single State, but men differing it may be in political interest, will agree in desiring above all the good of their country and the general well-being of their fellows.'

His Excellency similarly referred to the projected changes in the Central Government and of the establishment of a Federal Court and concluded: 'Other figures too loom upon my gaze but I would leave you with the general picture of great problems demanding solutions wide powers of the Crown entrusted to you onerous responsibilities laid upon you and a growing spirit and capacity which will enable you to surmount all difficulties. Fortunate are those who will join with you in realizing this inspiring future and my every good wish attends the distinguished statesman who will so soon assume the burdens of the great office which I with many grateful memories, shall regretfully lay down.

The address ended amid loud cheers.

The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board continued in suspense throughout 1936, owing to the absence of inquiries to be made by it. By the time these inquiries in print it will be reconstituted in order to undertake the first of a series of new inquiries which are statutorily required before the expiration of the different periods for which protection has been given to various industries. Under the direction of the Government of India the following Board will take up at the beginning of April 1937 the statutory inquiry into the

extent of protection required by the Indian Sugar Industry during the period from 31st March 1935 to 31st March 1946—

President—Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K C I E
C S I I C S

Members—Mr. Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola
and Mr. L. C. Jain, M A., LL B., Ph D.,
D Sc., F R S (London)

Secretary—Mr. K. B. Bhattacharya

Indians Overseas.

NUMBERS—The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available returns is as follows —

Name of country		Indian population	Date of Information
<i>British Empire</i>			
1	Ceylon	6 50,577†	1932 Agent's Report
2	British Malaya*	6,24,009	1931
3	Hong Kong	2 555	1911
4	Mauritius	2 63,796	1931 Protector of Immigrants Report
5	Seychelles	332	1911
6	Gibraltar	50 (approximately)	1920
7	Nigeria	100	1920
8	Kenya	39 644	1931 Census
9	Uganda	13 026	1931 Census
10	Nyasaland	80	1926
11	Zanzibar	14 212	1931 Census
12	Tanganyika Territory	23 422	1931 Census
13	Jamaica	17 950	1932 Report of the Protector of Immigrants
14	Trinidad	1 40 689	1932 Do
15	British Guiana	1,34 059	1932 Do
16	Fiji Islands	78 975	1932 Report of Secretariat for Indian Affairs
17	Basutoland	172	1921
18	Swaziland	7	1921
19	Northern Rhodesia	56 (Asiatics)	1921
20	Southern Rhodesia	1,700 (")	1931
21	Canada	1 22,911	1931 Census
22	Australia—		
	Western Australia	300	} 2,000 (approximately) 1922
	Southern Australia	200	
	Victoria	400	
	New South Wales	700	
	Queensland	300	
	Tasmania	100	
23	New Zealand	1 166	1932 Official Year Book
24	Nata	1,50,920	1933 Protector of Immigrants Report
25	Transvaal	15 747	} Statistics of Immigration Department
26	Cape Colony	6 655	
27	Orange Free State	127	
28	Newfoundland		
<i>Foreign Countries</i>			
29	United States of America	3,175 (Asiatics)	1910
30	Madagascar	5 272 (Indians)	1917
31	Reunion	2 194	1921
32	Dutch East Indies	832,667 (Orientals, chiefly Chinese & Arabs) (say 50,000 Indians)	
	Surinam	34,957	1920
34	Mozambique	1,100 (Asiatics and half castes)	Not known
35	Persia	3,827	1922
	Total of Indians in Foreign Countries	100,525	
	Total of Indians in British Empire	22 32,676	
	Grand Total of Indians Overseas	23,33,201	

* Including Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States

† Indian Estate Labourers only.

Origin of Indian Emigration—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tobacco, and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 citizens to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and thence control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1841 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Reunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1842. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government, was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated

and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Girderson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out.

Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs McNeill and Chimanlal and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons assisted to depart from India.

Present Position—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now takes keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three—

(a) Control of emigration

(b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire

(c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas

These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of

control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows—

* 10 (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved."

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions

(1) The emigrant shall—

(a) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or

(b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.

(3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.

(4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.

(5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable, either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity, or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6)

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruit to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed

Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed —

Emigration to British Guiana — Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the *Gazette of India* on the following terms and conditions which shall thereupon become operative —

(1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment of subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the

request of the Governor General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent

(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years he shall provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British

Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose

of education, such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian"

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuitable to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibits the landing of any person who has come to the Dominion other wise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars. New foundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where as stated hereafter the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolu

tion of the Imperial Conference, 1921 which was recorded in the following terms —

'This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised "

'The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position '

Summary of present Position—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows —

(1) **South Africa**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters —

(i) Mr Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr Gandhi, June 30th, 1914. With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights "

(ii) Mr Gandhi to Mr Gorges, July 7th, 1914

By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township '

This has been officially interpreted to mean 'that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows —

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No 85 of 1908) and Act No 37 of 1919 should not be repealed

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions —

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland

(8) A uniform License law applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia* —

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction, outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application

(d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding

Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommendations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but it was not accepted by the Union Government.

Present Position—Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal. In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter provincial migration. In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law. Efforts have lately been made and are still on the tapis to prevent the marriage of Indian men to white women and to prevent the employment of white girls and women by Indians.

The anti Asiatic party have made several efforts, especially in Natal, further to curtail the rights of Indians. Some of these are merely irritating social disabilities, such as railway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms. Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are

(a) The Natal Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, transferring the power of granting trading licenses from the Licensing Officer to an elected Licensing Board, on which Indians may not sit.

(b) The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance. This Ordinance, which enables Municipalities in selling land to assign it for particular communities, and to that extent to secure segregation, has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

(2) **Kenya Colony**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Govern-

ment of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points—

(a) **FRANCHISE**—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis *plus* an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(b) **SEGREGATION**—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable and secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS**—Lord Elgin decides in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) **IMMIGRATION**—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

The Settlement—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided—

(a) **FRANCHISE**—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) **SEGREGATION**—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS**—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(d) **IMMIGRATION**—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decision in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recom-

recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee—

"(1) IMMIGRATION—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immi-

grants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited in opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the area. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question.

With regard to the announcement in connection with "Lowlands" the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-cooperation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, viz, an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January 1927.

In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927 in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

- (a) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike,
- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll,
- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it,
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya

- (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of *Closer Union*, His Majesty's Government have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana**—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr Rankine, Receiver General to the Fiji Government arrived in India in December 1919 and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920 and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide

for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920 that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji. In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation however were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation an announcement was made on the 27th June 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs Venkatapati Raju G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam ud din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of India cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute, while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants' Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000

for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

In February 1920, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 4th November, 1920, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency. Two subsequently elected members also withdrew from the Council owing to the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the introduction of a common electoral roll in Fiji is impracticable at present. The issue became whether the system of election should be replaced by nomination and on that the Government of India have made representations. The Colonial Office decided upon a compromise which appears to have satisfied a great majority of people if not all.

British Guiana—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon ble Dr J. J. Nunan, Attorney General, and Mr J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs Pillai, Keatinge and Tiwary visited British Guiana. Mr Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay, Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice President, and Mr Tiwary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt, and the Hon Mr J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature

eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Maharaj Singh M.A., C.I.E., Bar at Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926 and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March 1928 following special inquiries by the Colonial Office reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

(1) **Other Parts of the Empire**—In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory, and the matters have gone smoothly. The Government of India maintain their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya. The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian Estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Government of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, i.e., the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927. The Standard Rates of Wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January 1929. In 1931, however it was decided with the concurrence of the Government of India to reduce these wages by 5 cents for men, 4 cents for women and 3 cents for children by way of readjustment owing to the price of rice issued from estates being fixed at Rs. 4.80 instead of Rs. 6.40 per bushel. In regard to Malaya Standard Wage Rates which are considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments have been introduced in certain areas. The rates so fixed were, however, reduced by 20 per cent with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to acute depression in the rubber trade. The questions affected by these details have recently received much attention by the

Indian and Malay Authorities. The world wide economic depression has also had repercussions on Indian labourers employed on tea and rubber estates in Ceylon. Wages had to be reduced, but the Government of India, with the co-operation of the Colonial Government, successfully prevented such reduction from materially affecting the labourers standard of living. For those who are unwilling to work on reduced wages facilities for repatriation to their homes in India were secured. The position in both the countries is being watched by the Government of India through their Agents. The general passing of the world depression resulted in a return of prosperity to Malaya. The Government of India in 1936 deputed the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to visit the country to review conditions there and his report was satisfactory.

Zanzibar—The Zanzibar Government recently passed decrees for the economic assistance of their people which caused great difficulty to their Indian population and this was the subject of negotiation. His Majesty's Government sent out Mr. Jander to inquire into the new legislation and to recommend what modifications, if any, in it are desirable. He sailed from England in the fourth week of April 1926 and having been chosen for the work purely as a business man and highly qualified and experienced chartered accountant, presented later in the year a report in which he reviewed the situation with a single eye to its economic aspects and generally endorsed the sound proposals drafted by the Zanzibar authorities. The report was received with satisfaction in Zanzibar except by the Indian trading community there and was the butt of vehement criticism in Indian political circles in India.

Indians have for generations participated in the business life of Zanzibar and in particular in its clove growing and exporting industry. The country is dependent on this industry which represents 75 per cent of its trade and revenue so that its prosperity is vital to the welfare of Zanzibar. The clove growers have fallen inextricably into debt and their creditors are Indians. The clove export trade long since passed into Indian hands and became greatly disturbed by speculation. The middlemen between the growers and exporters also in the course of years became almost all Indian. The Zanzibar Government early in 1937 published the drafts of four Bills by which they proposed to extricate the clove growers from their difficulties and to place the industry on a sound footing. They were respectively—

A Bill to provide for the settlement of mortgage debts secured on lands owned by Arabs and Africans either by purchase of the mortgages or interests in such lands or by the appointment of receivers thereof and for matters ancillary thereto,

A Bill to restrict the voluntary permanent alienation and mortgaging of lands owned by Arabs and Africans and to prevent the involuntary alienation of such lands and to provide for the appointment of receivers and for matters ancillary thereto.

A Bill to provide for the settlement and registration of rights to land, and

A Bill to regulate and control the purchase, sale and exportation of cloves and to amend certain enactments for purposes of a minor and consequential nature.

The titles of these measures indicate both the special problems which they are intended to deal with and the way in which the proposed remedies are embodied in them. Their objectives are purely economic, for the benefit of the clove growing industry and of the clove growers. They are not racially anti Indian and Indians are not mentioned in them, though in effect they in various ways affect the Indian position in Zanzibar and its trade. One of the main objections of the Indians to the Bills is that they would establish permanently in Zanzibar a Clove Growers Association and restrict trading operations to licenses under it, thus making the clove trade largely in effect a State monopoly. The Government of India have energetically taken up the defence of Indian traders and the position at the time of writing is that the negotiation of the new Bills has temporarily been suspended to permit of discussion.

Mauritius—In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities, and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar (now Sir) Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's

suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

Canada and Australia—The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It is, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 four Indians—the late Mr. Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter and Sir Dinsha Mulla—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government.

High Commissioner for India—This post was first established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been—

Sir Wm Meyer, 1898 (Retd.) 1920-22. Sir Dadilal Mirwanjee Durrani, 1923-24. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, 1925-31. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, 1931-36. Sir Horokhan Noon, 1936.

India House

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a

gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara mabli. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering. From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed. For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used. The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which is at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

The Students

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into our public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbs about half the total.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

ANGLO INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON—Established in 1900 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo Indians and Europeans whether domiciled in India or not are eligible. *Hon. Sec.* L. C. Palmer, 6, Coolhurst Road, London, N. 8

BRITISH INDIAN UNION—Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races. *Hon. Secretary* R. S. Nohra, 43 Chalkhill Road, Wembley, Middlesex

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—Founded to give exposition to Hindu philosophy and culture, to provide for better mutual understanding between Hindus and the British public and to further the social, economic and political interests of the Hindus in general. *President* Dr R. U. Hingorani, *Hon. Secretary* Dr M. L. Kulkarni, 36, Barrington Road, S.W. 9

CENTRAL INDIAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON—Established to represent the Colonial Indians (cause) to the Colonial Office, India Office, and other proper authorities to protect, strengthen and enhance the interests, political, social, commercial and religious, of Colonial Indians in all parts of the World, to provide a central platform and meeting place for Colonial Indians in London to promote, encourage and strengthen friendship and amity between Colonial Indians and other races, to assist in the achievement of fair and equal treatment to Indians in the Colonies by all constitutional means. *President* R. S. Nohra, *Hon. Sec.*, N. D. Tanguir

CHIEF PUNJAB ASSOCIATION—Founded 1925 to achieve for India a position of honour in the British Commonwealth of Nations to promote better understanding between India and Great Britain, to bring about unity between the sister Communities of India and to raise the standard of living of the people of India. *President* Sirdar Hardit Singh, *Secretary* M. H. Rashid, 445, Strand, W. C. 2

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION—Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The objects and policy of the Association are promoted—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions affecting India, (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and Englishmen interested in India, through the medium of social gatherings and of private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions, (3) by lectures and the publication of papers or leaflets correcting

erroneous or misleading statements about India and its administration, and (4) generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administrations in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. Subscription, entitling a member to the free supply of the quarterly *Indian Review* £1.50 per annum. *President* Lord Lamington, G.C.M.C. *G.O.I.E. Chairman* Sir Malcolm Stoen K.C.B. *Hon. Secretary* F. H. Brown, C.I.E., 3, Victoria Street, S.W. 1

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY—Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India. *Hon. Secretary* Sir Louis Stuart, C.I.E., 48, Broadway S.W. 1

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS)—Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of Indian art and literature in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by it have influenced India especially Java, Siam, Indo China, Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. Lectures at which papers are read by leading British Indian and Continental specialists have become a regular feature of the Society's activities. In order that the members resident abroad may be able to share in the benefit of these lecture papers and proceedings are published biannually in *Indian Art and Letters* which is issued free to members. In addition members receive free in return for their annual subscription (£1.11.6) volumes as issued on some subject connected with Indian art or literature published by the Society. Visits to private collections of Oriental Art are arranged from time to time. An exhibition of modern Indian art was held in December 1934. *President* The Marquis of Zetland, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F. *Chairman of Council* Sir Francis Younghusband K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Vice Chairman* John de la Vigne, *Hon. Treasurer* F. H. Brown, C.I.E. *Hon. Secretary* F. J. P. Richter, M.A., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL—112, Gower Street, W.C. 1. *Chairman* Sir Ewart Greaves, *Warden* T. D. Santwan, B.Sc.

INDIA LEAGUE FTH—(Formerly the Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self Rule). Publishes *India to day* (monthly) 105, Strand, W.C. 2. *Chairman* Bertrand Russell, *Secretaries* James Marley and V. K. Krishna Menon

INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP—(Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W. 1). *Chairman* Carl Heath, *Secretary* Agatha Harrison, 2 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, S.W. 11

INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION—Its objects are—(1) the collection and dissemination of information on rural activities in India, (2) the furtherance of schemes and experiments to promote rural welfare which are approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee, (3) the holding of Schools and other educational activities to arouse interest in the needs of rural India. *Chairman* Sir Francis Younghusband, KCSI. *Hon Secretary* Miss A R Caton, 4, Great Smith St., London, S W 1.

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB—Journbury Avenue, Osterley, Middlesex. Object: To provide facilities for sports, games and social intercourse for Indians, particularly students, in Great Britain. The Club owns 16 acres of well-situated freehold sports ground with a recently erected fine Pavilion at Osterley. *Annual Subscription* £110. *Indics* 10/6d. *Hon Secretary* Mr David S Brulker, Africa House, 44/46, Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3.

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions. *President* T W Salim Babonau. *Secretary* Ahmed Bennett. Headquarters 451, Great Russell Street, London, W C 1.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION in aid of social progress and education in India—Founded by Miss Mary Carpenter in 1870. Objects of the Association—to extend a knowledge of India, in England, and an interest in the people of that country, to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India, to promote friendly intercourse between British people and the people of India. *President* Lord Lamington. *Chairman of the Committee* Sir Selwyn H Fremantle, Chiche House, Chalfont St Peter, Bucks.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY—Makes grants to deservng Indian students. *Hon Secretary* P Chichgir, Imperial Institute, S Kensington.

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED—Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Kensington, London, W 14.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—Established 1823, obtained Royal Charter 1824 for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science, Literature, and

the Arts in relation to Asia. *Secretary* Col D M F Hoysted, CBE, DSO, 74, Grosvenor Street, London W 1.

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Sport.

Sport in India is rapidly becoming more organized and it is chiefly on the administrative side that the year 1936-37 records most progress. For over a year what amounted to almost a war continued between the two chief football organizations of the country. The All India Football Association the younger body of the two, claimed the right to control the game throughout the country. This right was disputed by the Indian Football Association a body with a fine record behind it. The All India Football Association however was one in name only it being a purely provincial association governing the game in Bengal. It had it is true done this very well though its critics were not slow in pointing out that professionalism was showing signs of creeping into its amateur ranks and practically no steps had been taken to eradicate this evil.

The All India Football Association applied for recognition by the Football Association of England but this was withheld in view of the differences which existed between the two bodies although the younger association carried the allegiance of all the provinces with the exception of Bengal. The Army Sports Control Board were appointed by the English authorities to act as mediators in the dispute and at the time when this was written there was every sign that the two organizations will settle their differences and India will then have a governing body controlling football throughout the length and breadth of this country. During this dispute both parties mutually agreed to recognize each others tournaments, thus avoiding what would have been a catastrophe in the Indian football world.

Racing

The race track continued to attract its hundreds of thousands of supporters and the race courses of Bombay Calcutta and Madras as well as other parts of the country were witness that the Indian is as keen on racing as any man in any other part of the world. The Turf Clubs generally increased their stakes and interest was added by the visit to India of the famous jockeys, Steve Donoghue and Charlie Smirk both of whom had won the Derby. Both of these riders were seen on Indian tracks.

For quite a while an agitation for the provision of more races for Indian bred horses was vociferous but during this year the Turf Clubs met and the stakes for this class of racing with the result that Indian breeders began to take more interest and more Indian horses were registered with the various turf clubs.

The champion horse of the year was the Nivabada Lakshmi Mulik of Bhopal's Masud Antibes which brought off a fine double by winning the King Emperor's and the Victoria cups.

Cricket

Interest in cricket mainly confined itself to the cricket championship of India and the University championship for the Rohinton Bahria Gold Cup. The cricket championship was marred by a dispute between the various associations with regard to the venues for some of the matches and at one time there was a danger that the final would not be played at all. This was fixed by the board to be played in Bombay after the Bombay season had closed. Bengal felt that the match would be a financial loss and therefore suggested that the final should be played in Calcutta. To this Nawanager the other finalists did not agree insisting that the game should be played in Bombay and even offering to bear the whole expenses incurred by Bengal which they eventually did. The game was played in Bombay before a very small crowd Nawanager winning.

The Cricket Club of India made good progress. Work was commenced on the new stadium at Bombay. The playing field was laid out and the work on the club house and pavilion was well under way by March 37. There is no doubt that the house of Indian cricket is not yet in order.

Tennis

Once again a team of foreign tennis players toured the country. This time the players were Gentien, the Frenchman C. E. Milroy and A. C. Stedman the New Zealand Davis Cup players. Though these players were generally too good for India's best their visit here afforded another opportunity for India's premier players to obtain experience by playing against first class exponents of the game.

Hockey

In the hockey world chief interest centred upon India's team for the eleventh Olympic Games at Berlin. Once again the Indian XI won the world's olympic hockey championship and on their return embarked on a very successful hockey tour of the country generally winning their matches fairly comfortably. The team was given a rousing reception on their arrival in Bombay. Hockey again continued to attract big crowds in all the chief tournaments.

Athletics

The revival which athletics showed last year continued. Provinces are gradually placing their organisations on a sounder basis and although the country still lacks a proper track the interest is being continued. Bombay held its annual Olympic Games and improved timings were registered in many events.

The Indian cup this year was honoured by the presence of the Victoria and Lady Imithgow while another interesting visitor was Lord Baden Powell, who won this competition as far back as 1883.

Racing.

Bangalore.

Merchants Cup Distance 1 mile —	
Mr Salih Mohamed Khan Durani's Tariff (7st 10lbs), Mockings	1
Mr A C Ardeshir's Buick (7st 8lbs), Balfour	2
Mr C Temooolji's Hazima (9st 4lbs), Marrable	3
Mr A M Khairaz's The Viceroi (8st 12lbs), Burgess	4
Won by neck $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 53 4 5 secs	
Bangalore Cup Distance 1 mile —	
Mr A Svamvur's Why (7st 13lbs), Marrable	1
Mrs L Svamvur's Diagonal (8st 8lbs), Dillon	2
Mr W M Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (8st), S Black	3
Mrs M Clarke's Irish Broadcast (9st 3lbs), Blyth	4
Won by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 43 1 5 secs	
R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —	
Mr J G Clarke's Shamrock (7st), Alford	1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (8st 11 lbs) Britt	2
Brig R C R Hill and A H Jostone's Romance (7st), Lott	3
Mrs R B Sams No Cill (7st 7 lbs), Stead	4
Won by head, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2 mins 29 secs	
The Stewards Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs—	
Mr K T Sumpat's Prosperity (9st 4lbs), Balfour	1
Khan Bahadur S K Abdul Razack's Chayna (8st 11b), Rylands	2
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Al Barmaki (8st 10lbs), H McQuade	3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Chayna (8st 3lbs), Britt	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck Time 2 minutes, 43 seconds	
The Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs —	
Mrs M Clarke's Golden Prince (9st 4lbs), Dillon	1
Mr Gemini's Aquila (8st 12lbs), Burn	2
Rajkumar (Dusraj Urs Eye Lid (7st 10lbs) S Black	3
H A Annimlai Chettiar's and the Earl of Shannon's Safe Investment (7st 10 lbs), Evans	4
Won by a head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, head Time 1 minute 18 1/5 secs	
H H Yuvraja of Mysore's Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —	
Mr A M Khairaz's The Viceroi (9st 4lbs), Burn	1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II (8st 13lbs), Britt	2
Mr A C Ardeshir's Buick (8st 11lbs), Dillon	3

Mr A H Hedeshizada's Goolab (8st 11b), Fletcher	4
Won by 6 lengths, 4 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2 mins 46 secs	
Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile —	
Mr J M MacGregor's Barbarian (9st 10lbs), Dillon	1
Mr P Kishandas's Brutus (9st 2lbs), Mockings	2
Mr Raza Mahomed Khan's Merry Pass (10st 5lbs), Balfour	3
Mr S R Arthanari's Fanciful (8st 12lbs), Forsyth	4
Won by 5 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, short head Time—1 min 46 secs	
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —	
Mr S A A Annimlai Chettiar's Dichroic (8st 8lbs), Burn	1
Mr A Svamvur's Why (8st 9lbs), Marable	2
Mrs L Svamvur's Diagonal (8st 12 lbs), Bowley	3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (7st 3lbs), Britt	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, 1 length Time—2 mins 28 2 5 secs	
Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile —	
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (8st 13lbs), Britt	1
Mrs M Clarke's Gipsy Jack (9st 4lbs), Blyth	2
Mr Botha Van Ingen's Nalini (8st 10lbs), Clarke	3
Mr L R Falruza's Chapel (7st 10lbs), Marrable	4
Won by a head, 3 lengths, 2 lengths Time—1 min 46 secs	

Bombay

The Aga Khans Cup Distance about 14 Miles —	
Mrs M Clarke's Vendetta (7st 4lbs), ed 7st 8lbs), W Sibbritt	1
Mr A Svamvur's Why (8st 5lbs), Read	2
Begum Keeroza Dulhan's Corey (7st 7lbs), ed 7st 8lbs), Simmons	3
Mr Sultan M Chinoy's Falk (8st 7lbs), Gellim	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ length — Time—2 mins 39 secs	
The Importers Plate Distance about 14 miles —	
Mr Diamond's Argyll (8st 5lbs), Dillon	1
Mr V Rosenthal's Ballylinch (7st 7lbs), ed 7st 8lbs), W Sibbritt	2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (8st 7lbs), S Donoghue	3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayakumar II (8st 2lbs), Britt	4
Won by head, short head, head Time—2 mins 41 3/5 secs	

<p>The General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup Distance 1½ miles —</p> <p>P B Avasia s Firpo (8st 7lbs), Dillon 1</p> <p>Mr K T Sampat s Al Muqbil (8st 12lbs), Burn 2</p> <p>Mrs K T Sampat s Taj Shamama (7st 7lbs) Summons 3</p> <p>Mr A C Aideshur s Legion of Honour (9st) W Sibbritt 4</p> <p>Won by ¾ length 1½ lengths 3 lengths Time — 2 mins 20 3/4 secs</p>	<p>H H Maharaja of Kolhapur s Shelley (8st), Britt 3</p> <p>The Maharaja of Parlakimedi s Flinty (8st), Dillon 4</p> <p>Won by ¾ length, 1 length, ¾ length Time — 1 min 54 secs</p>
<p>The Grand Western Handicap Distance 1½ miles —</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Kolhapur s Shivaji The Great (7st 11lbs) Britt 1</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Rajpura s Romney (7st 4lbs) Mendoza 2</p> <p>Mr A Svamyus Why (7st) W Sibbritt 3</p> <p>Mr V Rosenthal s Pin Moncy (7st 7lbs , ed 7st 10lbs) Selby 4</p> <p>Won by short head neck, ¾ length Time — 2 mins 9 3/5 secs</p>	<p>The Eclipse Stakes of India Distance 1½ miles —</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Idar s Heritage II (8 t 11lbs) Burn 1</p> <p>Nawabzada Yamin ul Mulk of Bhopal s Mis d Antiks (9 t 7lbs) Munro 2</p> <p>Mr E Desmond s Roserag (9 t) C Smirke 3</p> <p>Mr A Svamyus Why (8st 11lbs), W Sibbritt 4</p> <p>Won by 1 length 1½ lengths, head Time — 2 mins 55 secs</p>
<p>The Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —</p> <p>Nawabzada Fakrudmulk of Bhopal s Zuyder Zee (9st 4lbs) Munro 1</p> <p>Honble Sir The Raja of Bobbili s Multissimo (9st 2lbs) C Hoyt 2</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Idar s Heritage II (8st 5lbs) Burn 3</p> <p>J J Pratt s Tetrazone (9st 2lbs) S Donoghue 4</p> <p>Won by 2 lengths 1½ length and head Time — 1 minute 23 3/5 seconds</p>	<p>The Willington Plate Distance 1 mile —</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Kaimur s Pougitchev (8st 7lbs) W Sibbritt 1</p> <p>Mr A J Hoyt s Play on (9 t 7lbs) C Hoyt 2</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Rajpura s Romney (7st 12lbs) Selby 3</p> <p>Sir David Fzri and Mr L Desmond s Flying Orders (7st 7lbs ed 7st 8lb) Guthrie 4</p> <p>Won by 3 lengths head 2 lengths Time — 1 min 38 4/5 secs</p>
<p>The Bombay Arab Derby Distance About 1½ miles</p> <p>Mr P B Avasia s Firpo (8st 13lbs), Selby 1</p> <p>Mr A C Aideshur s Legion of Honour (9st 11lbs) W Sibbritt 2</p> <p>Nawabzada Fakrudmulk of Bhopal s Jahan Ara (9st 11lbs) Munro 3</p> <p>Mr A M Khataz s The Viceroy (8st 9lbs), Dillon 4</p> <p>Won by ¾ length 2 lengths ¾ length Time — 2 mins 58 1/5 secs</p>	<p>The Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div 1) Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —</p> <p>Mrs M Clarke s Gypsy Jack (8st 3lbs) Brace 1</p> <p>Mr Sultan M Chinoy s Talk (8st 11lbs) C Hoyt 2</p> <p>H H Maharaja Gackwir of Baroda s Cheap Jack (8st 9lbs) S Donoghue 3</p> <p>Mr L Svamyus s Diagonal (8 t 12lbs), Guthrie 4</p> <p>Won by 1 length short head, neck, Time — 1 min 53 secs</p>
<p>The Tanna Cup Distance 6 furlongs —</p> <p>Nawab Sir Mohi Shah s Bridge Winner (9st) W Sibbritt 1</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Kolhapur s Rose Water (8st 2lbs) Britt 2</p> <p>Mr Diamond s Syonette (8st 8lbs) Dillon 3</p> <p>Major D Vanrenen s Rathlorn (8 t 11lbs) Guthrie 4</p> <p>Won by neck, ¾ length, 1 length Time — 1 min 15 secs</p>	<p>The Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —</p> <p>Nawab Sir Mohi Shah s Bridge Winner (8st 5lbs) Burn 1</p> <p>Mr Fzri s School for Scandal (8 t 2lbs), Brace 2</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Kaimur s True Man (8st 12lbs) W Sibbritt 3</p> <p>Won by 6 lengths 4 length Time — 1 min 4 1/5 secs</p>
<p>The Cambridgehire Stakes (Div II) Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —</p> <p>Mr R R P Ebrahim s Royal Prince (8st 7lbs), Munro 1</p> <p>Mrs A Higgins s Tatyoon (8st 7lbs), Zensky 2</p>	<p>The Abbey Plate Distance 1½ miles —</p> <p>Mr Sultan M Chinoy s Talk (9st 1lb) C Hoyt 1</p> <p>Mr A J Hoyt s Private Seal (8st 9lbs), Brace 2</p> <p>Messrs A Higgins and R Chamria s Kahapa (8st 5lbs) Munro 3</p> <p>H H Maharaja of Rajpura s Bosway (9st 1lb) S Donoghue 4</p> <p>Won by 2 lengths short head, 1 length Time — 2 mins 7 secs</p>

The Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 1½ miles —	H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (8st), W Sibbritt	}
Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Cotys (8st 12lbs), Munro	Mr Eve's Irongrey (8st 5lbs) Brace 4	4
Mr E Esmond's Rosecrag (8st 4lbs, ed 8st 7lbs), C Smirk	Won by head ½ length ½ length Time —	
Messrs A Higgins and S Bagree's Synagogue (9st) Marrable	1 min 39 2/5 secs	
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st) W Sibbritt	The Colaba Cup Distance 1 mile —	
Won by head, short head, 2 lengths Time —2 min 6 secs	H L Lord Brabourne's Myrrh (8st 7lbs) Selby	1
The Druids Lodge Handicap Distance 7 furlongs —	Messrs N D Bagree's Flying Glance (8st 11lbs), Percival	2
Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money (7st 9lbs), W Sibbritt	Messrs A Higgins and R Chamra's Kahapi (8st 10lbs) S Jones	3
Mrs C H Northmore's Cardinal (9st) J Flynn	Mr Ives Provencé Rose (7st 4lbs) J O Neale	4
Sir David Izia and Mr E Esmond's Black Pearl (7st 12lbs) Gethin	Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 2 lengths Time —1 min 40 1/5 secs	
Mr A C Ardshir's Argos Heir (8st 1lb) Marrable	The Lloyd Plate Distance 1 mile —	
Won by short head, ½ length, neck Time —1 min 27 secs	Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Zuyda Zee (9st 1lb) C Hoyt	1
The Gough Memorial Plate (Div I) Distance 7 furlongs —	H H the Maharaja of Idar's Count Ito (9st 1lb) Purn	2
The Thikore Sahib of Rajkot's Havana (7st 11lbs) Haiding	Honble Sir the Raja of Bobbili's Multisimo (8st 2lbs) Brice	3
Mr M Dhalla's Riyad II, (8st 2lbs), Marrable	H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (8st 5lbs) W Sibbritt	4
Mr Gem's Mylit (8st 4lbs), Brace	Won by 2½ lengths 3 length short head Time —1 min 38 2/5 secs	
Mr N R Dastoor's Full Moon (7st 10lbs), Gethin	The Turt Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —	
Won by 3 lengths short head 1 length Time —1 min 37 2/5 secs	Mr Jarullah Jalil's Zozan (7 t 1lbs) Whiteside	1
The Cumball's Plate (Div II) Distance 6 furlongs —	Mr D D Chawin's Bushboos (7st 11lbs), Gethin	2
Mr D Rupchand's Argopant (8st 7lbs), J Flynn	Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Zuhairi (9st 1lb) Burn	3
Mr Syed Mustapha's Honest Beauty (7st 7lbs) J O Neale	Mr Gem's Nassuram (8st 4lbs) Brace	4
Messrs D S Mane and S V Stokes's Sharial Jamil (8st 2lbs) Simmons	Won by 1 length ½ length, 3 lengths Time —3 min 20 4/5 secs	
Mr A K Hamad's Taj Subhan (7st 13lbs, ed 8st) Burn	The Mansfield Plate Distance 6 furlongs —	
Won by short head 1 length ½ length Time —1 min 23 1/5 secs	H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (9st) Obaid	1
The C N Wadia Gold Cup Distance about 1½ miles —	Mr A C Ardshir's Glanely (7st 12lbs) Buitt	2
Mr A J Hoyt's Play on (9st 1lb) C Hoyt	Mr E Esmond's Chou Rose (8st 3lbs) Marrable	3
H H Maharaja of Idar's Heritage II (8st 13lbs) Burn	Mr E Esmond's Tetrazzone (8st 12lbs) W Sibbritt	4
Mr A C Ardshir's Rivalii (9st) Hutchins	Won by short head head head Time —1 min 14 1/5 secs	
Nawabzada Yumnul Mulk of Bhopal's Mas d Antibes (9st 8lbs), Munro	The Pyculla Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —	
Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths, short head Time —2 min 41 1/5 secs	Mrs M Clarke's Vendetta (8st 6lbs) W Sibbritt	1
The Rajpipla Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —	Mr Sultan M Chinoys Talk (7st 11lbs) ed (7st 12lbs) Evans	2
Mr Sultan M Chinoys Talk (7st 7lbs), Simmons	Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Cotys (9st 4lbs), Burn	3
H H The Maharaja of Idar's Count Ito (8st 7lbs), Burn	H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (7st 10lbs), Selby	4
	Won by 1 length, 1 length, ½ length Time —3 mins 3 5 secs	

Calcutta

August Cup (Div I) Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr A H C Rostron's King Evan (7st 9lbs) Hibbs 1

Mr T N Banerjee's White Paper (8st 12lbs), Jones 2

Mr E G Abbott's Bona Fide (8st 10lbs), Ermer 3

Mr S K Bhattar's Badens Lady (8st 11lbs), Mirrable 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length Time — 2 mins 27 2 5 secs

August Cup (Div II) Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Messrs T L Martin and J N Mookerjee's Crystal Lacey (9st 5lbs), Murland 1

Messrs Sarwanil Agrawal and S Khanna's Irish Financier (8st 11b), Southey 2

Mrs P S O Dowd's Norroy (9st 11b), Field 3

Mr A H C Rostron's Careless Saint (8st 11b), Bond 4

Monsoon Cup Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Sir Walter Craddock and Sir W Limond's Ring end (7st 7lbs) Dillon 1

Mrs H Madith's Parry (8st), Bond 2

Mr J O'Hara Murray's Verdy (8st 9lbs), Raffack 3

Mrs H Phadnis's Beautiful Shot (8st 11lbs), Southey 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths, ½ length Time — 2 mins 28 1 5 secs

Fellenborough Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Sir David Ezra and Edward Esmond's Flying Orders (9st 11b), Smirke 1

II H the Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (8st 8lbs) Mockings 2

Nawabzada Fakr ul Mulks The Nun (9st 11b) Munro 3

Mrs C D Booth's Cabrinac (7st 9lbs) Fox 4

Won by neck, 1½ lengths, head Time — 1 min 28 1 5 secs

King Emperor's Cup Distance 1 mile —

Nawabzada Yamin ul Mulks Mas D Antibes (9st 3lbs) Jones 1

The Maharaja of Parlakmedis Silver Plated (9st 3lbs) Percival 2

Mr A J Hoyt's Play On (9st 3lbs) C Hoyt 3

Nawabzada Fakr ul Mulks Zuzder Zee (9st 3lbs) Munro 4

Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, head Time — 1 min 40 2 5 secs

Burdwan Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Messrs Edgar and Edens Duncdin (10st 10lbs), Ermer 1

Sir Vivian Maccaw's Irish Times (11st 3lbs), Regan 2

II H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Complete ('0st 3lbs), Hibbs 3

Mr C P Sherston's Tetramarte (10st 10lbs) Cullen 4

Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time — 3 mins 2 5 secs

Mayfowl Cup Distance about 1 mile —

Messrs N D and K D Bagre's Benevento (7st 12lbs), Percival 1

Sir the Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (9st 4lbs) Mockings 2

Messrs B K and H P Poddar's Filter (9st 2lbs), Jones 3

Mr Edward Esmond's Rosering (8st 5lbs) Smirke 4

Won by hort head, short head, short head Time — 1 min 39 4 5 secs

Merchant's Cup Distance about 1½ miles —

Sir the Raja of Bobbili's Meridian Boy (8st 8lbs) Mockings 1

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dichroic (8st 4lbs) Percival 2

The Honble Lady Benthals Adonis (8st 9lbs) Ermer 3

Sir David Ezra's Spencer (8st 8lbs) Southey 4

Won by ½ length, ½ length, 2½ lengths Time — 2 mins 36 3 5 secs

The Viceroy's Cup Distance about 1½ miles —

Nawabzada Yamin ul Mulks of Bhopal's Mas D Antibes (9st 3lbs), Munro 1

Mr A J Hoyt's Play On (9st 3lbs), C Hoyt 2

Mr Eve's Irongrey (9st 3lbs), Brice 3

Mr A C Ardeshir's Rivali (9st 3lbs) Morris 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths Time — 3 mins 4 1 5 secs

Metropolitan Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr Edward Esmond's Tetrazone (9st) Smirke 1

Maharaj Munsingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (9st) Munro 2

Mr S Wootton's Jim Thomas (8st 10lbs) Mockings 3

Maharaja of Palakmedis Desert Hero (7st 10lbs) Percival 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, short head Time — 1 min 14 secs

Cooch Behar Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Nawabzada Fakhrulmulks Cotys (8st 10lbs) Munro 1

Sir David Ezra and Mr Edward Esmond's Flying Orders (7st 13lbs), Carr 2

Mr A J Hoyt's Private Seal (7st 6lbs) J O Neale 3

The Honble Lady Benthals Adonis (7st 4lbs) Stead 4

Won by ½ length, head, ½ length Time — 2 min 22 sec

New Year Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs C D Booth's Gabarnac (7st 11lbs), Foy 1

Mr N D Bagree and Mr A Higgins's Vantry (8st 10lbs), Percival 2

Mrs Alex and Mr Appears Greck Abbot (8st 6lbs), Bond 3

Mr A Higgins's Fel Asur (9st 2lbs), Morris 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a neck, 2 lengths Time — 1 min 14 4 5 secs

Carmichael Cup Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr A J Hoyt's Play On (9st 7lbs), C Hoyt 1

Messrs B K and H P Poddars Filter (9st 3lbs) Jones 2

Mr Edward Ismond's Rosecrag (8st), Carr 3

Mr Eve's Iron Grey (8st 1lb) Brace 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time — 2 mins 10 secs

Beresford Cup Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Mr T N Banerji's White Paper (7st 10lbs), Stead 1

Sir Walter Craddock and Sir W Lamond's Ringsend (9st 4lbs) Morris 2

Mrs Alex Appears Appetizer (9st 9lbs) Bond 3

Mr D K Bhatter's Lovalot (9st 1lb), Erner 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, neck Time — 3 mins 4 3 5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr A C Ardeshtir's Rivalii (9st 7lbs), Morris 1

Sir Walter Craddock and Sir W Lamond's Ringsend (7st 4lbs) Percival 2

Mr A J Hoyt's Private Seal (7st 9lbs), J O Neale 3

Messrs N D and K D Bagree's Benevento (8st 4lbs), Scarlett 4

Won by neck, 3 lengths, head Time — 3 min 2 sec

Ronaldshay Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Messrs N D and K D Bagree's Flying Glance (7st 4lbs), Percival 1

Dr M C O Connor and Mr G W Gemmell's Lucan (7st 5lbs), Carr 2

Mr A J Hoyt's Goolash (8st 9lbs), Hoyt 3

H H The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (7st 11lbs) Meekings 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 2 lengths, neck Time — 1 min 26 1 5 secs

Prince of Wales Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr A Hoyt's Goolash (8st 13lbs), C Hoyt 1

Messrs B K and H P Poddars Filter (9st 7lbs), Jones 2

Sir David Ezra's Pride of Birth (7st 9lbs), Flynn 3

Mr A Higgins's Fel Asur (7st 10lbs) Percival 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length head, 3 lengths Time — 1 min 39 4 5 secs

Macpherson Cup Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Lady Benthall's Adonis (7st 9lbs), F Black 1

Messrs R Chamria and A Higgins's Kahapa (7st 12lbs), Percival 2

Mr A J Hoyt's Private Seal (7st 13lbs), Brace 3

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dichroic (7st 12lbs), Lrmer 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck, 3 lengths Time — 2 mins 34 2 5 secs

Karachi**The Sind Cup Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —**

Mr B G Chawin's Tofan Beg (8st 12lbs), Spackman 1

Mr D D Ghita's Orkhan (8st 2lbs) Balfour 2

Mr H Y Samina's Grand Prince (7st 10 lbs), Leeson 3

Messrs P K Vaswani and Fazal Picta's Kalekhan (8st), Roxburgh 4

Won by neck, neck neck Time — 2 mins 53 1 5 secs

The Club Cup (Div I) Distance 6 furlongs —

Mijor D Vanrenen's Rathorn (7st 12lbs) E Roxburgh 1

Messrs F B Thorpe and Data Ram's Tango (8st 7lbs), J Flynn 2

Mr B N Khanna's Swarin Latfa (9st) D W Balfour 3

Raja Mohan Minucha's Philroc (8st 2lbs) Cullen 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck Time — 1 min 17 secs

The Club Cup (Div II)

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya mala (8st 5lbs), H McQuade 1

Messrs B N and K L Khanna's Blue River (8st), Balfour 2

Mr F B Sharma's Jowahir (8st), Roxburgh 3

Mr L S Lalvani's Head Dress (9st 7lbs), Burn 4

Won by neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths Time — 1 min 17 1 5 secs

The Karachi Cup (Div I) Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr M B Wach's Young Kavid (7st 5lbs), J T Leeson 1

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mushkooor (9st 4lbs) H McQuade 2

Mr Osman Chotani's Sittam (7st 7lbs), J T Harding 3

Mr M C Patel's Howel (7st 9lbs) L Mendoza 4

Won by neck, 3 lengths and $\frac{1}{2}$ length

The Karachi Cup (Div II) Distance 7 furlongs —

- Mr L S Lalvani's Nadimbeg (8st 11lbs) 1
T Burn
Mr D N O Sullivan's Darbis (8st 4lbs), 2
P Rylands
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dagastan (9 t 2lbs) H McQuade 3
Mr H Y Simons's Grand Prince (8st 2lbs), 4
J T Leeson
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{3}{4}$ length and $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 1 min 40 2 5 secs

The Stewards Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

- Mr T Zorzi's Alfa Romeo (8st 11lbs) 1
J Roxburgh
Mr Ruramohd Khan's Merry Pass (9 t 7lbs), 2
D W Balfour
Mr B Thorpe's Lord Wensleydale (8 t) 3
J Tymon
Mr Jung Bahadur's Mitopo (7st 4lb) 4
J T Leeson
Won by neck 6 lengths and 2 lengths
Time — 2 mins 10 1 5 secs

Lahore

Patiala Cup Distance 5 furlongs —

- Mrs M Sydney Smith's Naughty Boy (7st 6lbs) Tymon 1
Mr S C Woodward's Ill Ho (9st 5lbs) 2
F Malone
Mr Ram Saran Dass's Green Girl (7st), 3
Purtoo Singh
Mr H O Hays's Kitty Ryan (7st 7lbs) 4
Rylands
Won by a neck 3 lengths, 2 lengths Time —
1 min 2 3 5 secs

Indian Grand National Distance about 3 miles —

- Major E J Fulton's Curragh Rose (10st 13lbs) Wansborough Jones 1
Mr P Keonans's Rock Fast (9st 7lbs), 2
Capt Skrine
Mr W Vanrenen's Glee Singer (10st 5lbs), 3
G N Toume Smith
Capt L M H Benn's Bloomsbury Square (11st) Capt L M H Benn 4
Won by 6 lengths, 8 lengths, distance
Time — 6 mins 11 secs

Colcyana Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr A G E Zactbig's Peace Treaty (8st), 1
Tymon
Major D Vanrenen's Tangerine (7st 4lbs), 2
J J Wallace
Mr Radha Mohan's Richmond Lad (8st 2lbs), Lott 3
Nawabzada Yamin ul Mulk of Bhopal's Catapult (9st 1lb), R Cullen 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 3 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
Time — 1 min 17 1 5 secs

Stewards Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr K B Tajmohd Khan's Yesterday's Bride (7st 8lbs), Holland 1
Sir Henry Craik and Sq Leader Johnson's Cardsharper (9st 4lbs), R Cullen 2

- Mr S C Woodward's Papwood (8st 6lbs), 3
F Malone

- Mr F Russell Stewart's Let (8st 11lbs), 4
J J Wallace

Won by 2 lengths 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 1 min 41 2 5 secs

Jammu Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

- Mr K B Tajmohd Khan's Scotch Metal (9st 7lbs) Holland 1

- Mr M I Allis's Mitopo (7st 6lbs) 1
Billett 2

- Mr W F Horley's Battlin' Boy (8st 11lbs) 3
F Black

- Capt H C Carden and Mr J T D Home's Voozo (7st 7lbs) J J Wallace 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 3 lengths, a neck
Time — 2 mins 9 secs

Punjab Commission Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mrs M Sydney Smith's Naughty Boy (9st 2lbs) Ryland 1

- Mr Radha Mohan's Annable (9st 12lbs) 2
L Roxburgh

- Mr K B Tajmohd Khan's Woodcock (8st 1lb) Holland 3

- Mr Sujjan Singh Anand's Barbaric (8st 6lbs) L Lott 4

Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths a head Time —
1 min 16 2 5 secs

Gold Cup (Div I) Distance 7 furlongs —

- Sir Henry Craik's Young Mix (8st 6lbs) 1
Leason

- Mr Raza Mohd Khan's Merry Pass (9st 12lbs), F Malone 2

- Mrs P L Ordes Sans Pour (9st 9lbs), 3
F R Brooks

- Mr Radha Mohan's Amicable (7st 3lbs), 4
Purtoo Singh

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length neck neck Time —
1 min 29 1 5 secs

Craik Cup (Div I) Distance 7 furlongs —

- Sir Henry Craik and Sq Leader Johnson's Card Sharper (9st 11lbs) F R Brooks 1

- Mr S C Woodward's Papwood (8st 10lbs) 2
F Malone

- Major M Cox and Mr Radha Mohan's Shrewsbury Boy (8st 9lbs), J Roxburgh 3

- Mr Kashi Charan's Bardley (9st 12lbs), 4
L Lott

Won by a short head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length
Time — 1 min 20 3 5 secs

Gold Cup (Div II) Distance 7 furlongs —

- Khan Bahadur Taj Mohd Khan's Woodcock (8st 7lbs) Holland 1

- Mr J T D Savary's Irony (8st 2lbs), 2
E Roxburgh

- Mrs D Vanrenen's Pomme D Or J Donnelly 3
Mrs M Sydney Smith's Naughty Boy (9st 12lbs) Rylands 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 1 length, 2 lengths
Time — 1 min 31 1 5 secs

Craik Cup (Div II) Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Kash, (charan s Boy s Hurrah (7st 13lbs))
 L Tott 1
 Major C M Stewart s Tam O Shanter
 (9st 9lbs) Black 2
 Mr F Zorzioli s Here Tir (9st 9lbs) F
 Roxburgh 3
 Mr S C Woodward s Lotus Leaves (9st
 12lbs) F Malone 4
 Won by 3 lengths 1½ lengths ½ length
 Time —1 min 29 2 5 secs

Lucknow**The Army Cup Distance 7 furlongs —**

- Major C M Stewart s Ison (11st 12lbs),
 Fitz Hughes 1
 Lt Capt Hon W Edwards, Guides Cavalry
 and Capt I M H Been Phobyn s Sun
 flash (11st 12lbs) Capt Benn 2
 Major J W Clunes Pochena (9st 8lbs)
 Jorane Smith 3
 Lt Col G A Kelly and Capt L B Poer s
 Had a Gam (12st 7lbs), Major Cox 4
 Won by 3 lengths, length and a half and a
 length Time —1 min 31 3 5 secs

The Stewards Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

- Mr F Russell Stewart s Let (8st 2lbs),
 Bunnetta 1
 Razada Indersain s Arcadian (8st 3lbs)
 Wallace 2
 Mr R G Saulex s Last Post (7st 11lbs)
 Purtoosingh 3
 Mr Kashicharan s Badley (9st 4lbs)
 Lott 4
 Won by a head head, neck Time —1 min
 29 3 5 secs

Jhangirabad Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

- Khan Bahadur Taj Mohd Khan s Wood
 cock (7st 12lbs), Holland 1
 Mr Ram Mohan s Amiable (9st 10lbs)
 Roxburgh 2
 Mr M M Khinna s Swarnalatta (9st 10lbs),
 Ballour 3
 Major D Vanrenen s Look Well (7st 10lbs),
 Carr 4
 Won by 1½ lengths ½ length neck
 Time —1 min 32 secs

Governors Cup Distance 5 furlongs —

- Khan Bahadur Taj Moh Khan s Yesterday s
 Bridge (7st 11lbs) Holland 1
 Mr E G Abbott s Propaganda (9st 3lbs),
 Jones 2
 Mr R G Saulex s Last Post (7st 11b),
 Carr 3
 Mr D K Bhattar s Straitlane (9st 7lbs),
 Ermer 4
 Won by head ½ length, 1 length Time —
 1 min 2 secs

**Lucknow Grand National Distance about 2
 miles, 5 furlongs —**

- Major F G Fulton s Curragh Rose (12st
 12lbs), Capt Wansbrough Jones 1
 Mr W Vanrens Gleece Singer (10st 7lbs),
 Mr Lorainsingh 2

**Capt G L G s Barrington s Billy s Pride
 (9st) Sant Singh 3**

- Mr Iftikhar Khan s Tott (9st 5lbs) 4
 Pearson

Won by 6 lengths, neck distance Time
 — 5 min 25 secs

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

- Mr Mithall s Gordius (7st 11lbs) F
 Black 1
 Mr Kashicharan s Bardley (8st 6lbs)
 Lott 2
 Mr R G Saulex s Last Post (7st) car
 (7st 6lbs) Carr 3
 Mrs M Clarke s Jills First (7st 12lbs)
 Evans 4
 Won by 1½ lengths neck, neck Time —
 1 min 28 1 5 secs

Louis Stuart Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Mr R G Saulex s Last Post (7st 10 lbs)
 Carr 1
 Mrs M Clarke s Jills First (8st 11b)
 Evans 2
 Mr Egabbott s Bona Fide (9st 4lbs)
 Jones 3
 Khan Bahadur Taj Mohd Khan s Scotch
 Metal (8st) Holland 4
 Won by 1 length ½ length short head
 Time —2 mins 11 secs

Nanpara Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mrs P L Orde s Rockaway (7st 8lbs),
 Carr 1
 Mr Ram Mohan s Amiable (9st 12lbs)
 Roxburgh 2
 Major D Vanrenen s Look Well (7st 9lbs)
 Tymon 3
 Khan Bahadur Taj Mohd Khan s Woodcock
 (8st 6lbs), Holland 4
 Won by 5 lengths 5 lengths, short head
 Time —1 min 43 1 5 secs

Fownes Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Major C M Stewart s Tam O Shanter (10st
 11lbs), Capt W Jones 1
 Mr R N F Shorten s Prince Cyklon (9st
 4lbs) ed (9st 11) F Black 2
 Major A V Pope s King Wallace (9st) ed
 (9st 11lbs) Brooks 3
 Mr G McElligot s Mount Fosse s (12st),
 ed (12st 7lbs) Hardecastle 4
 Won by 1 length ½ length Time —
 2 mins 14 3 5 secs

Madras**Stewards Cup Distance 6 furlong —**

- H H the Maharaja of Mysore s Rope Trick
 (7st 7lbs), B McQuade 1
 Mr Bagree s Lucan (8st 3lbs) White 2
 Mrs Malone s Skavala (7st 13lbs) Gilchrist 3
 Mr Waller s Pernettya (7st 9lbs),
 H Black 4
 Won by 4 lengths head, ½ length Time
 —1 min 15 1 5 secs

Parlakimed Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- The Chief of Miras's Mahboob at Tariq (7st 11lbs) H McQuade 1
Mr Ali Khan's Saint Fortunat (7st 6lbs), (car 7st 7lbs), B McQuade 2
Mr Somasundaram's Fancy (9st 11bs) Blyth 3
Mr Geminis Banu Khisraj (7st 4lbs) Whiteside 4
Won by ½ length, short head ½ length Time — 2 mins 24 ½ sec

Domar Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Mr Ali Khan's Saint Fortunat (9st 4lbs), Marrs 1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (8st 12lbs) Rook 2
Messrs Grimmy and Shummugum's Finny (7st 4lbs) H Black 3
Mr Dandhawa's Rashid Pasha (7st 11bs) H McQuade 4
Time — 2 mins 57 secs

Kulumpudi Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Rope Trick (9st), B McQuade 1
Mrs Malone's Skavala (8st 3lbs) Britt 2
Mr Chudambaram Chettiar's Novia (8st 6lbs) Crouch 3
Mrs. Johnstone's Honorine (8st) Roberts 4
Won by ¾ length 2 lengths ¾ length Time — 1 min 16 ½ sec

Governor's Cup Race course and distance —

- Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (8st, 3lbs) Pitt 1
Mr Malone's Sherwood (9st 11bs) Blyth 2
Messrs Bagree and Edgar's Griancog (8st 9lbs) H McQuade 3
Mr Wallace's Frap (8st 4lbs) Davison 4
Won by a neck three quarter length and one and ½ half length Time — 2 mins 52 ½ sec

Trades Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Old Fogey (9st 3lbs), Crouch 1
Messrs Jayetihke and Goontleke's Ardent (7st 12lbs), Davison 2
Mr Mohamed Oomer's Overmills (9st 4lbs) Roberts 3
Mr Laing's Review (9st 6lbs), Marrs 4
Won by ¾ length 1 length, ¾ length Time — 2 mins 11 2 5 sec

Venkatagiri Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Sulch Moosa's Taj Nizam (7st 9lbs), Whiteside 1
Mr Ahmedbhoys Tarik Beg (7st 4lbs) ed (7st 7lbs), Roberts 2
Mr Iran's Silver Star (8st 6lbs), ed (8st 7lbs) Marrs 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Iraq Bahadur (7st 11bs) H McQuade 4
Won by neck ¾ length, ¾ length Time — 1 min 24 sec

Ceylon Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr Laings's Review (9st 4lbs), Marrs 1
Mr Mohan Rao's Aquila (7st 13lbs), Gilchrist 2
The Earl of Shannon's Durtire (8st 12lbs), Crouch 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Reck Gem (8st 2lbs) Forsyth 4
Won by ¾ length ¾ length 1 length Time — 1 min 42 2 5 sec

Nizam's Cup Distance 1 mile —

- The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Taden Ta (8st 3lbs) Crouch 1
Mr Subbiah's Garm (9st 4lbs) Davison 2
Mr Chabildas's Curfew III (7st 9lbs) Roberts 3
Mr Whithy's Nagasta (8st 8lbs) H Black 4
Won by 2 lengths 1½ lengths head Time — 1 min 43 1 5 sec

Shivagangri Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Niwab Sir Mchushah's Bridge Winner (8st 2lbs) Gilchrist 1
Mr Kishendas's Chantry (9st 4lbs) Marrs 2
Messrs Khanna and Agarwala's Catinka (7st 4lbs) H Black 3
Major Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st 6lbs), Forsyth 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length 14 lengths Time — 1 min 14 4 5 sec

R C T C Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Messrs Bagree and Edgar's Griancog (8st 11lbs) White 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Britathorn (8st 4lbs) Forsyth 2
Mr Malone's Sherwood (9st 4lbs) Blyth 3
Mr Mohamed Oomer's Golden Yew (8st 4lbs) Roberts 4
Won by ¾ length 3 lengths ¾ length Time — 2 mins 9 4 5 sec

Bobili Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr Iran's Silver Star (9st) Marrs 1
Mr Abraham's Hitler (9st 8lbs) Thompson 2
Mr Najeh's Arab King (7st 4lbs), (car 7st 7lbs) H McQuade 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Iraq Bahadur (9st 2lbs) Forsyth 4
Won by ¾ length ¾ length and ¾ length Time — 1 min 53 2 5 sec

Merchants' Cup Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

- Capt D Arty's Snow Leopard (7st 12lbs) Whiteside 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Brigethorn (8st 6lbs) Forsyth 2
Mr Somasundaram's Smokey Sea (7st 9lbs), B McQuade 3
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Old Fogey (7st 13lbs) Roberts 4
Won by ½ length, short head, and 1 length Time — 1 min 55 3 5 sec

The Bangalore Race Club Cup Distance 1 mile —

The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Lady La (9st 4lbs) (Crouch)	1
Capt D Arcy's Snow Leopard (8st 4lbs) Whiteside	2
Mr Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (7 t 12lbs) Black	3
Mr Wallis's Trap (7st 12lbs) H Black	4
Won by head $\frac{1}{2}$ length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time — 1 min 42 secs	

Mysore**H H the Yuvraji of Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —**

Mr J M MacGregor's Babarian (7 t) Dillon	1
Mr Raza Mohamed Khan's Merry P's (9st 8lbs) Balfour	2
Mr P N Narayan's Wamy Naidu's Brutus (7st 5lbs) Meekings	3
Mr Eves's Zardas (7st), Black	4
Won by a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time — 1 min 44 4 5 secs	

H H the Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Messrs K D Bagre and Chimria's Double Draw (8st 11lbs) Forsyth	1
Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dichrou (8st 5lbs) Dillon	2
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major T F Kelly's Tiger Tim (7st 13lbs), Evans	3
The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Lady La (7st) Black	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a head Time — 2 mins 15 1 5 secs	

Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot's Havana (7st 6lbs) Dillon	1
The Chief of Miraj's (Inr) Mahboobat Tariq (7st 11lbs), H McQuide	2
Mr A J Kolah's Torat (7st 8lbs) Marraable	3
Messrs Ali Khan and M A Khoda Bux's Isfan (7st 1lb), Alford	4
Won by short head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time — 2 mins 33 secs	

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (8st 2lbs), Britt	1
Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (7st), Alford	2
Messrs Ali Akeb Bhaunab Chamaris London Calling (8st), Meekings	3
Mr Gem's Achloo (9st 4lbs), Burn	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, short head Time — 2 mins 16 secs	

Sirdar M Lakshmikantharaj Urs Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr K T Sampat's Prosperity (8st 7lbs) Dillon	1
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Al Barmaki (8st), H McQuade	2
Mr Immdin's Abraham (7st 1lb), Lott	3
Mr Jal Dinshaw's Orkhan (7st 9lbs), Balfour	4
Won by short head $\frac{1}{2}$ length head Time — 2 mins 32 2 5 secs	

Stewards Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr A Stumman's Why (7 t, cd 7st 6lbs) Dillon	1
Mrs S C D Booth's Gabarnac (9st 4lbs), Harding	2
Messrs Khuraz and Ahmedbhoys's Columbian (8 t 7lbs) Evans	3
Mr H M Dharmsey's Garracon (8st 9lbs), Marraable	4
Won by short head $\frac{1}{2}$ length, head Time — 1 min 15 1 5 secs	

Ootacamund**The Sivaganga Cup —**

Mr Mohan Rao's Dame de Coeur IV (7 t 10lbs) Burn	1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Sokdia (8 t 1lb) Meekings	2
Miss Parkes's Belford (7st 12lbs), Thompson	3
Mr Rutherford's Celax (7st 5lbs) Evans	4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 44 3 5 secs	

Governor's Cup —

Nugent Grant's Dahra (8st 9lbs), Forsyth	1
Mrs Evan and Ahmedbhoys's Cook General (9st), Evans	2
Varma's Irish Kitty (8st 5lbs) O'Neill	3
Victor's Muignabo (8st 8lbs), Bowley	4
Won by 3 lengths short head, 6 lengths Time — 2 mins 22 1 5 secs	

Stewards Plate —

Mr Marshal's Cherrymole (8st 1lb), Evans	1
Rajkumar Desarajurs Palantha (9st) H Black	2
Maharaja of Mysore's Hilleot (8st 12lbs) Meekings	3
Arthanari's Fanciful (7 t 8lbs), Lott	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 4 lengths, 6 lengths Time — 1 min 15 4 5 secs	

Madras Race Club Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Messrs Marshal and Krishandas's Abaris (8st 4lbs), Evans	1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (7st 4lbs), Meekings	2
Mr U G Rangilla's Nasrat Beg (8st 2lbs) Forsyth	3
Miss Parker's Sonia (9st 4lbs), Thompson	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a short head Time — 2 mins 29 1 5 secs	

Poona

All India Produce Stakes Distance 7 furlongs —
 Maharaja of Kashmir's True Man (7st 8lbs) 1
 Britt 1
 Mr R H Tucker's Honey Boy (8st 12lbs), 2
 Munro 2
 Mr Fve's School for Scandal (7st 5lbs) 3
 J O Neale 3
 Messrs A H Ahmedbhoj and A M 4
 Khairaz's Columbian (9t 10lbs), Burn 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{2}{3}$ lengths
 Time — 1 min 30 secs

Poona Arab Stakes Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 Mr H R Somekh's Bachelor Boy (8st 11b), 1
 Burn 1
 Chief of Miraj's Junior, Thank You (6st, 2
 ed 7st 3lbs) J O Neale 2
 Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Al Barmaki (8st 3
 12lbs), Munro 3
 Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jil Bhawani II 4
 (8st 12lbs), Britt 4
 Won by $\frac{2}{3}$ lengths, neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time —
 2 mins 58 1 5 secs

The Criterion Distance 6 furlongs
 Nawabzada Fudkru Mulk of Bhopal's 1
 Zuyder Zee (9st 7lbs), Munro 1
 Messrs A Hoyt and A J Hoyt's Play on 2
 (9t 6lbs) C Hoyt 2
 Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower 3
 (9st 6lbs) Obaid 3
 Prince Aly Khin's Bay Monk (8st 2lbs), 4
 Evans 4
 Won by neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length Time —
 1 min 13 1 5 secs

H H The Fir At Aga Khin's Commemoration 1
 Race Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Crown 1
 (8t 7lbs) Harding 1
 Mrs K I Sumpat's Firpo (8st) Burn 2
 Mr Hoosen Alwin's Karam Allah (9st 3lbs) 3
 Evans 3
 Mr Aziz Mohamed's Samia Layali (9st 4
 3lbs), C Hoyt 4
 Won by 6 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 lengths
 Time — 2 mins 21 1 5 secs

The Indian Breeders Stakes Distance 1 mile —
 H H Maharaja of Kashmir's True Man 1
 (7st 12lbs) Britt 1
 Mr Eve's School for Scandal (7st 2lbs), ed 2
 7st 3lbs), J O Neale 2
 Mr R H Tucker's Honey Boy (8st 12lbs), 3
 Munro 3
 Messrs A H Ahmedbhoj and A M 4
 Khairaz's Columbian (9st 10lbs) Blyth 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 5 lengths, 5 lengths
 Time — 2 mins 22 1 5 seconds

The Governor's Cup Distance R C and distance —

Mr A M Khairaz's Fkry Face (7st 12lbs), 1
 Simmons 1
 Nawabzada Fakrudmulk of Bhopal's Jahan 2
 Ara (9st 2lbs), Munro 2
 Mr A C Ardshir's Legion of Honour (8st 3
 7lbs), Dillon 3
 H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's 4
 Tamim (8st 5lbs), Obaid 4
 Won by short head, head, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
 Time — 3 mins 4 4 5 secs

The Willingdon Cup Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Maharaja Mansingh Jaiswargar's 1
 cartoon (9st 5lbs) Munro 1
 Mr Eve's Knight at Arms (9st 5lbs) 2
 Biace 2
 Mr R H Tucker's Honey Boy (8st 2lbs) 3
 M O Neale 3
 H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater 4
 (9st 5lbs) Obaid 4
 Won by 3 lengths, Neck, 3 lengths Time —
 2 mins 10 2 5 secs

Secunderabad

Nizam's Cup Distance (about) 10 furlongs —

Messrs A M Khairaz and A H Ahmed 1
 bhoj's Garter Princess (8st 11lbs), 1
 Burn 1
 Lt Col Zorawar Singh's Zorawir (7st 2
 5lbs), H McQuade 2
 Mr W M Somasundram's Smoky Sea 3
 (8st 3lbs), S Black 3
 The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Indenti 4
 (9st 11bs), Evans 4
 Won by neck 2 lengths, 2 lengths
 Time — 2 mins 25 secs

Prince Mukarram Jil's Cup Distance (about) 7 furlongs

Countess of Shannon and Mr S A A 1
 Annamalai Chettiar's Blue Garter (7 t) 1
 Evans 1
 Mr Gumm's Aquila (9t 3lbs) Burn 2
 Mr W M Somasundram's Foss Abbey 3
 (8st 12lbs) S Black 3
 Mr H S Oswalds Belford (8st 10lbs) 4
 Thompson 4
 Won by 3 lengths 2 lengths, 1 length
 Time — 1 min 33 secs

Her Apparent's Cup Distance (about) 1 mile —

Mr M H Ahmedbhoj's Dilawar (9st), 1
 Evans 1
 Mr M C Patel's Kaballa (8st 5lbs), 2
 Mockings 2
 Mr A M Khairaz's Victory (9st 7lbs), 3
 Burn 3
 Mr Mahomedalli's The Knut (7st 12lbs), 4
 H Black 4
 Won by 3 lengths, $\frac{2}{3}$ lengths, 5 lengths
 Time — 1 min 56 4 5 secs

Hill Fort Cup Distance (about) 1 mile —
 Mr M H Ahmedbhoy s Salf Al Iraq (8st 8lbs), Evans 1
 Mr Jal Dinshaw s Orkhan (9st 4 lbs), Balfour 2
 Mr M C Patel s Howel (8st 6lbs) Burn 3
 Mr A H Ahmedbhoy s Rathfan (7st 1lb), Leeson 4
 Won by neck, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths, 2 lengths Time — 2 mins 6 secs

Moin ud Dowla Cup Distance (about) 6 furlongs —
 Mr Gemin s Poetry (9st 10lbs), Burn 1
 Mr A M Khairaz s Replete (9st 8lbs), Evans 2
 Mrs P D Arcys s Madarhn (8st 10lbs), Meekings 3
 Mr Sultan M Chinoy s Vigilant (8st 1lb), McQuade 4
 Won by 2 lengths 2 lengths, 7 lengths Time — 1 min 24 1 5 secs

Stewards Cup Distance (about) 7 furlongs —
 Mr W M Somasundaram s Smoky Sea (7st 12lbs), S Black 1
 Mrs D P Johnston s Honourine (8st 10lbs) Evans 2
 Messrs A M Khairaz and A H Ahmedbhoy s Garter Princess (8st 11lb) Burn 3
 Miss V Parker s Balford (7st 2lbs), Leeson 4
 Won by head, 2 lengths, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths Time — 1 min 36 3 5 secs

Shah Yar Jung Memorial Cup Distance (about) 6 furlongs —
 Mr G R Krishna s Rajakumari (7st 13lbs), Clarke 1
 Mr S A A Chettiar and the Earl of Shannon s Safe Investment (7st 1lb), Evans 2
 Mr W M Somasundaram s Eothen (8st 7lbs) Hill 3
 The Maharaja of Mysore s Hillot (7st 7lbs), Meekings 4
 Won by 1 length 3 lengths, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths Time — 1 min 15 2 5 secs

Shaukat Jung Cup (Div II) Distance (about) 6 furlongs —
 Mr P Kishendas Zayad Pasha (8st 8lbs), Clarke 1
 H H the Nawab of Jaora s Bahriyah (8st 4 lbs), Meekings 2
 Mr M B Wacha's Young Kayid (9st 4lbs) Balfour 3
 Mr M M Oomer s Naamul (7st 8lbs), Evans 4
 Won by 4 lengths, head, neck Time — 1 min 24 secs

Shaukat Jung Cup (Div I) Distance (about) 6 furlongs —
 Mr I G Gajjar s Soufi (9st 1lb) Balfour 1
 Mr P Kishendas Zighir (8st 4lbs) Burn 2
 Mr A Mohsinbin Ahmed s Muizoom (8st 11lbs), Jabbar Najim 3
 Mr Syed Mehdi s Zaimm (9st 4lbs), H McQuade 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 25 secs

Raja Khaja Preshad Cup Distance (about) 10 furlongs —
 Mr M H Ahmedbhoy s Dilawar (8t 6lbs) Evans 1
 Mr Mohamedallis The Knut (7t), H Black 2
 Mr M C Patel s Kabuli (8st 7lbs) Meekings 3
 Mr A M Khairaz s The Viceroi (10st) Burn 4
 Won by 2 lengths 2 lengths 2 lengths Time — 2 mins 24 2 5 secs

Royal Calcutta Turf Club Plate Distance (about) 6 furlongs —
 Mr Gemin s Hayana II (9st 7lbs) Burn 1
 Mr Gemin s Diamond (8st 1lb) H Plick 2
 Lt Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhunraj Giri s Zorawar (7st 9lbs) H McQuade 3
 Mr D P Johnston s Honourine (9t 4lbs) Evans 4
 Won by 2 lengths 1 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 15 2 5 secs

CRICKET

Bombay

Inter University Cricket Championship of India —
 (Rohinton Bawa Gold Cup)
 Punjab University beat Bombay University by 73 runs
 Punjab University 130 and 338 for 9 wickets, declared
 Bombay University 164 and 231
Quadrangular Tournament —
 Hindus beat Muslims Match ended in draw but Hindus enter final on first innings lead
 Hindus 401 (Hindickar 135 Shahabuddin 5 for 110) Muslims 150 (Mushtaq Ali 50, Amarnath 3 for 21, Godambe 3 for 27) Hindus

202 for 6 wickets declared) (Merchant 107 not out), Muslims 175 for 9 wickets (Bannurjee 5 for 20)

Europeans beat Parsis Match ended in draw, but Europeans enter final on first innings lead

Parsis 280, (Nariman 56 Colah 50, Murry 3 for 39 Bromley 3 for 42) Europeans 373 (Summrhayes 109, Bromley 96, Palestra 3 for 76)

Hindus beat Europeans in final by 257 runs
 Hindus 292 (Amarnath 74, Bannurjee 51 Longfield 4 for 42, Farrant 3 for 64) Europeans 248 (Farrant 78 Bromley 56 Bannurjee 4 for 73 Amarnath 3 for 39) Hindus 176 for 7 wickets declared, (Merchant 130, Bhagwandas 76) Europeans 163, (Summrhayes 36, Amarnath 3 for 54)

Cricket Championship of India—

Final —

Nawanagar beat Bengal and Assam by 256 runs

Nawanagar 424 and 383, Bengal and Assam 315 and 236

Karachi.

Sind Pentangular—

Rest beat Europeans by 107 runs, (Rest 173 and 95, Europeans 108 and 53)

Muslims beat Parsis by 211 runs (Muslims 136 and 249, Parsis 83 and 91)

Hindus beat Rest by 362 runs (Hindus 248 and 260 for 4 declared, Rest 66 and 80)

Final—Hindus drew with Muslims (Hindus 333 and 123 for 6 declared, Muslims 286 and 23 for 2)

Nagpur

C P Quadrangular Cricket Tournament — Parsis beat Hindus in final by 51 runs

TENNIS**Allahabad**

All India Lawn Tennis Championships —

Mens Singles—Final —L V Bobb beat D N Capoor, 6 4 7 5 6 3

Mens Doubles—Final —D N Capoor and Y Singh walk over J M Mehta and R W Cawdrey

Mixed Doubles—Final —H L Marshall and Mrs Lakeman beat Ghaus Mohamed and Miss Harvey Johnston 4 6 8 6, 6 3

Women's Doubles—Final —Miss Leila Row and Miss Dubash beat Mrs Fdney and Mrs Footit, 6 2, 8 6

Women's Singles —Miss Leila Row beat Mrs Lakeman, 2 6, 9 7, 6 2

Belgaum

Belgaum Open Tennis Championships —

Mens Singles —W M Ghorpade beat V M Warnarse, 6 3, 7 5

Mens Doubles —B Rachappa and V M Warnarse beat W M Ghorpade and A G Gupte, 6 3 6 2

Mixed Doubles —Mrs Holmes and W M Ghorpade beat Mrs Robinson and A G Gupte, 6 4, 6 2

Bombay

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships —

Mens Singles—Final —Y R Savur beat J M Mehta, 7 5, 6 3

Mens Doubles—Final —J M Mehta and S A Azim beat V M Warnarse and B Padanjli, 6 2, 6 1

Women's Singles—Final —Mrs Leila Row beat Miss Laura Woodbridge, 6 1, 6 4

Women's Doubles—Final —Mrs W A Bell and Miss L Woodbridge beat Mrs K Row and Miss L Row, 6 4, 6 3

Mixed Doubles—Final —Mrs W A Bell and G L Mytton beat Miss L Woodbridge and J M Mehta, 5 7, 6 4, 6 4

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships — Mens Singles—Final —A Gentien beat A C Stedman, 7 5, 6 2

Mens Doubles—Finals —C E Malfroy and A Stedman beat L Brooke Edwards and J Charanjiva, 6 1, 3 6, 9 7

Women's Doubles—Final —Miss L Row and Miss M Dubash beat Miss L Woodbridge and Miss F Talyarkhan, 6 2, 6 3

Mixed Doubles—Semi final —Miss L Woodbridge and S C Batty beat Mrs Corbett Wright

Women's Singles—Final —Miss L Row beat Miss M Dubash, 6 1, 6 2

Mixed Doubles—Final —Miss L Woodbridge and S C Batty beat Miss M Dubash and B T Blake, 6 0, 6 4

Calcutta

Hard Courts Championships —

Mens Singles —Y R Savoor beat C L Mehta, 6 0 3 6 6 3

Mens Doubles —L Brooke Edwards and H Brock beat P N Mutri and R Vanchinathan, 9 7 6 3

Mixed Doubles —D A Hodges and Mrs Edney beat L Brooke Edwards and Miss Harvey, 6 4, 6 3

East India Lawn Tennis Championships —

Mens Doubles—Final —C E Malfroy and A C Stedman (New Zealand) beat L Brooke Edwards and W H S Michelmore (Calcutta) 6 2 6 3 6 4

Mixed Doubles—Final —R G MacInnes and Mrs MacInnes (Calcutta) beat A C Stedman (New Zealand) and Miss E Homan (Calcutta), 6 3, 6 2

Mens Singles—Final —A Stedman beat Ghaus Mahomed, 7 5, 6 3, 3 6, 6 8, 6 4

Women's Singles—Final —Mrs R G MacInnes beat Miss Harvey Johnston, 6 2, 6 3

Women's Doubles—Final —Mrs R G MacInnes and Miss Homan beat Mrs Edney and Mrs Footit, 10 8, 6 4

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships —

Mens Singles—Final —S C Betty beat M Duplax, 7 5, 6 3, 6 2

Mens Doubles—L Brooke Edwards and W H S Michelmore beat D A Hodges and R G MacInnes, 4 6, 6 1, 6 2, 3 6, 6 3

Mixed Doubles—Final —L Brooke Edwards and Mrs Boland beat Mr and Mrs R G MacInnes, 6 4 8 6

Women's Doubles—Final —Mrs MacInnes and Miss Homan beat Mrs Boland and Mrs Footitt 8 10, 6 4, 6 3

Women's Singles —Mrs MacInnes beat Mrs. Boland, 6 2, 6 3

Karachi.**Sind Lawn Tennis Championships —****Results —**

Mens Singles—Final—B T Blake beat
Sohan Lal, 3 6, 6 3 7 5

Mixed Doubles—Final—Sohan Lal and Miss
Bonjour beat B T Blake and Miss Dubash,
6 2, 7 5

Women's Doubles—Final—Miss Dubash
and Miss M H Dinshaw beat Miss P G
Dinshaw and Miss M G Dinshaw, 4 6,
6 3, 6 4

Veterans' Doubles—Final—Gildea and
Taylor beat Motiram and Parsram, 6 8,
6 4, 7 5

Lahore**Northern India Lawn Tennis Cham-
pionships —**

Mens Singles—Final—S L R Sawhney
beat H L Soni, 6 4 6 1, 6 3

Women's Singles—Final—Miss Dubash beat
Mrs Crouch, 6 1, 6 3

Mens Doubles—Final—H L Soni and S L R
Sawhney beat Ghous Mahomed and Y
Singh, 6 2, 6 1, 6 0

Women's Doubles—Final—Lady Addison
and Mrs Crouch beat Mrs Pollard and Mrs
Lanale, 6 2, 4 6, 6 2

Mixed Doubles—Final—S L R Sawhney
and Lady Addison beat H I Soni and Mrs
Crouch, 6 4, 2 6, 6 4

Army and R A F Championships —

Singles—Finals—Kanwar Jaswant Singh
beat Clynton Reed, 4 6, 12 10, 6 3, 6 3

Doubles—Final—Hudson and Clynton Reed
beat Gossnell and Leacock, 6 1, 6 2, 8 6

Lucknow**The United Provinces Lawn Tennis Cham-
pionships —**

Mens Singles—Ghaus Mihomed beat
Steadman, 6 3, 8 6, 1 6, 4 6, 6 3

Mens Doubles—Gintian and Ahid Hussain
beat Ghaus Mahomed and Mehta, 4 6, 3 6,
6 3, 6 4, 6 2

Women's Doubles—Miss Woodcock and
Miss Woodbridge beat Miss Kennedy and Miss
Harvey Johnstone, 6 4, 1 6, 6 4

Mixed Doubles—Malfroy and Miss Edney
beat J Mehta and Miss Harvey Johnstone,
7 5, 6 1

Poona**Poona Open Tennis Championships —**

Women's Open Singles—Final—Miss L
Portlock walk over Mrs G R T Stephens

Mens Open Doubles—Final—T B Hender-
son Brookes and E Padamjee beat B
McIntyre and M L Varma, 8 10, 6 4, 6 2,
7 5

Women's Open Doubles—Final—Mrs Port-
lock and Miss L Portlock walk over Mrs
Stephens and Miss Emery

Mixed Open Doubles—Final—B McIntyre
and Miss I Copleston beat C G Toogood
and Miss L Portlock, 6 3, 4 6, 6 4

HOCKEY.**Bangalore.**

Indian Olympic Team	4 goals
Bangalore Hockey Association	1 goal

Belgaum**Armistice Hockey Tournament —**

Belgaum Police	4 goals
Mahratta L Infantry	1 goal

Bhopal

Indian Olympic Team	3 goals
Bhopal	Nil

Bombay.**Aga Khan Cup —**

Bombay Customs	7 goals
Kirkee United	1 goal
Indian Olympic Team	2 goals
Bombay Customs, A C	1 goal

Jepsen Cup —

The Times of India	1 goal
Bombay Armed Police	Nil

Gwallor Cup —

Bombay Customs	5 goals
Bombay Tele Coy	1 goal

Bombay Hockey League—

Division I —	
Bombay Customs	Winners
Lusitanians A	Runners up
Division II Section A —	
Bombay Y M C A	Winners
Division II Section B —	
Lusitanians B	Winners

Calcutta**Bighton Cup —**

Bombay Customs	2 goals
Calcutta Customs	1 goal

Calcutta Hockey League—

Division I —	
Calcutta Customs	Winners
Rangers	Runners up

Delhi.

Indian Olympic Team	4 goals
Delhi	1 goal

Gwalior**Scindia All India Gold Cup Tournament —**

Gwalior	3 goals
Delhi Orientals	Nil

Jhansi		Madras Hockey Tournay —	
Indian Olympic Team	7 goals	M & S M Railway	1 goal
Jhansi	<i>Nil</i>	Bangalore Indians	<i>Nil</i>
Lahore		New Delhi	
Indian Olympic Team	2 goals	Delhi Selected	4 goals
Punjab	<i>Nil</i>	Indian Olympic Team	1 goal
Lahore.		New Delhi Hockey Tournament —	
Punjab Hockey Championship —		Bhopal Wanderers	1 goal
N W Railway	4 goals	P W D	<i>Nil</i>
District Hockey Association	2 goals	Inter Railway Tournament —	
Madras		N W Railway	4 goals
S I A A Tournament —		M & S M Railway	1 goal
M & S M Railway	1 goal	Poona.	
Medical College	<i>Nil</i>	Kirkee Sports-men Tournament —	
Indian Olympic Team	5 goals	Kirkee Ordnance S C	3 goals
Madras Indians	1 goal	Kirkee United	1 goal
Indian Olympic Team	5 goals	Pooni Aga Khan Cup —	
All Madras	3 goals	Kirkee Ordnance	1 goal
		Kirkee United	<i>Nil</i>

FOOTBALL

Bombay		Gossage Cup —	
Rovers Cup —		Tuxaco S C	2 goals
King's Regiment	2 goals	B L S T	1 goal
King's Shropshire L I	<i>Nil</i>	Calcutta	
Indian Football League —		League Championship —	
D L I Followers	Winners	Mohammedan Sporting	Winners
Parli Sporting	Runners up	Black Watch	Runners up
Meakin Cup —		I F A Shield —	
Royal Warwickshire Regt	4 goals	Mohammedan Sporting	2 goals
Somerset Light Infantry	<i>Nil</i>	Calcutta F C	1 goal
Exhibition Match —		Chinese Olympic Team	2 goals
Chinese Olympic Team	3 goals	Bengal	2 goals
Bombay Combined	3 goals	Chinese Olympic Team	2 goals
Harwood League —		Civil and Military Combined	1 goal
Division I		Simla	
Durham Light Infantry	Winners	The Durand Cup —	
3rd Field Brigade R A, Kirkee	Runners up	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	1 goal
Division II		Green Howards	<i>Nil</i>
Durham Light Infantry B	Winners	Durand Subsidiary Tournay —	
Transit Section B'	Runners up	Beds and Herts Regt	1 goal
Junior Rovers Cup —		28th Sqd R A F	<i>Nil</i>
B E S T	2 goals	New Delhi	
Dewjee's Kanara XI	1 goal	Mohendra Memorial Challenge Cup —	
		Cheeshire Regiment	4 goals
		Sandemanians	<i>Nil</i>

POLO.

Bangalore	
Bangalore Open Handicap Tourney —	
Mysore Cavalry (received $\frac{1}{2}$ goal)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ goals
Venkatagiri	2 goals

Bombay	
Western India Championship —	
Golconda	9 goals
Kashmir	7 goals
Western India Handicap Tournament —	
Golconda	5 goals
P A V O Cavalry (Plus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ goals on Handicap)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ goals

Calcutta	
Carmichael Cup —	
Cameronians (Recd 5 goals on Handicap)	7 goals
Darbhangha	6 goals
Fern Cup —	
17/21 Lancers (Recd 4 goals on Handicap)	5 goals
P A V O Cavalry	4 goals
Calcutta Indian Polo Championship —	
Jaipur	7 goals
Bing Boys	6 goals

Lahore	
Indian Cavalry Cup Polo Tournament —	
15th Lancers	7 goals
Skinner's Horse	1 goal

Mysore	
Mysore Birthday Tourney —	
Kolanka (received $\frac{1}{2}$ goals)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ goals
Golconda	3 goals

New Delhi	
Baria Cup	
Guides Cavalry	6 goals
17th/21st Lancers	4 goals

Poona	
Poona Open Handicap Tourney —	
Royal Deccan Horse	5 goals
King's Dragoon Guards (received 2 goals)	2 goals

Secunderabad	
Hyderabad Senior Tourney —	
1st King's Dragoon Guards (received 2 goals)	5 goals
P A V O Cavalry	1 goal

BOXING.

Bombay			
Bombay Presidency	Amateur	Boxing	
Championships —			

FINALS

Flyweight — Bugler	Palmer	beat	Fills
Joseph	on points		
Bantamweight — Pte	Job	beat	Pte Cook
on points			
Featherweight — Pte	Matthews	beat	K C
Sidhwa	on points		
Lightweight — J C	Pithawala	beat	M A
Adams	on points		
Welterweight — Pte	Sillis	beat	Pte Thompson
on points			
Middleweight — D H	Chatterton	knocked	out Pte F Thompson
in the third round			
Light Heavyweight — Pte	Morris	beat	J/Cpl
Falconer	on points		
Heavyweight — L/Cpl	Waite	beat	P Roque
on points			

Calcutta.

Light Heavyweight Championship of India and Burma —	
Gunboat Jack	drew with Tiger Freeman

Karachi

Sind Open Boxing Championships —	
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Results —

Flyweight Final — Pte Wheatley (W Yorks)	
beat L A C Smith (R A F) on points	
Light Heavyweight Final — L A O Bentley	
(R A F) beat Sgt Stringer (Sind Police)	on points
Middleweight Final — Sgt Stringer (Sind	
Police) k o Gnr Findlay (R A), in the	third round
Lightweight Final — Pte Carroll (W Yorks)	
beat Mohd Sattoo on points	
Welterweight Final — Pte Gomez k o Pte	
Taylor (W Yorks) in the first round	
Featherweight (Final) — R P Mana (N W	
Rly Regt), beat Sigm Percival (Signals)	on points
Bantamweight (Final) — H D Souza (H	
C I) beat K Stringer (H C I) on points	
Heavyweights (Final) — Gnr Nolan (R A)	
beat Pte Townson (W Yorks) on points	

Lucknow.

All India Army and R A F Boxing Championships —

FINAL RESULTS

Other Ranks Flyweight — Bugler R Palmer (1st Bn Somerset L I) beat I/Cpl W Wilson (1st Bn Northamptonshire Regt) on points

Officers Featherweight — 2nd/Lt C W S Belas (1st Bn East Yorkshire Regt) beat 2nd/Lt G Harper (1st Bn Royal Fusiliers) on points

Other Ranks Bantamweight — Pte W Dunn (1st Bn K S L I) beat Pte A Lloyd (1st Bn Royal Norfolk Regt)

Other Ranks Featherweight — Bdr J Batley (28th Field Brigade R A) beat Pte I Gallagher (2nd Bn Green Howards) on points

Officers Welterweight — Lt H C R Hose (1st Bds and Herts Regt) beat 2/Lt J J M Oshenden (4/2nd Punjab Regt) on points

Other Ranks Lightweight — Rfm Huggett (1st Bn Cameronians) beat L/Cpl I Rundle (1st Bn East Yorkshire Regt) on points

Officers Middleweight — Lt H G Lyons Montgomery (1st/2nd K L V I's Own Gurkhas) beat 2/Lt A H Newton (1st Bn East Surrey Regt) on points

Officers Heavyweight — 2/Lt G C Tool (25th Field Brigade R A) beat 2/Lt R V F Hodson (U L I A Attached 1st Bn Duke of Cornwall's L I) on points

Other Ranks Heavyweight — Cpl Lippetto (1st Bn Devon Regt) beat Bdr D Martin (1 Bty R H A) on points

Other Ranks Light heavyweight — Pte J Morris (1st Bn Somerset I I) beat Gnr J Nolan (52nd Field Bty R A) on points

Other Ranks Middleweight — L/Cpl J Garnham (1st Bn Devon Regt) beat Pte A Dignoso (1st Bn Royal Norfolk Regt) on points

Other Ranks Welterweight — L/Cpl R Thomas (1st Bn K S L I) beat Cpl T McDermott (1st Bn King's Regt) on points

Mussooree.

British Army Team Competition —

Result of finals —

Bantamweight — Pte Collins (Green Howards) beat Pte Rowlands (East Surreys) the referee stopping the bout in the third round

Featherweight — Pte March (Green Howards) beat Pte Jackson (East Surreys) on points

Lightweight — Pte Girdler (East Surreys) beat Pte Gallagher (Green Howards) on points

Second Welterweight — Pte Ellis (Green Howards) beat Pte Boyett (East Surreys) on points

Middleweight — L Cpl Diboll (East Surreys) beat I Cpl Joyce (Green Howards) in the first round

Heavyweight — Pte Durling (East Surreys) beat Pte Harper (Green Howards) on points

First Welterweight — Pte Pocock (East Surreys) beat Pte Whittington (Green Howards) on points

SCHOOL CONTEST

Flyweight — R Millar (Sanawar) beat S Hine (St George's) on points

Featherweight — Nicholas (Sanawar) beat M Dea (St George's) on points

Lightweight — D Iedie (Sanawar) beat D Wade (St George's) on points

Welterweight — Second — L Angel (Sanawar) beat B McNeillance (St George's) on points

Middleweight — E Green (Sanawar) beat H Holden (St George's) on points

Heavyweight — P Chase (St George's) beat W Strip (Sanawar) in the first round

First Welterweight — K Croseley (Sanawar) beat E Loveday (St George's) on points

ATHLETICS**Bombay**

Third Bombay Presidency Olympic Games —
Marathon Race (26 miles) — 1 H P McGhee, 2 S Rodricks, 3 T V Rao Time—3 hours, 28 minutes 15 seconds

100 kilometres Cycle Race, (62 miles 1 furlong and 21 yards) — 1 A K Bastani, 2 H J Nariman, 3 R G Irani Time—3 hours, 17 minutes, 50 1/5 seconds

5,000 Metres — 1 De Souza, 2 C S A Swami Time—16 minutes, 42 2/5 seconds

5,000 Metres Walk — 1 C B Michael, 2 Ram Rajker, 3 Kutar Time—20 minutes, 47 1/5 minutes

10 000 Metres — 1 C S A Swami, 2 De Souza Time—34 minutes, 50 seconds

Women's 80 Metres Hurdles — 1 Miss Kelly Time—19 seconds

Women's 50 Metres — 1 Miss F Menashy 2 Miss B Shore Time—7 2/5 seconds

Women's Putting the Shot — 1 Miss D Hall 2 Miss B Shore Distance—22 feet 9 in Both competitors beat the Indian record

Women's 100 Metres — 1 Miss B Shore 2 Miss H Godwin Time—14 seconds

Women's Discus Throw — 1 Miss D Hall 2 Miss K B Jog Distance—48 feet 4 3/4 inches

Women's High Jump —1 Miss B Shore, 2 Miss Haslam Height—4 ft 0 1/4 in

Mens 400 Metres Hurdles —1 B J Gardner, 2 J Jameson Time—58 2/5 seconds

Mens 800 Metres —1 R Davis, 2 D Thomson Time—2 minutes 3 3/5 seconds
A new Bombay record

Women's Throwing the Javelin —1 Miss D Haff, 2 Miss M Kerr Distance—52 feet 9 1/2 inches

Women's Running Broad Jump —1 Miss H Godwin, 2 Miss B Shore Distance—14 feet 4 1/2 inches

Women's 400 Metres Relay —1 Christ Church Old Girls 2 David Sassoon School Time—1 minute 2 4/5 seconds

Mens Pentathlon Broad Jump —1 S Thomson 20 feet 10 inches 2 P M McDonnell, 3 T V R Rao, 4 H Saldhana

Javelin —1 P McDonnell, 138 feet, 3 1/2 ins 2 T V Rao, 3 H Saldhana, 4 S Thomson

200 Metres Run —1 H Saldhana Time—25 seconds, 2 S Thomson, 3 P McDonnell, 4 T V Rao

Discus —1 P McDonnell, 85 feet 6 3/4 ins 2 S Thomson, 3 H Saldhana 4 T V Rao

1 500 Metres Run —1 T V Rao, 2 H Saldhana, 3 S Thomson, 4 P McDonnell Time—4 minutes 41 4/5 seconds

Mens Broad Jump —1 S Thomson, 2 E G Grange Distance—21 feet 3 1/2 inches

Mens 400 Metres —1 R Davis, 2 B J Gardner Time—51 seconds

Mens High Jump —1 J Jameson 2 F W Maartensz Height—5 feet 7 1/4 inches

Mens 100 Metres —1 P Sweeney, 2 S H White Time—11 1/5 seconds

Mens Discus Throw —1 M Pearce, 2 N C Rebelro Distance—99 feet 9 inches

Mens 110 Metres Hurdles —1 J Jameson 2 J Fritz Time—16 2/5 seconds

Mens Pole Vault —1 J Jameson, 2 G K Kunder Height—9 feet 10 1/2 inches

Mens 200 Metres —1 P Sweeney, 2 B J Gardner Time—23 2/5 seconds

Mens Javelin —1 N Priestly 2 N C Rebelro Distance—142 feet 11 1/2 inches

Mens 1 500 Metres —1 D Thomson 2 C S A Swami Time—4 minutes 33 1/5 secs

Women's 1 500 Metres Cycle Race —1 Miss K B Jog 2 Miss B G Thacker Time—3 minutes 21 2/5 seconds

Mens Shot Putt —1 J R Scott 2 W M Corby Distance—35 feet 0 1/2 inch

Mens Hop, Step and Jump —1 W F Maartensz, 2 J Jameson Distance—41 feet 6 inches

400 Metres Relay —1 G I P Railway, St. Xavier's were disqualified for crossing and interference

3 000 Metres Steeplechase —1 C S A Swami, 2 S D Souza Time—11 minutes 29 secs

3,000 Metres Cycle Race —1 A K Bastani, 2 J Amin Time—5 minutes 32 3/5 secs

Poona.

ANNUAL POLICE SPORTS

Final Results —

The Lord Lloyd Cup for Athletics was won by Bombay

The Pogson Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey was won by Belgaum Runners up Ahmednagar

The Gulder Cup for Junior Hockey was won by Surat, the runners up being Bijapur

The Kennedy Cup for Tug of war was won by Ratnagiri

The Sir Maurice Hayward Cup for Tug of war was awarded to Kanara the runners up

The Rushton Cup for team shooting was won by Ratnagiri the runners up were Belgaum

The Sir Francis Griffith Cup for Cross Country race was won by West Khandesh

The Rao Bahadur Kojle Cup for wrestling was won by Baboo Govind of the G I P Railway while the second prize was awarded to Gulab Pardeshi of Poona

The Lord Brabourne Cup for Physical Training was won by Ratnagiri, the runners up being Belgaum

The Sir Leslie Wilson Cup and gold medal replica for the best all round man went to Ratnagiri

The Down Challenge Shield was won by Ratnagiri

Individual Prizes—

100 Yards —1 Sub Inspector Jhala (Kaira) 2 Ganpat Balaji (Bombay), 3 Noor Hussain (Bombay)

440 Yards —1 Ganpat Balaji (Bombay) 2 Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum), 3 Narayan Motya (West Khandesh)

880 Yards —1 Kashya Dasrath (West Khandesh), 2 Shivrarn Ganpati (Bombay), 3 Yeshwant Dasrath (West Khandesh)

Sack Race —1 Basappa Malkajappa (Sholapur) 2 Shalk Danood Ismail (Nasik) 3 Hanmant Yeshwant (Belgaum)

Relay Race —1 Bombay City Police team, 2 Poona Police team

Cross Country Race —1 Yeshwant Dasrath (West Khandesh), 2 Shivrarn Ganpati (Bombay City), 3 Kashya Dasrath (West Khandesh), 4 Sukharam Krishna (West Khandesh)

The MacDonald Challenge Cup for Sub Inspectors shooting competition and a replica presented by Mr F E Sharp was won by Shaikh Abdul Majid of Poona

The Rao Saheb B M Rane's Challenge Cup for Headquarters' Sub Inspectors 100 Yards Race was won by Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Rahim of Kaira

Indian Officers Events —

The Beatty Memorial Cup for Revolver Shooting was won by Mr G Y S Farrant

The Souter Cup for Revolver Snap Shooting was won by Mr U H Rana

The I P Officers Musket Shooting Cup was won by Mr H B Kidd

The W R G Smith Musket Snapshooting Challenge Cup and the G A Shillidy prize for Musket snap shooting was won by Mr G Y S Farrant

The Kennedy Challenge Cup for the best aggregate score in officers' event was won by Mr G Y S Farrant

Officers 100 Yards Race for prize presented by Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay was won by Mr P M Stewart and Mr N P A Smith

WRESTLING.

Calcutta

E Kraemar drew with Bansil Singh Fight lasted 20 minutes

Lahore.

All India Wrestling Championships held at Lahore in 1936

Bantamweight — Chaman Lal (winner) (Punjab) S R Thorat (runner up) (Baroda)

Featherweight — Mohd Latif (winner) (Punjab) K Pira (runner up), (Bengal)

Lightweight — Chaman Lal (winner) (Punjab) S Bose (runner up), (Bengal)

Welterweight — Mohd Ashraf (winner) (Sind) Mehr Singh (runner up), (Punjab)

Middleweight — Karam Rasul (winner), (Punjab) Amar Singh (runner up) (Punjab)

Light Heavyweight — Rashid Anwar (winner) (U P) M C Goho (runner up), (Bengal)

Heavyweight — Ghulam Navi (winner) (Punjab) D Lokra (runner up), (Baroda)

PIGSTICKING

Meerut

The Kadir Cup —

Mr Branford, R A, on Red Turk — (Winner)

Mr Barbour, 17th/21st Lancers, on Uncle Bour Gunga — (Runner up)

Hog Hunters Cup —

Heavyweight — 1 Capt Elliotts Sunny Boy 2 Mr Stanton's Shakes 3 Mr Norman's Santook

Lightweights — 1 Col Chaytor's Coste Boy 2 Mr Heathcote's Quorn 3 Capt Thomson's Blairburn

SHOOTING

Lucknow

A F I Rifle Challenge Cup —

Results — 1 2nd Bn G I P Rly Regt A F (I) (Jhansi) 461 points 2 Cawnpore Contingent A F (I) 438 points, 3 2nd Bn E I Rly Regt A F (I) (Lucknow) 394 points 4 B & N W Rly Bn A F (I) (Gorakhpur) 381 points 5 Allahabad Contingent A F (I) 365 points, 6 Lucknow Contingent A F (I) 263 points

Meerut

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING

The following is a list of prize winners —

Army Rifle Association (India) Cup —

1 Tpr O Sullivan (13 18 Hussars) 172 2 Nalk Jitar Ghale (15 Gurkha Rifles) 166,

3 S S I G Carrington (Small Arms School) 166

Class Championship British Officers — 1 Capt (ass S A S) 395 2 Lt Foster (1st Fife & Argylls) 393, 3 2/Lt Ross (R Fusiliers) 364

British Army — 1 Sgt Hillier, (3rd Carabiniers) 393, 2 R Q M S Morgan (1st K S L I) 380, 3 Sgt Machen (2nd D of W R) 379

British Army Other Ranks — 1 Tpr Hunt (17/21 Lancers) 361, 2 Cpl Tasker (1st Lancashire) 359, 3 Bdm Hoare, (1st Fullers) 351

Auxiliary Force (India) — 1 L/Sgt Cole (Simla Rifles) 368, 2 Q R M S Jancy (N W Rly) Regt 332, 3 L/Sgt McKenna (Simla Rifles) 316

Indian Army —1 Hav Harkerbir Gurung (1/5 Gurkhas) 386, 2 Jem Nandbahadur Thapa (1/5 Gurkhas) 365, 3 Hav Gopa Singh Gurung (2/2 Gurkhas) 354

Indian Army —1 Naik Jitar Ghale (1/5 Gurkhas) 386, 2 Rfm Asbahadur Gurung (1/5 Gurkhas) 369, 3 L/Naik Pershad Gurung (1/5 Gurkhas)

Indian State Forces —1 Dafr Madho Singh (Jodhpur Risala) 360, 2 Hav Lalsingh (Jodhpur Infantry) 359, 3 Lieut Bahadur Singh (Jodhpur Infantry) 355

Indian State Forces —1 L/Dafr Lal Singh (Jodhpur Risala) 379, 2 Naik Bijal Singh (Jodhpur Infantry) 364, 3 L/Naik Hari Singh (1st Patiala Infantry) 364

British Service Championships —1 Capt Cass (S A S) 395, 2 Sgt Hillier (3rd Carabinkrs) 493, 3 Lieut Foster (East Yorks) 393

Indian Army Championships —1 Naik Jitar G L Ghale (1/5 Gurkhas) 386, 2 Hav Harkerbir Gurung (1/5 Gurkhas) 386, 3 Rfm Asbahadur Gurung (1/5 Gurkhas) 369

Indian State Forces Championship —1 L/Dafr Lal Singh (Jodhpur Risala) 379, 2 Naik Bijal Singh (Jodhpur Infantry) 364, 3 L/Naik Hari Singh (1st Patiala Infantry) 364

Priestly Memorial Medal winner, Naik Jitar Ghale (1/5 Gurkhas) 386

N R A Silver Medal Winner—Capt Cass (S A S) 395

John Pinches Silver Marksmanship Medal — Naik Jitar Ghale (1/5 Gurkhas) 386

Mounted Branches of the Service —1 Sgt Hillier (3rd Carabinkrs), 2 L/Dafr Lal Singh (Jodhpur Risala), 3 Tpr Hunt (17/21 Lancers)

Ruopell Cup —1 R S M Jilly (East Yorks) 121, 2 Hav Gopal Singh Gurung (2/1 Gurkhas) 120, 3 B S M Addison (17/22 Lancers) 117

A R A (India) Cup —1 Tpr O Sullivan (13/18 Hussars) 172, 2 Naik S Jitar Ghale (1/5 Gurkhas) 166, 3 S/I Carrington (S A S) 166

Iuckock Cup —1 Capt Cass (S A S) 126, 2 Hav Harkerbir Gurung (1/5 Gurkhas) 125, 3 Arm/Sgt Bradshaw (R A O C) 122

Birdwood Vase and (Hewode) Cup —1 (1/5 Gurkha Rifles) 1457, 2 (1st Fast Yorkshire Regiment) 1447, 3 (Jodhpur Sardar Infantry) 1434

Revolver Thirty (India) Cup (Capt Nickalls (17/21 Lancers) 84 Final Stage) —1 Risaldar Kushal Singh (S A S) 2/Lieut Ling (U L I A), 3 Tpr Harris (17/21 Lancers)

Kings Medal —1 Capt Cass (Small Arms School) 395, 2 Sgt Hillier (3rd Carabinkrs) 393, 3 Lieut Foster (1st Fast Yorks) 392, 4 Jitar Ghale (1/5 R Gurkhas) 386

SWIMMING.

Calcutta.

30 Mile Competition —

1 N C Malik, (National S A) (Time 4 hrs 39 min), 2 P C Biswas, (Aheeritollah)

(Club) (Time—4 hrs 40 mins) 3 M M Dey, (College Square S C) (Time—4 hrs 44 mins) 4 B N Dubey (College Square S C) (Time—4 hrs 44 mins 30 secs)

ROWING.

Madras

Madras Boat Club Regatta —

Challenge Fours Cup—(Distance 1,040 yards) — Madras beat Colombo by 1 length, 6 feet Time—3 mins 48 secs

Challenge Pairs —(Distance 1,040 yards) — Colombo (Drakord and Voehringer) beat Madras (E G Harwood and W S Kenneth) by $\frac{1}{4}$ a length Time—3 mins 55 secs

Challenge Sculls —(Distance 1,040 yards) — Colombo (A D Armstrong) beat Madras (J H A Hill) by $\frac{3}{4}$ quarters of a length Time—4 mins 3 secs

Barnbridge Cup for Junior Sculls (790 yards) — S Gylseth beat H B Becker by $\frac{1}{4}$ lengths Time—4 min

Sandeman Cup for Junior Pairs (790 yards) — Carmichael and H J Cormack beat G S

Kenneth and F Coldwell by $\frac{1}{4}$ lengths Time—3 min 37 secs

Mixed Double Sculls —Mr and Mrs Robson

All India Regatta —

Amateur Rowing Association of the East —

Fours —

1 Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, 2 Rangoon Boat Club

(Won by $\frac{1}{4}$ lengths Time—3 mins 27 secs)

Pairs —

1 Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, 2 Lake Club Calcutta

(Won by $\frac{1}{4}$ lengths Time—3 mins 45 secs)

Sculls —

1 Adams (Calcutta Rowing Club), 2 J H Faulkner, (Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona)

(Won by 2 lengths Time—3 mins 35 secs)

DOG SHOWS

Bangalore.**Mysore Kennel Club Dog Show —**

The following is a list of the principal awards —

- Best Exhibit in Show Mrs Faith Stubbs
Great Dane Bitch 'Arnoldsfield Carola
the Reserve Best Bitch Mrs Speers Cocker
Spaniel Desiree of Aloma
Best Opposite Sex Miss F E M Espley Cocker
Spaniel Dog, "Dandaal Frisky
Reserve Best Dog Mr Chisholm's Smooth
Fox Terrier, Dunholm Livid Weal

BRED SPECIALS

- Best Australian Terrier, Dog Mrs A F
Cowdrey's Ch Clipper
Best Australian Terrier, Bitch Mrs A F
Cowdrey's Moonlight of Tregenna
Best Black and Tan Terrier Rajakumar of
Pithappuram's Dawsel Little Squith
Best Pekingese (Over 10lbs) Miss F E M
Espley's Mengo Fu Tu of Fame
Best Pekingese (Under 10 lbs), Mrs M Clarke's
Ch Chua of Alderbourne
Best Pekingese (Under 10 lbs), Mrs M Clarke's
Hel Lo of Alderbourne
Best Pomeranian (Under 10 lbs), Mrs M
Clarke's Colema Tiny Tien
Best Pomeranian (Under 10 lbs) Opp Sex
Captain Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudaliar's
Flossienty
Best Sydney Silkey Mrs Brand's Diggeraj
Best Alsatian Sergeant Glencross Donnur
Von Sydenburg
Best Alsatian Opp sex Mrs E Gardiner's
Alma Von Sydenburg
Best Bull Mastiff Princess Pramila Rane of
Akalkot's Munappa Balckra
Best Chow Chow Lt Colonel H J Seagrave's
'Meigo Haung
Best Collie Capt W L Haldwells Zenda
Rance
Best Dalmatian Mrs Margaret Bolton's
Kantara Boy
Best Great Dane Mrs M Faith Stubbs
Arnoldsfield Carola
Best Great Dane, Opp sex Rajah of Khalli
kote's Nestor of the Northwoods
Best Afghan Hound Miss F L M Espley's
Symbha Khan of Fame
Best Dachshund Miss E M Fagg's Fudge
Faem
Best Greyhound Mrs C Dawes Dawcel
Daintiness
Best Kangaroo Hound Rajah of Khallikote's
Mount Stuart Sailor
Best Irish Setter Mrs D V Bullock's
"Rosariund"
Best Irish Setter, Opp sex Mrs D V. Bullock's
"Rhuss."
Best Pointer: H H the Maharaja of Jhalwar's
"Wistanow Brownie."

- Best Labrador Retriever Raja of Khallikote's
Brownie of Malwa
Best Labrador Retriever Opp sex Mr Fred
Webbs Billie Bones
Best Golden Retriever Mrs Hylda Wood's
Regulus of Concord
Best English Springer Spaniel Mrs D J
Collum's Donson Freckles
Best Cocker Spaniel Miss F E M Espley
Dandaal Frisky
Best Cocker Spaniel, Opp sex Mrs D J
Speers's Desiree of Alloma
Best Airedale Terrier Miss Dorris James
"Tommyskins
Best Bedlington Terrier Mrs C Farnham
Williams's Rajah of Winstone
Best Bedlington Terrier, Opp sex Mrs C
Farnham William's Brightstone Rev
Best Bull Terrier Mrs W Marland's (Ch)
Whip of Blighty
Best Cairn Terrier Mrs A W Hawkins
Vivienne of Hemmingford
Best Fox Terrier Smooth Mr D Chisholm's
Dunholm Livid Weal
Best Fox Terrier Smooth Opp sex Captain
Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudaliar's Rytty
Best Fox Terrier wire Mr C R Welch
Speedway Gaylord
Best Fox Terrier, wire Opp sex Mr C R
Welch's Crackenbury Lanarth Blonde
Best Scottish Terrier Mrs N S Green's
Broxton Brinnie
Best Scottish Terrier, Opp sex Mrs C Austin's
Logamadhan

MYSCORE KFNEL CLUB CHALLENGE CUPS

- Capt Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudaliar
Challenge Cup Mrs A W Hawkins
Vivienne of Hemmingford
Dawes Memorial Challenge Bowl Mrs A F
Cowdrey's Ch Clipper
Bowring Institute Challenge Cup Mrs A W
Hawkins Vivienne of Hemmingford
Mrs M Clarke's Challenge Cup Mrs F M
Stubbs Arnoldsfield Carola
Mrs M Clarke's Challenge Cup for the best toy
Capt Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudaliar's
Flossienty
Prince Jaya Chamarajendra Wadivar's Challenge
Cup Mrs A W Hawkins Drugewak
Donarue
Mrs A F Cowdrey's Challenge Cup Mrs N S
Green's Broxton Brinnie

OTHER SPECIALS

- Cup for the Best Australian Terrier Novice
Class Mrs A F Cowdrey's Rufus of
Tregenna
Dandaal Cup for the Best Novice Cocker
Miss F E M Espley's "Dandaal Frisky
Cup for the Best Australian Terrier: Mrs. A F
Cowdrey's "Ch. Clipper."

cup for the Best Fox Terrier, Smooth, Bred in India Captain Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudallars Regett

cup for the Best Scotch Terrier, Puppy Mrs L F Bradney's Albourne Lotus

cup for the Best Pomeranian Bitch Captain Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudallars Flossienty

cup for the Best Fox Terrier, Smooth Bitch Bred in India Captain Rao Saheb A Thangavelu Mudallars Rytte

CLUB SPECIALS

K C I Tankard for the Best Exhibit Bred in India, owned by a member of Associate Mrs A F Cowdreys Ch Clipper

The Spaniel Club of India Mrs D K Speers's Desire of Allona

cup for the Best Alsatian, Bred in India Dr L C Smith's Donnar Von Sydenburg

Bombay Presidency Kennel Club, cup for the Best Dog owner by a member of the Club Mrs M Clarke's Ch Chua of Alderbourn

London Kennel Club cup for the Best Dog owned by a member of the Club Mrs A W Hawkins's Drungewick Donarue

Bombay

Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Champion Ship

The following were the chief awards —

CHALLENGE CUPS

No 1 H H The Maharaja of Indore's Cup for the best Exhibit Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog Pacemaker of War

No 2 The Dabholkar Cup for the best Exhibit opposite sex to winner of No 1 Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Bitch Charming Chintz of War

No 3 The Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Cup for best Exhibit bred in India Mrs A W Hawkins's Cairn Terrier Bitch Ch Vivienne of Hemmingford

No 4 The C N Wadia Cup for best Exhibit bred in India of opposite sex to winner No 3 Mr Rustom H P Wadia's Afghan Hound Dog Kamal Pishi

No 5 The J P Rodocanachi Cup for the best Puppy in the Show Mrs H G Jackson's Labrador Retriever Dog Rust of Jimack

No 6 H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Cup for the best Puppy in the Show of opposite sex to winner of No 5 Mrs G Wickersham's Alsatian Bitch Jessfield Roxana of Chara Vign

No 7 The A W Hawkins Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, born in the Bombay Presidency, and under 18 months old Mr D Chisholm's Smooth Fox Terrier Bitch Dunholme Duchess

No 8 The Champion the Tinker Again Cup for the best Terrier in the Show Mrs A W Hawkins's Smooth Fox Terrier Dog Drungewick Donarue

No 9 The M Clarke Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, other than Terrier Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog Pacemaker of War

No 10 The Lio She Challenge Cup for the best Pekingese in the Show Mrs V Moir's Pekingese Dog Ch Pung Wung of Caver sham

CONDITIONAL CUPS

No 11 The Spritts Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by a Member of the B P C K Mr D Chisholm's Smooth Fox Terrier Bitch Dunholme Duchess

No 12 The Stowgar Cup for the best Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by a Member of the B P C K Mr D Chisholm's Smooth Fox Terrier Bitch Dunholme Duchess

No 13 The Sir Alwyn Ezra Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show other than Terrier, born in Bombay or Salsette, and owned by a Member of the B P C K Mrs B J Dudley's Cocker Spaniel Dog Rikollet of Albesky

No 14 The Lombard Trophy for the best Scottish Terrier in the Show and owned by a member of the B P C K Mrs L F Bradney's Scottish Terrier Dog Cydermill Chiffan

No 15 The Pedler Cup, for the best non sporting Exhibit excluding Toys in the Show Mrs L C Smith's Alsatian Dog Ch Krieger von Haus Schutting of Sydenham

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KENNEL CLUB SPECIAL PRIZES

No 16 H E the Governor of Bombay's Cup for the best Exhibit in Show and owned by a member Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog Pacemaker of War

No 17 The Times of India's Cup for the best Exhibit in Show of opposite sex to the winner of No 16 and owned by a member Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Bitch Charming Chintz of War

No 18 A Cup for the best Exhibit in Show bred in India and owned by a member Mrs A W Hawkins's Cairn Terrier Bitch Ch Vivienne of Hemmingford

No 19 A Cup for the best Exhibit in Show, bred in India, and owned by a member, of opposite sex to the winner of No 18 Mrs R A Dyson's Wire Fox Terrier Dog Hooton Heltor Skelter

No 20 H H the Maharaja of Idar's Cup for the best Exhibit in Show imported since the last B P C K Show and owned by a member Mr W A Officer's Airedale Terrier Bitch Marsden Marguerite

No 21 The President's Cup for the best Exhibit in Show, bred in India under 18 months and owned by a member Mr D Chisholm's Smooth Fox Terrier Bitch Dunholme Duchess

No 22 A Cup for the best Exhibit in Show, begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette, under 18 months old owned by a member Mrs H A Scully's Cairn Terrier Dog Hasleigh Splendor

No 23 A Cup for the best Puppy in the Show owned by a member Mrs H G Jackson's Labrador Retriever Dog 'Rust of Jamack'

No 24 Kodak Ltd, Prize for the best Puppy owned by a member and Resident of Bombay Mrs B J Dudley's Cocker Spaniel Dog 'Ricochet of Albessley'

The Joanne Kay Cup presented for the best Scottish Terrier Mrs L E Bradney's Scottish Terrier Dog 'Cydermill Chieftan'

A Cup for the best Dachshund Bitch Mr A E Allums Dachshund Dog 'Wroli Poli'

A Cup for the best Litter Mrs H A Scully's litter of Cairns

A Cup for the second best Litter Mrs J E Ross Litter of Cocker Spaniels

A Cup for the third best Litter Mrs V A Moir's Litter of Pekingese

No 53 A Cup for the best dog in the Show owned by a Novice Indian Exhibitor resident in Bombay Mrs P P Pundole's Alsatian Dog 'Ivan of Hillersdon'

A Cup for the best dog in the Show owned by a Novice Exhibitor, resident of Bombay (Winner of No 53 barred) Mr K Mitchell's Scottish Terrier Dog 'Spenwood Rector'

No 55 A Cup presented by the B P K C for the best Puppy in the Show bred in Bombay or Salsette Mrs M F Commeline's Labrador Retriever Dog 'Glamour of Yewden'

A Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show imported from England by a local resident since the last B P K C Show (Cup Winners barred) Mrs B J Dudley's Cocker Spaniel Bitch 'Dobrow Donna of Albessley'

A Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show imported from the Continent by a local resident since the last B P K C Show (Cup Winners barred) Dr V S Rao and Mrs N Gosny's Alsatian Dog 'Jupp von Tharandter Forst of Marvasands'

A Cup presented by Mr W D West for the best Wire Smooth Fox Terrier owned by a member who has joined the Club for the first time during the past twelve months Mrs R A Dyson's Wire Fox Terrier Dog 'Hooton Helter Skelter'

Calcutta Kennel Cup Special Miss Patricia Wright's 'Pacemaker of War'

Spaniel Club of India's Special Miss Patricia Wright's 'Pacemaker of War'

Alsatian Club of India's Fancy Challenge Cup Mrs P P Pundole's 'Ivan of Hillersdon'

Alsatian Club of India's Challenge Shield Mrs G Wickersham's 'Jessfield Roxana of Charavigne'

No 56 A Cup for the best Puppy in the Show bred in Bombay or Salsette, of opposite sex to the winner of No 55 Mrs C L Edwards Cocker Spaniel Dog 'Billeds'

A Tankard for the best dog owned by a Soldier Sgt Rolland's Dog

A Tankard presented for the second best dog owned by a Soldier Bn Burkinsher's Dog

Poona

The following are the prize winners —

BREED SPECIALS

Best Pomeranian Mrs M Clark's Colselma Tiny Tim

Best Pomeranian Opposite Sex Mr Ingham's Perivale Golden Pital

Best Pekingese Mrs Clark's Chua of Alderbourn

Best Pekingese Opposite Sex Mr D Moir's dog 'Fuh Yang'

Best Australian Terrier Mrs Cowdrey's Blue Burr

Best Australian Terrier Bitch Mrs Cowdrey's Moonlight of Tegenna

Best Sydney Silkie Mrs Cowdrey's dog 'Araluen Gold Boy'

Best Sydney Silkie Opposite Sex Mrs N Brand's bitch Winkiloo

Best Japanese Mrs C Hills Bai Son

Best Scottish Terrier Mrs E Bradney's bitch 'Albourn Lotus'

Best Scottish Terrier Opposite Sex Mrs I Bradney's dog 'Chieftan Cydermill'

Best Cairn Mrs Scully's 'Hasleigh Splendor'

Best Sealyham Miss J Jeejeebhoy's 'Doodar of Dixie'

Best Dachshund Miss Faggs dog 'Fude of Raem'

Best Dachshund Opposite Sex Col Corfield's bitch 'Parsbruk Augusta'

Best Smooth Terrier Dr V S Rao and Mrs Gosny's dog 'Molten Mint Man'

Best Afghan Hound Mr H P Wadia's dog 'Kamal Pasha'

Best Springer Spaniel Mrs L C Cherry's dog 'Cherbos'

Best Airedale Mrs J T Dossater's bitch 'Fly by Night'

Best Irish Setter Mr Stewart Youngs dog 'Terriboyne'

Best Bull Dog Mr Hilder's bitch 'La Belle Kitty'

Best Wire Fox Terrier Mr C R Welsh's dog 'Spedway Gaylord'

Best Wire Fox Terrier Opposite Sex Mrs R A Dyson's bitch 'Fearless Farida'

Best Bull Terrier Mrs Granville's bitch 'Fragan Duchess'

Best Yellow Labrador Mrs Commeline's bitch 'Rusty of Yewden'

Best Alsatian Dr L C Smith's 'Kreiger'

Best Alsatian Opposite Sex Mrs L C Smith's 'Mispel'

Best Golden Retriever Mrs Wood's dog 'Rugulus of Concord'

Best Cocker Spaniel Miss P Wright's dog 'Pacemaker of War'

Best Cocker Spaniel Opposite Sex Mrs Dudley's bitch 'Dobrow Denona of Albessley'

Best Dalmatian Dr Wood's bitch 'Marguerite'

Best Great Dane Mr F Stubbs' 'Arnoldsfield Carola'

Best Great Dane Opposite sex Raja of Kali
khote's dog Nestor of the Woods
Best Fox Hound Poona and Kirkee Hounds
Darnley

OTHER SPECIALS

Best Scottish Terrier Pup Mrs C Dink
Asaye Joanny
Best Scottish Terrier B I Pup Mrs Bridgys
dog Asaye Adam
Best Prid in India Fox Terrier Mrs Dyson's
dog Hooton Helter Skelter
Best Exhibit fed on Delhi Biscuits Mr Setna's
Dalmatian Wonderwood
Best Conditioned Dog B I Mrs de Monte's
Alsatian bitch Cela von Sydenberg
Best Conditioned Bitch bred in India Miss
Esprey's Cocker Spaniel Dandoul
Best Cocker Spaniel that has never won a C C
Capt Webber's Cocker Spaniel bitch Webber
Silver Trump
Best Point Bred in India Mrs Willstrop's
Riversdale Dinker Doo
Best Cocker Spaniel that has never won a C C
Capt McLeay's Dandoul Danilo

CHALLENGE CUPS OPEN TO ALL

The Byramjee Cup for the best exhibit in the
show Miss O Wright's Peacemaker of Ware
The Poona Kennel Club Cup for the best opposite
sex to winner Mrs J C Smith's Alsatian
bitch Mispel
The Bhidri Cup for the best exhibit in the show
bred in India Sgt Glenross's dog Domir
The Sangli Cup for the best Junior exhibit in
the show Mrs de Monte's Alsatian Cilla
The Black Wendy Cup for the best Cocker
Spaniel Mrs B I Dudley's Dobrow Demona
of Albesley
The Junagjee Jeejeebhoy Cup for the best
Alsatian Dr J C Smith's Kreiger
The Benchmark Trophy for the best Puppy
bred in India Miss E M Fagg's Dachshund
Ludge of Faem
Spratt's Challenge Cup for the best puppy 4-6
months Mrs D K Speers Cocker Spaniel
Dandane Distinction

POONA KENNEL CLUB CHALLENGE CUPS FOR
MEMBERS ONLY

The Sir Victor Sassoon Cup for the best exhibit
in the show Dr J C Smith's Kreiger
The Mrs Clark Cup for the best opposite sex
to winner Mrs J C Smith's Mispel
The Bosh Memorial Cup for the best Dachshund
dog bred in India Miss E M Fagg's Ludge
of Faem
The Partabghar Cup for the best Alsatian
Dr L C Smith's Kreiger

SPECIAL MEMBERS ONLY

Best Sporting Exhibit Miss P Wright's
Peacemaker of Ware
Best Non Sporting exhibit Dr L C Smith's
Alsatian Kreiger

Best Sporting other than Fox Terrier or Gun
Dog Miss Fagg's Dachshund Ludge of
Faem

Best Toy Mrs Clark's Pk Chua
Best Puppy Cpl Quick's Bonzo

SPECIALS

Sir Robert Bell The Governor's Cup for the
best exhibit in the show Miss P Wright's
Peacemaker of Ware
His Highness the Maharaja of Kalikhote's Cup
for the best exhibit opposite sex Dr L C
Smith's Alsatian Mispel
Mr A C Ardeshir's Cup for the best dog bred
in India Sgt Glenross's Alsatian Domir
Poona Kennel Club Trophy for the best bred in
India opposite sex Mrs de Monte's Cilla
Mrs M Clarke's Cup for the best exhibit owned
by a member who has been a member for
the last six months or over Dr L C Smith's
Kreiger (Alsatian)

Simla

Gun dog League of India Championship
Show —

The Malwa Challenge Cup for the Best Retriever,
pointer or Setter was won by Bestever of
Malwa owned by H H the Maharaja of
Patiala

The Yuvraj Challenge Cup for the Best Spaniel
other than Cocker was won by Selection of
Bhadri (Miss K H Wheatly)

The Bhutinda Challenge Cup for Cocker Spaniels
was won by Mansman of Ware owned by
H H the Maharaja of Patiala

The Patiala Challenge Cup No 1 for the Best
exhibit in the show was won by Peacemaker
of Ware (Miss Patricia Wright)

The Patiala Challenge Cup No 2 for the best
opposite sex to winner of No 1 was won by
Bestever of Malwa owned by Maharaja of
Patiala

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's Cup for the
best Springer Spaniel was won by Widdington
Bred owned by H H the Maharaja of Patiala

The Cup presented by the Spaniel Club of
India for the best Cocker the property of a
member was won by Peacemaker of Ware
(Miss Patricia Wright)

The cup presented by Kunwar Sahib of Faridkot
for the best imported exhibit was won by
Mansman of Ware (Maharani Sahiba of
Darkoti)

The cup for any variety bred by exhibitor was
won by Bestever of Malwa

Tikka Sahib of Tubbals cup for best Labrador
Bitch Bred in India and exhibited in Field
Trial class was won by Bestever of Malwa

Cup presented by the Kunwar Padamjit Singh
of Kapurthala for best Labrador dog bred in
India was won by Rory of Belgrave owned
by Mrs B Sells

The cup for best Labrador Bitch was won by
Bestever of Malwa

Mr C Millar's cup for best brace was won by
Silver Jubilee of Ware (Maharani Sahiba of
Darkoti)

Labrador Retrievers Black (Dogs Open) —1
Ch Wrinkles of Belgrave (Mrs Sells),
2 Don of Belgrave (Major J L Carter)
Bitches Bred in India 1 Bestever of Malwa
(Maharaja of Patiala), 2 Ch Rosalind of
Dagon (Mr C H Donald), 3 Belle of Sarus
(Col Raja Birinder Singh)
Golden Retrievers (Dogs Open) —1 Don Rufus
(Col R L Thom)
Bitches Open 1 Mischief of Malwa (Maharaja
of Patiala)
Springer Spaniels (Dogs Open) —1 Withington
Ben (Maharaja of Patiala)
English Springer Spaniels (Bitches Open) —
1 Selection of Bhadri (Miss K H Wheatley),
2 Jan of the Clouds (Miss Wheatley)
Cocker Spaniels Black (Dogs Open) 1 Daunt
less of Blaunt (Mrs Mallick)

Bitches Open 1 Frise of Dervaig (Miss
Wheatley)
Cocker Spaniels red or golden (Dogs Open)
1 Eagle Ray of Ware (Maharani of Gule
wale), 2 Distinction of Delcroft
Bitches Open 1 Red Rose of Ware (Maharani
of Gulewale)
Cocker Spaniels any other colour (Dogs Open)
1 Pacemaker of Ware (Miss P Wright)
2 Manxman of Ware (Maharani of Darkoti)
3 Bayman of Awatea (Miss Wheatley)
Bitches Open 1 Silver Jubilee of Ware
(Maharani of Darkoti), 2 Chukar of
Shrubland (Mr Bhattacharya), 3 Valda of
Greenmount (Miss Wheatley)
Any variety veteran 1 Int Ch Lille
Buccanier English Springer Spaniel (Maharaj
kumari of Patiala)

HORSE SHOWS.

Bangalore

Bangalore Hunt Horse Show —

Polo Ponies Heavyweight Raja of Kolanka's
Tagore 1 Capt G H Cassells Mil
ford 2 The Raja of Kolanka's Ramban
3
Polo Ponies Lightweight Lt Col H D N
Lucas Lady Heroic 1 Lt Col Lucas
Peggy 2 Capt G K Cassells Com
mediane 3
Ladies Hacks Capt Rajkumar Desraj Urs'
Allanah 1 Lt K M Wright's Widows
Mite 2 Capt Sir John S Forbes
Mistress 3
Hacks Open Rajkumar C Desraj Urs Dusk
1 Lt Col H D N Lucas Peggy 2
Rajkumar Desraj Urs Top Hat 3
Hunters Heavyweight Capt J M Saegert's
Son of Thrift 1 Capt A B Armitage's
Treasure Trove 2 Lt T M T Bostacks
Halfway 3
Hunters Lightweight Capt Sir H B Shifnars
Half Moon 1 Lt P Crosthwaite's
Bishop 2 Capt Rajkumar Desraj Urs
Golden Mute 3
Hunters Novice Class Major M E Dennis
Tatters 1 Major Evelyn Smith's
Trap 2 Capt A E Armitage's
Treasure Trove 3
Handy Hunters Lt Shamarao Sindhs No 928
1 Lt Hussays Belmda 2 Mr P F
Bowring's Helen 3
Indian Bred Horses Mrs D V Bullock's
Lalarock 1 H H the Maharaja Scindia
of Gwallor's Mohan 2 Lt M H Jafer
Khan's Shapho 3
Open Jumping Lt P Crosthwaite's Bishop
1 Lt A E G Walker's Nomination 2
Mr K M Wright's Nomination 3
Officers Chargers Capt Sir H B Shifnars
Halfmoon 1 Lt Gyani's Kitch 2 Lt
Gyani's Tactless 3
Troop Horses other Ranks 2nd Field Battery,
Indian Artillery, No 101 1 33rd Field
Troop, Sappers first nomination 2 second
nomination 3

Mounted Section 33rd Field Troop Sappers 1
Section 1, A Squadron Mysore Lancers 2
B Squadron Mysore Lancers 3
Gun Teams 2nd Field Battery 1 3rd Field
Battery 2
Pairs of Pack Mules 1st Bn Wiltshires second
nomination 1 3rd nomination 2
Equipment Mules 9th Field Company Sappers
1 12th Field Company Sappers 2 9th
Field Company's first nomination 3
Pairs of Light Draught Horses 1st Field
Battery horse 163 1 3rd Field Battery's
nomination 2 4th Field Battery's nomination
3
Champion Horse Capt Rajkumar Desraj
Urs' Allanah
Champion Pony Lt Col H D N Lucas
Lady Heroic

Bombay

The following are the results of the Bombay
Horse Show —

Class I — Polo Ponies — Heavy Weight — 1st
Prize — presented by H H the Prince of Bahr
H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's
Jupitri 1 Lt Col MacGregor's
Gold Rush 2 Major Blyers
Rythm 3
Class II — Polo Ponies — Light Weight — 1st
Prize — presented by C D Daday, Esq
H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's
Wardania 1 Major Priolais
Jubilee 2 H H the Maharaja of
Jammu and Kashmir's Oddson 3
Class III — Ponies likely to make Polo Ponies
1st Prize — presented by M D Petit Esq
Major General Nawab Khushu Jung's
Silvawonga 1 Mr Wakfield's
Gerry 2 Capt Goies Nomination
3
Class IV — Troop Horses belonging to H E
the Governor's Body Guard Prizes presented
by H H the Raja of Barla, K C S I
Sowar Sulman Khan's Daiyworsh Park 1
Dair Bhagat Singhs Nelson 2 A L
D Bachan Singh's Peter 3

Class V—Troop Horses, Bombay Light Patrol
1st Prize—A Cup presented by H E the Governor
of Bombay 2nd Prize—A Cup presented by
the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi K C S I, K C I L

Cpl Sheppard's Bendigo 1 Sgt
Alexander's Bowman 2 Tpr
Richardson's Crazy Gullit 3

Class VI & VII—Hunters Horses and Ponies
Prizes presented by Sir Ness Widhi, K B E,
C I L, and Sir Cusrow Wadia C I E. Also
winner of the Moore Challenge Cup for the
Best Hunter in the Show

Capt Noel Paton's Nosogly 1
Mr Sheppard's Bendigo 2 Capt
Noel Paton's Cracker Jack 3

Class IX—Open Horses (In Hand) 1st
Prize—A Cup presented by H H the Maharaja
of Jammu and Kashmir, C S I, G C I L,
K C V A D C

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji
the Great 1 H H the Maharaja of
Jammu and Kashmir's Spontaneous 2
And Best Indian Bred Horse shown in this
Class—Mr Wemyss Sigalla 3

Also a Winner of Silver Medal presented by
the National Horse Breeding and Show Society
of India

Class X—Open Ponies (In Hand) 1st
Prize presented by Sir Victor Sisson, Bart

H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's
Odds On 1 H H the Maharaja of
Jammu and Kashmir's Clutter 2

Best Indian Bred Pony—Mrs G F Portals
' Patricia, also a winner of Silver Medal
presented by the National Horse Breeding and
Show Society of India

Class XI—Hacks—Horses 1st Prize
presented by Mrs J K Mehta 2nd Prize
presented by M Wemyss Esq

Mrs H S Captains line Knight 1
Capt Noel Paton's Nosogay 2
Mr Neilson's Pharoah III 3

Class XII—Hacks—Ponies 1st Prize
presented by Amuuddin Shakiboy Fybyee,
1st sq

H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's
Jupiter 1 Mr Clarke's Kicker 2
H H the Maharaja of Jammu and
Kashmir's Tinny 3

Class XIII—Ladies Hacks 1st Prize
presented by H H the Maharaja of Rajpura,
K C S I

Class XIV—Children's Ponies The Best
unattended Rider over 6 and under 14 years
old—(a) Miss Heather Laing on Polo Star

The Best Pony Suitable for Child—(b) Master
Sonab Captains Silver Arrow

The Best Rider 6 years old or under—(c)
Miss Wendy Corbett Wright on Slushdrop

Class XV—Open Jumping 1st Prize
presented by H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur,
G C S I, G C I E 2nd Prize presented by
Messrs. Elgin Leather Works.

The 7th Light Cavalry's Stone Wall
Jackson 1 Mr Campbell's Tinder
Box 2 The Pooni Horses
Nomination 3

Class XVI—Champion Polo Pony Challenge
Cup and Replica presented by Messrs
Julius Gove & Co

H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's
Jupiter 1

New Delhi

Class Four in Hands—O C Remount
Depot Saharanpur A team 1 U
Bald Battery R A Bay team 2 H E the
Victoria's Body Guard One team 3

Class Pack Artillery Mules—17th Mountain
Battery R A A team

Class Indian Young Stock Colts and Fillies by
Approved Stallions—Lungu Khan's
Lady Rowena 1 Nawab Malik Alhi
bakhsh Khim Tiwana's Chief Danyar 2
Amir Khan's Lady Almona 3 Husain
Din's Beacon 4

Class Indian Young Stock Fillies by Approved
F B and F B 1 Stallions—Rampal
Singh's Cover Queen 1 Ranjmir
Khan's Robot 2 Sochet Singh's
Fantasy 3 Nawab Malik Allahbakhsh
Khan Tiwana's Miss England 4

Class Open Indian Stallions—Major D
Vanrenen's Black Bull 1 A R
D C/o District Remount Officer Meerut
Area Kings Pardon 2 A R D C/o
District Remount Officer, Meerut area 3

Class Troop Horses Riding of British Units—
17th/21st Lancers Kishro Jack 1
17th/21st Lancers Pythly 2

Class Troop Horses—10th K G O Lancers
Nomination 1 10th K G O Lancers
Nomination 2 Central Indian Horses
Nomination No 1 3 8th K G O
Light Cavalry's Nomination 4

Class Sixteen Polo Ponies (Open) Lightweight
fit to carry under 12st—Major A V Pope's
Windsor Lady II 1 Col G B
Howells Atlanta 2 Major J W
Davidson's Activity 3 Country Bred
special prize—B H Turner's Chin
chindla 4

Indian Brood Mares by T B and T B I
Stallions—Nawab Tiwana's Persophone
1 Elangor Khan's Rachen 2 Mohd
Hayat Mangani's Gay Deceiver 3
Abdul Sittar's Silver Phasant 4

Open Brood Mare Class—Shir Khan's
Sussex Flight 1 Risaldar Moor Khan's
Crocus 2 Abdul Rahman's First
Prize 3 Bediam's Nomination 4

Class Pigstickers All Horses over 15-1
hands—Mrs Avery's Rarity 1 C A
Cookson's Peter 2 Capt J F Advies
A B II 3 J H Brandford's
Monarchist 4

Class Ladies hacks, all horses over 15-1
hands—Mrs M Cox's "Honeydew" 1
Lady John Hope's "Big Boy" 2. A. R
Kemsley's "Footlight" 3.

- Class Novice Hacks, all horses over 15 1 hands** —Major W A Broadfoot's "Flar Rosamund 1 Lady Joan Hope's Big Boy 2 Lt Col Walker's Queen's Wipy 3 Major R A Desaliss Happy Thought 4
- Class Polo Pony (Open) Mediumweight** — Major G M Stroud's Merriman 1 Capt Wansborough's Chandler 2 Major A V Pope's 'The Knut 3 Lt Col D H Curlik's Marlene 4
- Class Nawab of Bhopal's Special Polo Pony (Class)** — Capt Wansborough's Chandler 1 Capt W F Butler's Becky 2 M K R N Barron's Souffle 3 Hon R G Hamilton Russell's Confidant Stai 4
- Class Children's Hacks Best rider ponies 14 0 hands and under** —Allan Dyer's Mary 1 Miss Cox's Buntly 2 Morris Turner's Blackie 3
- Class Children's Hacks best ponies 14 0 hands and under** —Col and Mrs J N Thomson's Squib 1 Miss Agnes Hyder's Ruby 2 Denis Henry's Honey 3
- Class Ladies Hacks, all ponies 15 1 hands and under** —(commander in Chief's Chinfild 1 Lt Genl Sir Arthur Moens' Juniper 2 Miss P Bartholomew's 'Golden Queen' 3
- Poona**
- The Poona and Kirkcree Hunter and Polo Pony Show —
- The following are the results —
- English, Colonial and Indian Horses, 1 Major General S B Pope's Ventose 2 H H The Maharaja of Rajpura's Carica, 3 Sir Ivo Vesey's Dominican A good even class Great improvement on last year in quality and numbers**
- English Colonial and Indian Ponies 1 Major P A Opie's Vervena, 2 Capt R G Ord's Ilusk**
- Arabs to be shown in hand 1 H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Acc of Hearts 2 Mr G McElligott's Mougha Ballagh**
- Ponies to make Polo Ponies: 1 Major P A Opie's Verbena, 2 Miss M Dalal's Madelon, 3 Mr C J Godfrey's Kings Cross A fairly good class, winner outstanding**
- Polo Ponies Heavyweight 1 Major C P Baver's Rhythm, 2 Major E T Dobbie's Sunset A small but very good class**
- Hunters 1 Major O G B Philby's Tim 2 Major P A Opie's Noss, 3 Capt W S C Curtis Umidwar**
- Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School Riding Test 1st prize in Open Class and Class A Master Gaikwad's Laxmi, 2nd in open class Master Jagad's Ramp, 3rd in open class and Class B Master Dubé's Dobbin 1st prize in class C and highly commended in open class Master Holker's Dinku 1st prize in class D Master Luddy's Rdwing**
- Polo Ponies Lightweight 1 Major J M Hugo's Bagatelle, 2 Major R N Nunn's Kalzana, 3 Capt Cavendish's Senator**
- Hunters Heavyweight 1 Mr E D Sheppard's Sealwood 2 Major P A Opie's Noss A disappointing class as heavyweights except the winner**
- Coaching Marathon (Four in Hand) 1 H E The Governor of Bombay's Bay Team, 2 H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cream Team A well turned out class**
- Hunters Lightweight 1 Mrs R S Wright's Mint Sauce, 2 Major P A Opie's King Lever**
- Pig Stickers 1 Mr M B Turner's Black Michael, 2 Mr J O Ingham's Comedian 3 Mr A F Harper's Grakle A moderate class First and second well schooled in pig sticking**
- Ladies Hunters 1 Mrs R S Wright's Mint Sauce, 2 Mrs Godfrey's Kings Cross, 3 Mrs H S Captain's Fine Knight A good class**
- Children's Ponies The best unattended rider over 6 years and under 14 Master Jimmy Attenborough's Nomination The best pony suitable for a child Master Christopher Bagot's Santol The best rider 6 years old and under Miss Shirley French on Wendy Slushdrop**
- Handy Hunter Course 1 Major P A Opie's King Lever, 2 The Royal Deccan Horse's Yelderin, 3 Mr M B Turner's Mars**
- Hacks Horses 1 Mrs R S Wright's Mint Sauce 2 Major General S B Pope's Ventose 3 Major P A Opie's King Lever**
- Hacks Ponies 1 Major R N Nunn's Kalzana 2 Capt R G Ord's Ilusk, 3 Major J M Hugo's Bagatelle**
- Jumping Competition 1 King's Dragoon Guard's Nomination (Mr Whitherley), 2 The Royal Deccan Horse's Langur (Jndr Attar Singh), 3 The Royal Deccan Horse's Emden (Wordi Major Indersingh)**
- The Best Polo Pony in the Show Major J M Hugo's Bagatelle**
- The Best Hunter in the Show Mrs R S Wright's Mint Sauce**

BILLIARDS**Calcutta**

All India Amateur Billiards Championship —
M M Begg, 2,216, P K Deb, 1,908 points

ALL-INDIA RECORDS

All-India Athletic Records as on 31st October 1936 —

Event	Time or Distance	Holder and Province
100 Metres	10 6 sec	J Hart, Punjab
200 Metres	22 4 sec	J Hart Punjab
400 Metres	50 2 sec	F Gantzer, Bengal
800 Metres	1m 50 8 sec	G A Haig, I O S, U P
1500 Metres	4m 0 4 sec	P C Daniels, Army
5000 Metres	15m 23 sec	Raunaq Singh, Punjab
10 000 Metres	32m 2 6 sec	Raunaq Singh, Punjab
110 Metres Hurdles	15 6 sec	Brisley C P
400 Metres Hurdles	57 8 sec	B J Prudra, Madras
Shot Put	43 ft 6½ in	Zahur Ahmad, Punjab
Hammer Throw	128 ft 1½ in	A Drummond, Punjab
Long Jump	22 ft 10 in	Narmjan Singh, Punjab
High Jump	6 ft 7 in	A H Priestly, Madras
Hop, Step and Jump	46 ft 10½ in	Mehar Chand Dhawan, Punjab
Discus Throw	119 ft 4 in	Chanan Singh, Punjab
Javelin Throw	183 ft 2½ in	E Whiter, Punjab
Pole Vault	12 ft 7 in	Abdul Shaif, Punjab
4 x 100 Metres Relay	43 sec	Punjab Team
3000 Metres Steeplechase	10m 40 4 sec	G S A Swami, Bombay.

All India Swimming Records —

100 Metres Free Style, (Men) — Raja Ram Shawoo, Bengal	Time—1 min 7 1 5 secs
100 Metres, Back Stroke (Men) — Raja Ram Shawoo, Bengal	Time—1 min 28 2 5 sec
200 Metres Breast Stroke (Men) — Profulla Mullick, Bengal	Time—3 min 13 secs

1 500 Metres, Free Style, (Men) — Madan Sinha, Bengal	Time—22 mins 21 4 5 secs
50 Metres Free Style (Women) — Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal	Time—41 3 5 secs
50 Metres, Back Stroke (Women) — Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal	Time—47 2 5 secs
50 Metres, Breast Stroke, (Women) — Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal	Time—50 secs

SPORTING INSTITUTIONS

Indian Olympic Association.—Patron His Excellency The Viceroy and Governor General of India

President His Highness the Maharajahdiraj of Patiala

Chairman The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K B E C I E I C S Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, Simla

Honorary Treasurer B L Rallia Ram Esq., B Sc., B T, General Secretary, Y M C A., Lahore

Honorary Secretary G D Sondhi, Esq M A, I E S, Member International Olympic Committee

Honorary Associate Secretaries S M Molnui Haq, Esq, M A, O B E, Patna N Ahmed, Esq, Calcutta

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

Army Sport Control Board, Ambala, Kasauli —Secretary Major L H Timney, O B E

Assam Olympic Association, Jorhat, Assam.—Secretary T N Sharma, Esq

President Mr Chandradhar Barooah, Ex Minister of Council of State

Baroda Olympic Association, Kotha Building, Baroda.—Secretary V V Vadnerker, Esq

President Shrimant Yuvraj Pratap Singh, Gaekwar

Bengal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta—Secretary N Ahmed, Esq

President The Hon'ble Sir Monmatha Nath Ray Chowdhury, Kt, Maharaja of Santosh

Bihar and Orissa Olympic Association, P O Bankipore, Patna.—Secretary S M Molnui Haq, Esq, O B E

President Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad, Kt

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association
Lalgar Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay
Secretary S K Mukerji Esq
President Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt, C I E
 Bombay

Central Provinces & Berar Olympic Association, Dhanoli, Nagpur—*Secretary* Dr L J Kokardkar, D P E

President Hon ble M B G Khaparde

Delhi Olympic Association, 2, Lady Dardinge Road, New Delhi—*Secretary* Dr P N Sen
President S B S Sobha Singh

Gwahor Sports Association, Gwahor—*Secretary* N N Kunzru, Esq, Motimaha, Gwahor

President General Rajwade Sahib Gwahor

Indian Weight Lifting Federation, 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta—*Secretary* N N Bhos, Esq

President Maharajudhiraj Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G C I E, K C S I, I O M, of Burdwan

Indian Hockey Federation Lucknow (Lucknow University)—*Secretary* Dr A C Chatterji
President Hon ble Kanwar Sir Jagdish Prashad Kt C S I C I E

Madras Olympic Association, Saidapet, Madras—*Secretary* H C Buck Esq
President Dr P Subbarayan, LL D

Bar at Law Zimindar of Kumaramanglam, Fairlawns Fgmore Madras

Mysore Olympic Association, Cantaph Road, Y M C A, Bangalore City—*Secretary* J R Isaac, B A, M B E Esq
President H H the Yuvaraj of Mysore

Patiala Olympic Association, Rajinder Bhawan Patiala—*Secretary* Lt Col Rao Raja Sri Brindra Singh JI

Punjab Olympic Association, 95, Pringle Road, Lahore—*Secretary* Rai Sahib Kirpa Narain
President The Hon ble Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan

Chairman Mr G D Soudhi, M A, I E S

United Provinces Olympic Association, Allahabad—*Secretary* L C Bhatti, Esq, M A

President The Hon ble Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Lucknow

Boxing

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India—Lieut R G Bowley Army School of Physical Training, India, Ambala

Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation Chas A Newbery, 4, Kyd Street Calcutta

Burma Amateur Boxing Association—B A Shadreck Post Box 86, Rangoon, Burma

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation—Gerald L Chard, Grahams Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association—Hon Secretary A B Henriques, Esq, c/o Messrs James Finlay & Co Ltd Colombo, Ceylon

Madras Amateur Boxing Association—Hon Secretary H C Buck, Esq, Principal, The Y M C A College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras

Bengal Boxing Federation—Hon Secretary Rev Newbury, Principal, Armenian College, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

South Calcutta Boxing Association—Hon Secretary Ashoke Chatterjee Esq, c/o The Modern Review, 120/2, Upper Circular Road Calcutta

Hyderabad State—Fred Weber, Esq, Director of Physical Education Mumthaz Mansion Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan)

Cricket

The Board of Control for Cricket in India—*President* His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal

Vice Presidents Mr R L Grant Gowan C B E, Dr H D Kanga, Lt Col C B Rubin C B E, E D

Hon Secretary Mr A S de Mello *Asst Secretary* Mr S Bhattacharjee, P O Box No 1 New Delhi

The Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association—Hon Secretary A A A Kyree, Esq Bar at Law c/o The Islam Gymkhana Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay

The Madras Cricket Association—Hon Secretary C/o 7, 1 P Koil Street, Triplicane Madras

The Cricket Association of Bengal and Assam—Hon Secretary I H Gilbert Esq, Eden Gardens Calcutta

The Sind Cricket Association—Hon Secretary D Britto, Esq, P O Box 3, Karachi

The Northern India Cricket Association—Hon Joint Secretaries C A Hopkins Esq Sitaram Esq P O Box 97 The Mall Lahore

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association—Hon Secretary Dewan Walaiti Ram Kapurthala

The Delhi and District Cricket Association—Hon Secretary I H Dixon, Esq, Willingdon Pavilion New Delhi

The Western India States Cricket Association—Hon Secretary Major R Herrick, D S O Itanagar

The Army Sports Control Board—Hon Secretary Major L H Tinney, Ambala or Kasauli

The C P and Berar Cricket Association—Hon Secretary Nawab Siddique Ali Khan Nagpur

The Rajputana Cricket Association—Hon Secretary W H Bradshaw, Esq, Mayo College, Ajmer

The Central India Cricket Association—Hon Secretary Major C K Nayudu, Yeshwant Club, Indore

The U P Cricket Association—Hon Secretary P P Palla, Esq, Vizianagratu Palace, Benares

The Gujarat Cricket Association—Hon Secretary C M Diwan Esq, Central Bank Building, Ahmedabad

The Hyderabad State Cricket Association—Hon Secretary S M Hadi, Esq, Boy Scouts Camp, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan)

The Mysore State Cricket Association—Hon Secretary Lieut T Murari, Bangalore

The Maharashtra Cricket Association—Hon Secretary M G Bave, Esq, c/o Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.

Football

All-India Football Association—*President* Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram *General Secretary* Rai Bahadur J. P. Sinha, District Traffic Superintendent, Gorakhpur, U. P.

Western India Football Association, Ltd.—*Honorary Secretary* E. J. Turner, Esq., The Times of India, Bombay

United Provinces Sports Association—*Honorary Secretary* S. C. Roy, Esq., Lucknow University, Lucknow

Bihar and Orissa Olympic Association—*Honorary Secretary* S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., Bankipur, Patna

Shillong Sports Association—*Honorary Secretary* Sudha Roy, Esq., Laban Shillong

North-Western India Football Association—*Honorary Secretary* H. A. Soofi, Esq., Government College, Lahore

Delhi Football Association—*Honorary Secretary* Yusuf Beg, New Delhi

Army Sports Control Board—*Honorary Secretary* Capt. A. C. Wilson, Kasauli

Mysore Football Association—*Honorary Secretary* D. Rayappa, Esq., Mysore Football Association, Mysore

Bangalore Football Association—*Honorary Secretary* Bangalore Football Association, Bangalore

Dacca Football Association—*Honorary Secretary* Dacca Football Association, Dacca

Madras Football Association—*Honorary Secretary* Madras Football Association, Madras

Railways—Z. H. Khan, Esq., c/o The Railway Board, Simla

Karachi—D. Bhutto, Esq., c/o Messrs. Kall Brothers, Karachi

Ajmer Merwara Football Association—*Honorary Secretary* J. N. Kaul, Ajmer

Hockey

The Indian Hockey Federation—*President* The Hon. Mr. Sir N. N. Sirkar, *Honorary Secretary* Dr. A. C. Chatterji, c/o The University, Lucknow

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

All India Railways Athletic Association—*Honorary Secretary* Z. H. Khan, Esq., c/o The Railway Board, New Delhi

Army Sports Control Board—*Honorary Secretary* A. S. C. B., Kasauli

Bengal Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* Gupta, Esq., 100/B, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta

Bombay Provincial Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* Behram Doctor, Esq., Allina Chambers, Lomanji Petit Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

Bihar and Orissa Athletic Association—*Honorary Secretary* Prof. S. M. Moinul Haq, 100 Bankipur, Patna

Bhopal Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* A. G. Khan, Esq., Shamlian, Bhopal

Central India Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* Baxi Baghi, Indore (C. I.)

Central Provinces and Berar Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* Christ Church Boys High School, Jabulpore (C. P.)

Delhi Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* Md. Hamidudin, Esq., The University, Delhi

Gwalior Sports Association—The Manager Gwalior Sports Association, Moti Mahal Gwalior

Madras Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* A. Padmanabham Naidu, Esq., No. 7, 1 P. Coil Street, Triplicane, Madras

Manavadar State Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* M. N. Masud, Esq., *Private Secretary* Ruling Chief, Manavadar (Kathliawar)

Punjab Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* Jigga Nath, Esq., Forman Christian College, Lahore

Sind Hockey Association—*Honorary Secretary* D. N. Britto, Esq., Sind Hockey Association, Karachi

U. P. Sports Association—*Honorary Secretary* S. C. Roy, Esq., M. Sc. (Chemistry Dept.) University, Lucknow

Swimming

The Bombay Ducks Swimming and Diving Club—Headquarters, Bruch (Andy) Swimming Bath, Warden Road, Bombay

The European Water Polo Association—Headquarters, Back Bay Swimming Bath, Cooperage, Bombay

The Gollwalla Swimming Club—Headquarters, Victoria Baths, Back Bay, Cooperage, Bombay

The College Square Swimming Club—Calcutta

The Calcutta Swimming Club—Headquarters Strand Road, Calcutta

The Kokine Swimming Club—Rangoon

Tennis

All-India Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary for India* L. Brooke Edwards, Esq., P. O. Box 2080, Calcutta

Foreign Secretary Lt. Col. B. O. Roe, Ferndale, Buxley (Kent) England

Army and Air Force Championships—Army Sports Control Board, Ambala Cantonment

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* S. J. Matthews, Esq., c/o The Calcutta South Club, Calcutta

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* Syed Naqul Imam, Esq., Bar at Law, Fraser Road, Patna

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* R. Rose, Esq., c/o The Atlas Insurance Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay

Delhi Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* E. W. Grindal, Esq., c/o The Ridge Club, New Delhi

Madras Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* R. V. V. S. Prasad, Esq., Arundalpet, Guntur (M. & S. M. Railway)

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* D. N. Bhalla, Esq., Y. M. C. A. Flat, The Mall, Lahore

Sind Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* Karachi Gymkhana, Karachi

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association—*Honorary Secretary* S. W. Bobb, Esq., 138, Civil Lines, Cawnpore

Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1937 —

- 1 Governor General and Viceroy of India
- 2 Governors of Provinces within their respective charges
- 3 Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal
- 4 Commander in Chief in India
- 5 Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab
- 6 Governors of Bihar, and the Central Provinces and Berar
- 7 Governors of Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa
- 8 Chief Justice of India
- 9 Members of the Governor General's Executive Council
- 10 Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies
- 11 President of the Council of State
- 12 President of the Indian Legislative Assembly
- 13 Judges of the Federal Court
- 14 Chief Justices of High Courts
- 15 Agent to the Governor General, Bahuchistan, Ministers of Governors* and Residents of the First Class Within their respective charges
- 16 Chief Commissioner of Railways, General Officers Commanding Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and Officers of the rank of General
- 17 Chief of the General Staff and Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal *
- 18 Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force in India, and Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab *
- 19 Ministers of the Governors of Bihar, and the Central Provinces and Berar *
- 20 Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, * and Residents of the First Class
- 21 Presidents of Legislative Councils
- 22 Speakers of Legislative Assemblies
- 23 Chief Judges of Chief Courts, and Puisne Judges of High Courts
- 24 Lieutenant Generals
- 25 Auditor General in India, Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission and Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge
- 26 Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy, Members of the Railway Board, Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges, Railway Financial Commissioner, Secretaries to the Governor General, and Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department

27 Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Judges of Chief Courts, and Vice Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

28 Chairman Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands within the charge and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal

29 Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, Director General Indian Medical Service, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Director of Intelligence, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Financial Commissioners, Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Judicial Commissioners of the North West Frontier Province, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Major Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Members of the Central Board of Revenue, Members of the Federal Public Service Commission, Political Resident on the North West Frontier, Secretary to the Governor General's Executive Council, Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal and Surgeons General

30 The Advocate General of India and Vice Chancellors of the Indian Universities

31 Agents of State Railways, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Controller of the Currency, Controller of Railway Accounts, Deputy Auditor General, Assistant Judicial Commissioners, Chief Revenue Authority in Assam, Commissioners of Divisions, Judicial Commissioner Western India States Agency, Residents of the Second Class, Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North West Frontier Province and Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa Within their respective charges

32 Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Department of 30 years standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36, and Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges

33 Advocates General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal

34 Chairman, Public Service Commission other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal, and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, and Central Provinces and Berar

35 Brigadiers, Census Commissioners for India, Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department, Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Director of Geological Survey, Director of Ordnance Factories, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, Inspector

* NOTE —The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers

General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute, Inspectors General of Police in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and Surveyor General of India

36 Assistant Judicial Commissioners, Chief Revenue Authority in Assam, Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, Commissioners of Divisions, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, Residents of the Second Class, Revenue and Divisional Commissioner North West Frontier Province, and Revenue Commissioners, Sind and Orissa

37 Inspectors General of Police, Assam, North West Frontier Province Sind and Orissa. Non Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their respective Municipal Jurisdictions. Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Secretaries to Local Governments, and Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal

38 Accountants General and Directors of Audit, Additional and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments, Chief Accounts Officers State Railways Chief Auditors, State Railways of the rank of Accountant General, Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways, Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers, Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs, Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways, Chief Mining Engineer Railway Board, Chief Operating Superintendents State Railways, Chief Traffic Managers State Railways, Chief Transportation Superintendent G I P Railway Colonels, Commissioners of Police Bombay and Calcutta, Deputy Director of Intelligence Government of India Directors of Agriculture, Director Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Director of Civil Aviation Director General of Archaeology, Director General of Observatories, Directors of Public Health under Provincial Governments, Directors of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments, Directors of Health and Prison Services Sind and Orissa, Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Directors Railway Board Expert Advisers Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta, Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals, Inspectors General of Prisons, Master, Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 23 years standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 35, Military Accountant General, Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, President, Court of Wards, United Provinces, Settlement Commissioners Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Solicitor to the Government of India, and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways

39 Advocates General other than those of Madras Bombay and Bengal, Chief Surveyor with the Government of India, Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command), Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions, Director, Botanical Survey, Director

Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Director of the Survey of India, Director, Zoological Survey, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments and Nautical Adviser to the Government of India

40 Military Secretary to the Viceroy

41 Standing Council for Bengal

42 Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland

43 Chairmen of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras Bombay Calcutta and Karachi, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges, (Chief Inspector of Mines, Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay, Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay, Commissioner of Police Madras Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam, Postmasters General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay, Senior Deputy Director General, Posts and Telegraphs Collectors and Magistrates of Districts Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Political Agents, and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class) Within their respective charges

44 Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay, Collectors of Salt Revenue Madras and Bombay, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta within their respective charges Commissioners of Income tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay, Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair within his charge and Divisional District and sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges

45 Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal Commandant, Frontier Constabulary Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar, Deputy Financial Advisers, Military Finance, Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Director of Inspection Indian Stores Department, Director of Public Information, Government of India, Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions, Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department, Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission Secretary to the Railway Board, and Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident

46 Chief Medical Officers under the Crown and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi within their respective charges Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers, State Railways, Deputy Directors General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director General, Director, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary

Research, Muktesar, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Postmasters General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay, and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee

47 Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian), Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India, Chief Auditor of Railways, Class I, Chief Education Officer, Royal Air Force, Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories, Comptrollers, Assam, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, Conservators of Forests, Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command, Deputy Agents Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways, Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Board, Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service, Deputy Military Accountant General, Director Medical Research, District Controllers of Military Accounts, Engineers in Chief, Lighthouse Department, and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, Lieutenant Colonels, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 18 years standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56, Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years service in India, and Superintendents and Deputy Chief Engineers

48 Actuary to the Government of India, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Controller of Printing and Stationery, and Directors of Major Laboratories

49 Administrators General, Central Intelligence Officers, Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay, Controller of Patents and Designs, Directors of Industries, Directors of Land Records, Directors of Veterinary Services, Excise Commissioners, Inspectors General of Registration, Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras, Principal, Research Institute Cawnpore, and Registrars of Cooperative Societies

50 Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways, Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts, Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts, Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways, Deputy Directors, Railway Board, Director Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department, Directors of Telegraphs, Electrical Engineer in Chief Posts and Telegraphs, Junior Controllers of Military Accounts, Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service

* Officers of similar status are Deputy Superintendents Locomotives Department, Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department, Controllers of Stores, Divisional Superintendents, State Railways, Divisional Transportation Superintendent G I P Railway, Signal Engineers, State Railways, Coal Superintendent, Deputy Transportation Superintendents, Deputy Chief Commercial Managers, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers, Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent, E I Railway

† Architectural Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank

Opium Agent, Ghazipur, Supervisor of Railway Labour, and Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur

51 District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts

52 First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents Within the charges of their respective Residents

53 Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors, and Central Publicity Officer, State Railways

54 Senior Chaplains other than those already specified

55 Assistant Directors of Intelligence, Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments, Directors of Publicity of Public Information under Provincial Governments, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents, Resident (other than those of the First and Second Class), Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor General Baluchistan, and to First Class Residents, Settlement Officers, and Superintendents of Police within their own charges

56 Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department, Captain Superintendent, I M M T S Dufferin, Chief Aerodrome Officer, Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer Merwara and Central India, (Chief Inspector of Aircraft, Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale), Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence, Deputy Director General of Archaeology, Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces, Deputy Directors of Hospitals, Sind and Orissa, Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons, Deputy Master Security Printing India, Deputy Secretary, Railway Board, First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents, Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India, Principals of major Government Colleges, Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, Sind, Principal Indian School of Mines, Principal Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, Registrars to the High Courts, Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Assemblies, Senior Inspectors and Electric Inspector of Mines, Superintendent of the Government Test House, Superintendents of the Survey of India,

Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office Officers of the All India, Class I Central Class I Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department Of 20 years standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing

57 Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy Deputy Directors of Public Information Government of India, Second Solicitor to the Government of India, Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun and Under Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department

58 Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Directors of Survey Bengal, Government Analyst, Madras, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, and Librarian, Imperial Library

59 Chemical Inspector Indian Ordnance Department, Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture District Judges not being Sessions Judges, Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing Education Officers, Grade II, Education Officers Grade III on completion of 15 years service Royal Air Force Major, Master of High Court, Madras, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 12 years standing Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories

60 Assistant Commissioners of Income tax Assistant Military Accountant General, Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India, Chief Mining Engineer Northern India Salt Revenue, Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces, Controller of Naval Accounts, Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Controller of Stamps, Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras, General Manager Rajputana Salt Resources, Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India, Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years standing, Officers of the All India, Class I Central Class I Railway and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun Of 10 years standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing

61 Assistant Collectors Salt Revenue Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue Madras, on maximum of their time scale, Assistant Commissioner, Selection Grade Northern India Salt Revenue, Assistant Commissioners Northern India Salt Revenue, on maximum of the ordinary time scale, Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Directors of Public Health, Assistant Directors, Railway

Board, Assistant Financial Advisers Military Finance, Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board, Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses, Chemical Examiner United Provinces, Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department, Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers, Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior scale) Controller of Telegraph Stores, Deputy Administrator General Bengal Deputy Assistant Director Pw and Pensions Director etc Adjutant Generals Branch, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise, Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office, Deputy Controller Stationery Director Vaccine Institute Belgium District Opium Officers Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs and Divisional Engineers, Wires Divisional Forest Officers Emigration Commissioners, Engineer Light house Department and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India Examiner of Questioned Documents, Executive Engineers Factory Chemist, Factory Superintendent Opium Factory Ghazipur First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair Honorary Presidency Magistrate Income tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time scale, Judge of the City Civil Court Madras, Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras Bombay and Calcutta Lady Assistants to the Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals, Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta Delhi and Simla, Mine Manager Khewra Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time scale or upwards, Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch Posts and Telegraphs, Physicist at the Government Test House Indian Stores Department Presidency Magistrates, Principal Indian Medical School Madras, Principal, Iwra Royal Military School, Sanawar, Protectors of Emigrants Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind Registrars to Chief Courts Registrars of Joint Stock Companies Secretary to the Court of Wards United Provinces Superintendents of Excise, Bombay Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil surgeons who are not included in any other article and Superintendents of Telegraph Workshops

1 The entries in the above table which are in alphabetical order in each article apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage

2 Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services, who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority, and of the Chief Justice of Bengal, who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article.

3 When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him

4 Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents

5 All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades

6 All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in his discretion in case any question shall arise * When the position of any such person is so determined and notified it shall be entered in the table in *italics* provided he holds an appointment in India

7 The following will take courtesy rank as shown —

Consuls General —Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers

Consuls —Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels

Vice Consuls —Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors

Consular officers *de carriere* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carriere*

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their

appointments An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls

8 The following may be given, by courtesy precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India —

Peers according to their precedence in England Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St Patrick Privy Councillors Advisers to the Secretary of State for India Immediately after Members of the Governor General's Executive Council, Article 9

Baronets of England Scotland Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents Knights Grand Cross of the Bath Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India Knights Grand Cross of St Michael and St George Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23

Knights Commander of the Bath Knights Commander of the Star of India Knights Commander of St Michael and St George Knights Commander of the Indian Empire Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire Knights Bachelor Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31

* In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows —

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 25

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown immediately after Article 39

Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42

SALUTES.

Persons	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Queen Mother, Proclamation Day
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families	21	
Maharajahdiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
Governor of Diu	9	

Persons	No of Guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Viceroy and Governor General	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently On occasions of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired
Residents, 1st Class	13	} Same as Governors
Agents to the Governor General	13	
Residents, 2nd Class	13	} On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from a military station
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)	19	} On assuming or relinquishing office On <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired
Commander in Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	.	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K B.)
G O s C in C-Commands (d)	15	} On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of <i>public</i> arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (d)	13	
Major Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d)	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Salutes of 21 guns

Baroda	The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior	The Maharaja (Scindia) of
Hyderabad and Berar	The Nizam of
Jammu and Kashmir	The Maharaja of
Mysore	The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal	The Nawab of
Indore	The Maharaja (Holkar) of
Kalat	The Khan (Wali) of
Kolhapur	The Maharaja of
Travancore	The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Mewar)	The Maharana of

Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawalpur	The Nawab of
Bharatpur	The Maharaja of
Bikaner	The Maharaja of
Bundi	The Maharaja Raja of
Cochin	The Maharaja of

Cutch	The Maharao of
Jaipur	The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar)	The Maharaja of
Karauli	The Maharaja of
Kotah	The Maharao of
Patiala	The Maharaja of
Rewa	The Maharaja of
Tonk	The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar	The Maharaja of
Banswara	The Maharawal of
Bhutan	The Maharaja of
Datia	The Maharaja of
Dewas (Senior Branch)	The Maharaja of
Dewas (Junior Branch)	The Maharaja of
Dhar	The Maharaja of
Dholpur	The Maharaj Rana of
Dungarpur	The Maharawal of
Idar	The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer	The Maharawal of

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached

(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

Khairpur The Mir of
 Kishangarh The Maharaja of
 Orchha The Maharaja of
 Partabgarh The Maharawat of
 Rampur The Nawab of
 Sikkim The Maharaja of
 Sirohi The Maharao of

Salutes of 13 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
 Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
 Cooch Behar The Maharaja of
 Dhrangadhra The Maharaja of
 Jaora The Nawab of
 Jhalawar The Maharaj Rana of
 Jind The Maharaja of
 Junagadh The Nawab of
 Kapurthala The Maharaja of
 Nabha The Maharaja of
 Nawanagar The Maharaja of
 Palanpur The Nawab of
 Porbandar The Maharaja of
 Rajpipla The Maharaja of
 Ratlam The Maharaja of
 Tripura The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajaigarh The Maharaja of
 Alirajpur The Raja of
 Baoni The Nawab of
 Barwani The Rana of
 Bijawar The Maharaja of
 Bilaspur The Raja of
 Cambay The Nawab of
 Chamba The Raja of
 Charkhari The Maharaja of
 Chhatarpur The Maharaja of
 Chitral The Mehtar of
 Faridkot The Raja of
 Gondal The Maharaja of
 Janjira The Nawab of
 Jhabua The Raja of
 Maler Kotla The Nawab of
 Mandi The Raja of
 Manipur The Maharaja of
 Morvi The Maharaja of
 Narsingarh The Raja of
 Panna The Maharaja of
 Pudukkottal The Raja of
 Radhanpur The Nawab of
 Rajgarh The Raja of
 Sallana The Raja of
 Samthar The Raja of
 Sirmur The Maharaja of
 Sitamau The Raja of
 Suket The Raja of
 Tehri The Maharaja of
 Wankaner The Raj Saheb of

Salutes of 9 guns

Balasinoor The Nawab (Babi) of
 Banganapalle The Nawab of
 Bansda The Raja of
 Baraundha The Raja of
 Bariya The Raja of
 Bhore The Raja of
 Chhota Udepur The Raja of
 Danta The Maharana of
 Dharampur The Raja of
 Dhrol The Thakor Saheb of
 Haispaw The Sawbwa of
 Jawhar The Raja of
 Kalahandi The Maharaja of
 Kengtung The Sawbwa of
 Khulchipur The Raja of
 Limbdi The Thakor Saheb of
 Jolaru The Nawab of
 Lunawada The Raja of
 Malhar The Raja of
 Mayurbhanj The Maharaja of
 Mong Nai The Sawbwa of
 Mudhol The Raja of
 Nagod The Raja of
 Palitana The Thakor Saheb of
 Patna The Maharaja of
 Rajkot The Thakor Saheb of
 Sachin The Nawab of
 Sangli The Raja of
 Sant The Raja of
 Savantvadi The Raja of
 Shahpura The Raja of
 Sonpur The Maharaja of
 Wadhwan The Thakor Saheb of
 Yawnghwe The Sawbwa of

Personal Salutes

Salutes of 19 guns

Bikaner Lieut General His Highness
 Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur
 GCSI, GCIE, GVO, GBE, KCB,
 LL D, ADC, Maharaja of
 Kotah Lieutenant Colonel His Highness
 Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, GCSI,
 GCIE, GBE, Maharao of
 Patiala Lieut General His Highness Maharaja
 Adhiraja Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahindar
 Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, GVO, GBE
 LL D, ADC, Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 guns

Dholpur Lieutenant Colonel His Highness
 Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawal Maharaj Rana
 Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler
 Jang Jal Deo, GCSI, KCSI, KVO,
 Maharaj Rana of

Salutes of 15 guns

Jind Colonel His Highness Maharaja
Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur,
G C I E, K C S I, Maharaja of
Junagadh His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat
Khan Rasul Khan, G C I E, K C S I, Nawab of
Kapurthala Colonel His Highness Maharaja
Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G O I E
G B E, Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt Hon ble
Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, P C, G C S I,
G C I I, G C V O, of Bombay
Baria Major H H Maharawal Shri Sir
Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K C S I, Raja of
Dharanpur H H Maharana Vijayadevi of
Sangli It His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao
Dhondirao alias Appa Sahib Patwardhan
K C I R, Raja of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, Raja of
Mong Mit, Ukhin Maung, K S M, Nawabwa of

Local Salutes.*Salutes of 21 guns*

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of within
the limits of her (or his) own territories
permanently
Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within
the limits of his own territories permanently
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of With
in the limits of his own territories, per
manently

Salute of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Cutch, The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
Patiala The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories
permanently)

Salute of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Khairpur The Mir of
(Within the limits of their own territories
permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
Jind The Maharaja of
Junagadh The Nawab of
Kapurthala The Maharaja of
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of
Ratlam The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories
permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits
of his own territory, permanently)

Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi The Raja of (Within the limits
of his own territory permanently)

(iii)—TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RITIRS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

MUSCAT—		BUSHIRE—	
1	His Highness the Sultan of	21	11 His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) 13
BAHRAIN—		ABADAN—	
2	His Excellency the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit)	7	12 The Governor of 7
3	His Excellency the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	11	13 The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) 7
4	Eldest son of the Sheikh of (fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative)	5	ABU DHABI—
KUWAIT—		DEBBI—	
5	His Excellency the Sheikh of	7	16 The Sheikh of 5
6	His Excellency the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh)	11	SHARIAH—
7	Eldest son of the Sheikh of (fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative)	5	17 The Sheikh of 3
QATAR—		AIMAN—	
8	Sheikh of	7	18 The Sheikh of 5
KHUZISTAN—		UMM EL KUWAIN—	
9	His Excellency the Governor of	13	19 The Sheikh of 3
MOHAMMERAH—		RAS EL KHAIMAH—	
10	The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7	20 The Sheikh of 3
			21 The Sheikh of 3

Salutes 14 20 in the above list are fired by His Majesty's ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the Chief concerned

Indian Orders.

The Star of India

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920 and 1935 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire, the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown, all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendant therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendant to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of India

Grand Master of the Order—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, G M S I, G M I E

Officers of the Order—*Registrar* Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley C V O, O B E, R M, Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St James' Palace, London, S W 1

Secretary The Hon ble Sir Bertrand Glancy K C I E, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G C S I)

H M Queen Mary
H R H The Duke of Connaught

Honorary Knights Commanders (K C S I)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, G C I E, Sardar Aqdas, Shaikh of Muham mareh and dependencies

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad ed Dowleh Amir Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yomin ed Dowleh, Zil-es Sultan of Persia

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G B E, K C I E, of Nepal ese Army (Nepal)

His Excellency General Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G B E, K C I E, Commander in Chief, Nepal

Honorary Companions

H H Salyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin us Salyidi Turki, K C I E, Sultan of Masqat and Oman

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, K C I E, Ruler of Bahrain

His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabal Sabah, K C I E, Ruler of Kuwait

Knights Grand Commanders (G C S I)

H H The Gaekwar of Baroda

H H The Maharaja of Mysore

Baron Hardinge of Penthurst

Sir John Hewett

H H The Maharaja of Bikaner

H H The Maharao of Kotah

H H The Maharaja of Kapurthala

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar

H H The Aga Khan

H H The Maharao of Cutch
 Earl Willington
 H H The Maharaja of Patiala
 The Marquess of Zetland
 Baron Lloyd
 Viscount Lee of Fareham
 The Earl of Lytton
 Viscount Halifax
 Sir Harcourt Butler
 Sir Leslie Wilson
 Viscount Goschen
 Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood
 The Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook
 Simon
 Field Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob
 His Highness The Maharana of Udaipur
 His Highness The Maharaja of Kolhapur
 Viscount Peel
 Lieut Col The Right Honourable Sir Francis
 Stanley Jackson
 H H The Nawab of Bhopal
 Lord Hailey
 H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
 Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable Sir
 Samuel John Gurney Hoare
 The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes
 Lt Col The Right Hon ble Sir George Frederick
 Stanley
 Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwood
 H H The Maharaja of Jodhpur
 H H The Maharaja of Gondal

Knights Commanders (K C S I)

Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes
 Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale
 H H Maharaja of Jind
 Sir George Stuart Forbes
 H H The Maharaja of Ratlam
 Sir Harvey Adamson
 Nawab Bahadur of Muzhidabad
 Sir John Ontario Miller
 Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar
 Sir Benjamin Robertson
 Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan
 Sir Elliot Graham Colvin
 Sir Trevredyn Racheleigh Wynne
 H H Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)
 Sir M F O'Dwyer
 Sir Michael William Fenton
 Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard
 Sir P Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
 Sir Edward Albert Galt
 H H The Nawab of Maler Kotla
 Sir William Henry Clark
 Sir Harrington Verney Lovett
 Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan
 Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur
 Lieut-Col Sir Hugh Daly
 H H The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
 Lieut-Col Sir F E Younghusband
 Lieut-Gen G M Kirkpatrick
 Major-Gen R C O Stuart
 Sir George Rivers Lowndes

H H Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir
 Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer
 Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
 H H The Maharaja of Datta
 H H The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
 Lieut-General Sir William Raine Marshall
 Sir William Vincent
 Sir Thomas Holland
 Sir James Bennet Brunyate
 Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Rowlett
 Dr Sir M E Sadler
 Major-Gen Sir Harry Triscott Brooking
 Major Gen Sir George Fletcher MacMunn
 The Right Hon'ble Lord Southborough
 Sir George Barnes
 Sir Edward MacLagan
 Sir William Morris
 Sir L J Kershaw
 Sir L Davidson
 Sir C G Todhunter
 Sir Henry Wheeler
 Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ran
 Jit Singhji Mansinghji, Raja of Baria
 The Rt Hon ble Dr Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
 Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla
 Sir Charles Innes
 The Maharao of Sirohi
 Sir Montagu Butler
 H H The Maharaja of Rajpipla
 Sir Frederic Whyte
 Sir Maurice Hayward
 The Hon ble Sir Abdur Rahim
 H H the Nawab of Junagadh
 Sir Henry Lawrence
 H H The Maharaja of Rewa
 Sir Chunilal V Mehta
 Sir S P O'Donnell
 H E Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson
 H E Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond
 Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah
 His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur
 H H the Maharaja of Porbunder
 Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency
 Sir James Crerar
 Sir Jean Rieu
 Sir George Lambert
 H H The Maharaja of Morvi
 Sir George Rainy
 Sir Ernest Hotson
 Sir Denys Bray
 Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee
 His Highness the Raja of Mandi
 Thakor Saheb of Limbdi
 Sir Norman Marjoribanks
 Sir George Schuster
 The Hon Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter
 Captain H H Maharaja Mahendra Sir,
 Yadendra Singh Bahadur, K C I E, of Panna
 Major H H Raja Narendra Shah, of Tehri
 (Garhwal)
 Major General Sir Leonard Rogers
 H E Sir James David Sifton
 H E Sir Michael Keane

Lieut Col Sir Ralph Griffith
 Sir Joseph William Bhore
 His Excellency Sir Harry Haig
 The Hon ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad
 Ahmed Said Khan, of Chittari
 The Hon'ble Sir Henry Daffield Craik
 Vice Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn
 Sir Reginald Arthur Mant
 H E Sir Herbert William Emerson
 H H the Maharaja of Benares
 Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah
 H E Sir Clarendon Gowan
 H H the Maharaja of Manipur
 Sir Edward Maynard des Champs Chamier
 The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce
 The Hon ble Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead
 H H The Maharaja of Karauli
 His Highness Sri Lakshmansingh of Dungarpur
 His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura
 His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of
 Nawanagar
 The Hon Sir Robert Duncan Bell
 Sir M I Gwyer
 Major General Henry Karslake C B, C M G, D S
 O
 H H the Nawab of Rampur
 The Hon ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar
 The Hon ble Sir James Grigg K C B
 H H the Maharana Raj Saheb of Wankaner
 Sir Reginald Isidore Robert (Glancy) K C I I
 The Hon ble Sir Mineckji Byramji Dadabhai,
 K C I I
 H H the Maharaja of Orchha
 Rana Bhagat Chand Raja of Jubbil
 Sir Osborne Arkell Smith
 H E Sir Janclet Graham, K C I F
 H E Sir John Austen Hubback
 H E Commander the Hon ble Sir Archibald
 Douglas (Cochrane), D S O R N
 H E Sir George Cunningham K C I F, O R F
 H E Sir Robert Neil Reid K C I F
 H E Sir Maurice Gurni Hallott C I F

Companions (C S I)

Col Charles Edward Yate
 Lieut Col Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
 Charles Gerwien Bayne
 Hartley Kennedy
 Col James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery
 William Thomas Hall
 Richard Townsend Greer
 Sir Louis William Dane
 Hermann Michael Kisch
 Sir Cecil Michael Willford Brett
 Sir Frank Campbell Gates
 John Mitchell Holms
 Oscar Theodore Barrow
 Francis Alexander Slacke
 Percy Comyn Lyon
 Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways
 William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron
 Maj-Gen Sir Henry Montague Pakington
 Hawkes
 Francis Capel Harrison
 Norman Goodford Cholmeley
 Walter Francis Rice
 Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt
 Sir John Walter Hose
 Charles Ernest Vear Goument
 George Moss Harriott
 Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh

Sir Edward Vere Levinge
 Lieut-Col Charles Archer
 James Peter Orr
 Herbert Alexander Casson
 William Axel Hertz
 Colonel Sir Clive Wigram
 Herbert Thompson
 Lieut Col Sir John Ramsay
 Stuart Lockwood Maddox
 Dr Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker
 Lieut Col Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gordon
 Lt Col Edmund Vivian Gabriel
 Sir John Stuart Donald
 Henry Montague Segundo Mathews
 Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang
 Bahadur
 Sir Horace Charles Mules
 Col Arthur Russell Aldridge
 Lieut-Col Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson
 John Charles Burnham
 Col Thomas Francis Bruce Kenny Talivort
 Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de
 Lotbiniere
 Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
 Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
 Oswald Campbell Lees
 Lieut Col Albert Edward Woods
 William Exall Tempest Bennett
 William Ogilvie Horne
 William Harrison Moreland
 Surg-Gen Henry Wickham Stevenson
 Henry Venn Cobb
 Sir Frederick William Johnston
 William Henry Lucas
 Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder
 Sir Walter Maude
 Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump
 Sir William James Reid
 Walter Gunnell Wood
 John Cornwallis Godley
 A Butterworth
 Sir Hubert John Maynard
 Lt-Col Sir A B Dew
 Sir Hugh T Keeling
 Sir Henry Sharp
 Sir Robert R Scott
 Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler
 Laurence Robertson
 Sir John Ghest Cumming
 Lieut Col Stephen Lushington Arlin
 Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
 Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Mooney
 T A Chalmers
 Sir Richard Burn
 Sir Godfrey B H Fell
 Major General Sir W O Knight
 Sir Patrick James Fagan
 Lt-Col Lawrence Imprey
 Col Benjamin William Marlow
 Lt-Col Francis Beville Prideaux
 Lt Col Stuart George Knox
 Col Sir Hugh Whitchurch Perry
 Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William
 Francis Coope Frunch
 Sir Horatio Norman Bolton
 Major-General J O Rimington
 Colonel H R Hopwood
 L E Buckley
 O H Bompas
 M M S Gubbay

Major Gen J M Walter
 Brig-General W G Hamilton
 Major Sir Alexander J Anderson
 Major General Sir Theodore Fraser
 Major General L O Dunsterville
 Sir Hugh McPherson
 Sir Henry Fraser Howard
 Lieut-Col Herbert Des Voeux
 Col Charles Rattray
 Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell
 General Sir Felix Fordati Ready
 Col Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean
 Lieut Col Patrick Robert Cadell
 Lieut Col Montagu William Douglas
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta
 Lieut Col Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig
 Herman Cameron Norman
 Lt-General James Wilton O'Dowda
 Brevet Lieut Col Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
 Colonel (Hony Brig Gen) Charles Ernest Graham Norton
 Vice Admiral Wilfrid Nunn
 Major General Hubert Isacke
 Major General Stewart Gordon Loch
 Col Frederick James Moberly
 Brigadier Gen Robert Fox Sorsbie
 Major Gen William Cross Barratt
 Temporary Brigadier General Sir Edward Hugh Bray
 Col (Honorary Brigadier Gen) Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison
 Colonel (Temporary Major Gen) Frank Ernest Johnson
 Lt E General Robert Arohlbald Cassels
 Frederick Campbell Rose
 Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
 Peter William Monie
 Major General Charles Astley Fowler
 Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
 Major General Edward Arthur Fagan
 Major General Herbert William Jackson
 Lt Col Arthur Leslie Jacob
 Sir William Pell Barton
 C F Payne
 W I J Howley
 Sir Bentham P Standen
 Sir John L Maffey
 Lieut Col J L W F French-Mullen
 Colonel (Hony Brig Gen) J L R Gorhon, C B
 Colonel C W Profeit
 H M R Hopkins
 R A Graham
 Claud Alexander Barron
 Sir Geoffrey R Clarke
 Lieut Col D Donald
 Col G B M Sarel
 Col D A D McVean
 Col H G Burrard
 Major General J H Foster Iakin
 Major General G A H Beatty
 Sir Robert Holland
 C J Halifax
 Lieut Col E M Proes
 L T Harris
 Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji
 W R Gourlay
 General Sir Kenneth Wigram I A
 Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das
 Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp
 Charles Montagu King
 Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul

S R Hignell
 Major-General S F Muspratt
 W E Copleston
 Frederick B Evans
 J E Webster
 Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Ram Chaudia Rao
 Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief of Bugti Tribe
 Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas Bart
 Capt Dudley Burton Napier North
 Sir Edward M Cook
 Sir Francis Charles Griffith
 Maharaj Shri Fateh Singh
 J Hullah
 Sir John F Campbell
 J Milne
 Sir James Donald
 Lt Col Sir W F T O Connor
 E S Lloyd
 Sir S A Smyth
 Colonel W H Jefferey
 C G Adam
 Diwan Bahadur T Raghavayya Pantulu Gira
 Raja Ejaz Rasul Khan of Jhanghahad
 D H Lees
 H P Tollinton
 A W McNair
 W Sutherland
 Captain Sir E J Headlam
 S F Stewart
 Sir D F Chadwick
 M E Couchman
 F G Pratt
 Sir B Oakden
 Major General Sir T H Symons
 F Lewisohn
 W P Sangster
 T Emerson
 A H Ley
 Sir E Burdon
 Sir A N William Pim
 A W Botham
 L Birley
 N Macmichael
 Sir A Y G Campbell
 Lieut Col S B A Patterson
 Boley
 A Langley
 Lieutenant Colonel M L Ferrar
 Brigadier General Sir I H Keyes
 R J S Dodd
 Major H G Vaux
 Sir Leonard Reynolds
 Sir H G Stokes
 J C Ker
 Sir M G Simpson
 Lt Colonel C E Bruce
 R T Harrison
 C T Mullings
 H L Birdwood
 J Ghosal
 J H Field
 W H J Wilkinson Guillemard
 H A Thornton
 C J Irwin
 J E C Jukes
 H A B Vernon
 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Couper
 Nawab Malik Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan Nun
 The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad
 H K Briscoe

G Wiles

Sir Charles Tegart

The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer

J. H. Garrett

C. B. Cunningham

T. H. Morony

Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr

L. M. Stubbs

Col. W. H. Evans

G. S. Wilson

The Hon'ble Lt. Col. Sir George Ogilvie

J. A. Shillidy

Sir John Tarlton Whitty

Henry George Walton

Sir George Anderson

Colonel John Philip Cameron, I.M.S.

Sir David George Mitchell

Douglas Gordon Harris

Brevet-Colonel Frederic Percival Mackie

The Hon'ble Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd

The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand James Glancy

Sir John Collard Bernard Drake

Sir Charles William Aldis Turner

Sir Charles Alexander Souter

Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman

John Arthur Laing Swan

Arthur Ralph Astbury

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe

H. Calvert

C. B. Cotterell

Sir Eric Melville

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Maxwell

W. H. Lewis

A. H. Lloyd

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Miles Clay

R. H. Thomas

R. B. Ewbank

Sir G. T. H. Bracken

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Tallents

R. H. Beckett

P. J. Patrick

V. Hart

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Clow

F. A. Sachse

E. F. Thomas

C. C. Garbett

Hony. Brigadier G. P. Sanders

C. M. Lane

Col. D. B. Ross

G. R. F. Tottenham

T. Sloan

C. F. Brackenbury

W. Booth Graveley

W. H. Thompson

Col. (Temp. Brig.) The Hon'ble Harold Rupert George Alexander

Major General Claude John Lyro Auchinleck

R. L. Gibson

J. N. G. Johnson

J. C. Nixon

B. M. Staig

G. P. Hogg

Raja Hamendar Sen, Raja of Keonthal

Colonel (Temp. Brig.) L. P. Collins

G. T. Boag

G. H. Spence

J. F. Hall

A. C. Badenoch

F. Anderson

T. B. Tate

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920 and 1935, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan. 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Government of India.

The Insignia are (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains, (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspiciis*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold, (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspiciis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold, (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order—H. E. the Viceroy (Marquess of Linlithgow from April 18th, 1935).

Officers of the Order—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders
(G. C. I. E.)

The Duke of Connaught

**Honorary Knights Grand Commanders
(G C I E)**

H E Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of Mohammerah and Dependencies
H M Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal al Saud King of Hedjaz and Nejd and its Dependencies
H H the Prime Minister of Nepal

**Honorary Knights Commanders
(K C I E)**

Sir Leon E Clement Thomas
Dr Sir Sven Von Hedin
(cavaliere Sir Filippo De'Filippi)
Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar
General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
H H Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhli bin Ali Sultan of Lahej
Sir Alfred Martineau
H E General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
(cavalier) Sir Tej Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
H E General Sir Yang tseng hsin, Chiang Chun and Governor of Hsin Kiang Province
General Sir Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal
H H Sayid Sir Iamur bin Faisal bin us Sayid Turki, CSI, Sultan of Muscat and Oman
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan
H E Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabir al Sabab Shaikh of Kuwait
H E Shaikh Hamid Bin Isa Al Khalifat, Ruler of Bahrain, CSI

Knights Grand Commanders (G C I E)

H H The Maharao of Cutch
H H The Maharaja of Gendal
H H The Aga Khan
Lord Lamington
Sir Walter Lawrence
H H The Maharaja of Bikaner
H H The Maharao of Kotah
Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parsbad
Lord Hardinge
Sir Louis Dane
Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
H H The Maharaja of Patiala
Lord Willingdon
The Yuvaraja of Mysore
H H the Maharaja of Jind
The Marquess of Zetland
Sir Michael Francis O Dwyer
H H Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of Arcot
H H Tukoji Rao III, ex Maharaja of Indore
Lord Lloyd
H H The Maharaja of Baroda
H H The Maharaja of Alwar
H H The Maharaja of Kapurthala
Lord Lytton
H H The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
The Right Hon ble Rowland Thomas Baring, Earl of Cromer, CVO
Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent
Sir Harcourt Butler
Rt Hon Sir Leslie Orme Wilson
Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan

Viscount Goschen

H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur
Viscount Halifax
The Rt Hon Sir Francis Stanley Jackson
Lord Hailey
H H Maharaja of Kashmir
The Right Hon ble Sir Frederick Sykes
H H the Nawab of Bhopal
H I the Marquess of Linlithgow
Lt Col The Right Hon ble Sir George Frederick Stanley

H H the Maharajah of Jodhpur
His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa
His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur
His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh
His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur
His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam
His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao of Sirohi

Lt Col His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muham mad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Palanpur

H F the Right Hon ble Sir John Anderson
H H The Maharaja of Datla
Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey De Montmorency
Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee
His Excellency M H R, Baron Brabourne
His Highness the Nawab of Jonk
H E John Francis Ashley Lord Bsrkino
H H The Maharaja of Indore
H H The Maharaja of Cochin
His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore
His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur
Sir Findlater Stewart
H H the Khan of Kalat
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, KC SI

Knights Commanders (K C I E)

Sir Gangadharay Ganesh, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch)
Col Sir Buchanan Scott
Lieut-Col Sir Francis Edward Younghusband
Lt-Col Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Dr Sir Thomas Henry Holland
Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh Wynne
Sir Richard Morris Dane
Gen Sir Robert Irvin Scallan
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson
Gen Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover
Lieut Col Sir Hugh Daly
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Lieut Col Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill
H H The Nawab of Jaora
H H The Raja of Sitamau
H H The Raj Sahab of Wankaner
Adm Sir Colln Richard Keppel
H H The Maharaja of Bijawar
Sir George Abraham Grierson
Dr Sir Maro Aurel Stein
Dr Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
Sir George Macarthey
Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan
Maj Gen Sir George John Younghusband
Sir Brian Egerton
Sir Prabhashankar D Pattani
Lieut Col Sir John Ramsay
Sir William Maxwell
Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
Sir John Stuart Donald
Lieut Col Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes

Sir Edward Vere Levinge	Sir M. V. Joshi
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kurli Sudhau	Sir William Barton
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana	Sir Frederick William Johnstone
Sir Henry Wheeler	Sir Cowasji Changir (Junior)
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum	Sir Grimwood Mears
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry D. Urban Keary	Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks
Sir George Cunningham Buchanan	The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Alimuddin Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, U.P.
Major-Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon	Sir Reginald Glancy
Maharaja of Sonpur	Sir Clement Hindley
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley	Sir Thomas Middleton
Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell	The Hon'ble Sir Alan Pim
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell	Sir Frederick Gauntlett
Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, C.B.E.
Sir William Sinclair Morris	The Thakur Saheb of Palitana
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H. H. The Maharaja of Udaipur	Sir Edwin Lutyns
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot	Sir Joseph Bhore
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham	Sir Ross Barker
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson	Sir Herbert Baker
Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson	Sir Samuel Smyth
Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight	Sir Leonard Reynolds
Major-Gen. Sir H. F. E. Freeland	Sir James Sifton
Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson	Sir Archibald Young Glipps Campbell
Hon'y Lt. Meherban Sir M. V. Raja Ghorpade of Mudhol	Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell
Sir W. Maude, I.C.S.	Sir Osborne Arkell Smith
Sir C. M. Stevenson Moore, I.C.S.	The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson
Major-Gen. Sir Wilfrid Malletson	Sir Cecil Hermann Kisch
Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Hehir	H. H. The Maharawal of Banawara
Sir J. G. Cumming	Khan Bahadur Sir Usman Sahib Bahadur
Sir H. J. Maynard	Brigadier General Sir Terence Humphrey Keyes
H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotla	Sir Walter Frank Hudson
The Thakur Saheb of Limbdi	Maj. Genl. Sir John Wallace Dick Megaw
Sir H. A. Crump	Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh of Darbhanga
Lt. Col. Sir A. B. Dew	H. H. The Raja of Ali Rajpur
Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza	Sir Shanmukham Chetty
Col. Sir W. H. Wilcox	Sir James Alexander O'Sory Fitz Patrick
H. H. The Maharaja of Panna	Sir Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes
Sir P. J. Fagan	Sir Alexander Norman Ley Cater
Sir Norcot Warren	Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe Lindsay
Raja Sahib Sri Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendru of Venkatagiri	Sir Vernon Dawson
Sir C. A. Bell	The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazim ud din
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang Bahadur	The Hon'ble Sir Edward Blunt
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. W. Haig	Sir Ernest Burdon
Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey	Sir James McDougal Dunnett
H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim	Rai Bahadur Sir Bisheshwar Das Daga
H. H. The Raja of Sangli	Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo Maharaja of Mayurbhanj
Sir H. F. Howard	Sir Alfred Parsons
Sir A. R. Knapp	The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand Glancy
Sir R. A. Mant	Sir Richard Carter
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil ullah Khan of Bhikampur, U.P.	Sir Campbell Rhodes
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad	The Hon'ble Raja of Bobbili
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur	Raja Brijnath Singh of Malhar, C.I.
Sir H. McPherson	The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer
Sir W. J. Reid	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Laine
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Sir R. E. Holland	Major General B. F. Orton I.A.
The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhai	Major General Sir D. Deane, I.A.
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Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar	Sir L. D. Wakely
Sir S. P. O'Donnell	H. H. Raja Dileep Singh, of Sialma
Sir B. P. Standen	H. F. Sir Robert Reid
Sir Denys Bray	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Alexander Souter
Sir H. N. Bolton	The Hon'ble Sir Donald James Boyd
	The Hon'ble Lt. Col. Sir George Ogilvie
	Sir Aubrey Francis Metcalfe
	Sir David George Mitchell
	Sir Eric Charles Miville
	Sir Hubert Wincham
	Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail
	Rao Bahadur Sir V. T. Krishnama Acharya

Sir Geoffrey Thomas Hoist Bracken
The Hon ble Sir Joseph Miles (lay)
The Chief of Miraj (Junior)
Maharaja Sir Pradyot Kumar Tagore Bahadur
Sir Alexander Robertson Murray
Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu
The Hon ble Sir Duncan George Mackenzie
The Hon ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart
Sir Charles William Addis Turner
Major General Sir Digby Inglis Shuttleworth

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Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp
Dr Jean Etienne Justin Schneider
Haji Mohammad Ali Raza ut Tuffar of Muham-
merah
Sheik Abdulla Bin Esa, son of the Shakh of
Bahrein
Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shuja i Nizam, Dy
Governor of Bandar-Abbas
Lieut Col Partab Jung Bahadur Rana
Major Alfred Paul Jacques Maesson
Lieut Col Gen Sugiyama, Imperial Japanese
Army
Lieut Richard Beamish
Lieut Francois Pierre Paul Razy
Lieut Col Bhuban Bikram Rana
Lieut Col Shamshere Bikram Rana
Lieut Col Dumber Shumshere Thapa
Lieut Col Madan Man Singh Basniat
Lieut Col Gambhir Jung Thapa
Lieut Col Chandra Jung Thapa
Major Uttam Bikram Rana
Captain Narsing Bahadur Basniat
H E Shikh Abdullah bin Qasim al Thina
Shikh of Qatar
Taoyin Chun Chu jui Chih, Tao yin of Kashgar
Sheikh Abdulla Bin Jalowi, Amir of Hassa
Nobumiche Sakenobe
Major Masanosuke Tsunoda
His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Khan,
Shaukat ul-Mulk
Khan Sahib Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo, M B I
Guruji Hemraj
Bada kazi Marichiman Singh
M A J Van Manen
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A Friederich
V Champion
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Sir Rayner Child Barker
Sir John Prescott Hewett
Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar
Kazulbhai Visram
Charles E Buckland
Francis Erskine Dempster
Lieut Col John Shakespeare
Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbalyar
Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dholu
Sir Benjamin Robertson
Charles George Palmer
Lieut Col A B Minchin
W T Van Someren
Lieut -Col Sir Frank Popham Young
George Moss Harriott
Henry Marsh
Lieut -Col Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gordon

Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett
Col John Crimmin
Sir William Jameson Souleby
Lieut General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott
Lieut -Col Laurence Austine Waddell
Mir Asaf Ali Khan, General
Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Khan
Hony Capt Subadar Major Yasin Khan Sardar
Bahadur
Sidney Preston
Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker
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Col Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bato
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
Walter Bernard deWinton
Lt -Col Charles Arnold Kemball
Edward Gilles
Lieut -Col Douglas Donald
Dr Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Raja Sir Sikandar Khan, of Nagar
Charles Henry Wilson
George Huddleston
Lieut Col Montagu William Douglas
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Webster Boyle Gordon
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Lieut Col C W Waddington
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William Harrison Morelan
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Lieut -Col Charles Archer
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Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de
Lotbiniere
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Sir Derek William George Keppel
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Robert Greig Kennedy
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Aiyar
Field Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood
(Bart)
William Herbert Dobbie
Ralph Buller Hughes Buller
Lieut -Col Francis Frederic Perry
Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishen Kaul
Lieut Col Stuart Hill Godfrey
Brigadier General Ernest William Stuart King
Maconochy
William Ellis Jardine
Percy Wyndham
Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden
Albert Claude Verrieres
Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan
Nilambar Mukharji
Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh
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Sir James Bennett Brunyate	Charles Cahill Sheridan
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Henry Venn Cobb	Henry Cuthbert Streatfield
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William Lochiel Berkeley Souter	Col G K Walker
Dr Sir John Hubert Marshall	Sir Joseph Henry Stone
Col Frank Goodwin	Col G S Crauford
Lieut -Col George Frederick Chonevix-Trench	Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Sitole Anklkar
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Walter Culley Madge	Hony Lieut -Col P R Cadell
Lieut -Col Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton	Abanindra Nath Tagore
Lieut -Col Edward Gelson Gregson	J R Pearson
Col Benjamin William Marlow	Col R J Blackham
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Sir George Sanky Hart	Frank Frederick Lyall
Col George Henry Evans	Lt Col Frank Currie Lewis
Col Henry Burden	Lewis French
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William Taylor Cathcart	Lieut Col E D Wilson Greig
Hugh Murray	Richard Hugh Tickell
Pandit Sir Kullas Narayan Haksar	Francis Samuel Alfred Slocock
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Lieut Col Sir James Reed Roberts	Kiran Chandra De
Lieut -Col Lawrence Impey	Sir Frank Willington Carter
Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji	Charles Montague King
Lieut -Col Frederick Fenn Elwes	Berkeley John Byng Stephens
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Brig -Genl R E T Hosg	Col Bernard Cotterell
C A Barron	Sirdar Sahib Sir Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha
Charles Archibald Walker Rose	Captain George Prideaux Millet
Lieut -Col Arthur Denny's Gilbert Ramsay	Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
Pierce Langrishe Moore	Dr Zia ud din Ahmed
Sir Alfred Chatterton	Col Charles Henry Cowie
Major Arthur Abercromby Duff	Kunwar Sir Maharaaj Singh
Lt Col John Lawrence William French Mullen	Sir David Petrie
Albert John Harrison	Godfrey Charles Denham
Dr Sir Prafulla Chunder Roy	Lt Col Charles Joseph Windham
Col Francis Raymond	Herbert George Chick
Major-General Sir William Bernard James	Col Charles Henry Dudley Ryder
Colonel Sir Sydney D'Aguiar Crookshank	Col Cecil Lyon John Allanson
Sir Edward Denison Ross	Rao Bahadur Chunnilal Harilal Setalvad
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan	John Norman Taylor
Col Reginald O'Bryan Taylor	Khan Bahadur Sardar Din Muhammad Khan
Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul	Douglas Marshall Straight
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Lieut Col Charles Henry James	John Tarlton Whitty
Alexander Blake Shakespear	Moses Mordecai Simeon Gubbay
Sir John Hope Simpson	Major General Robert Charles MacWatt
Lieut Col William Glen Liston	George Paris Dick
Lieutenant General Sir Edwin H de Vere	Lieut -Col William John Keen
Atkinson	Capt M W Farewell
Frank Adrian Lodge	Lieut -Col John Bertram Cunliffe
	Colonel William Montague Ellis

Raja Sir Vengana Vasudeva Raja Avargal
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James Anderson Dickson McBain
Christopher Addams Williams
Hammett Reginald Clode Hailey
Robert Thomas Dundas
Reginald George Kilby
Robert Egerton Purves
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The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das
Hugh Aylmer Thornton
Charles Stewart Middlemiss
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Captaln E W Huddleston
Lt-Col J W B Merewether
Lt Col Ambrose Boxwell
Lt-Col William Gillitt
Major G B Power
Brig-General d'Arcy Charles Brownlow
Temporary Major R W Bullard
Lt-Col E L Bagshawe
Charles John Emile Cleriel
Lt Col A K Rawlins
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W R Gourlay
W S Coutta
Col Westwood Norman Hay
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H E Lieut Colonel Sir Ralph Griffith
Charles Francis Fitch
Dr M Y Young
Sir P J Hartog
Col (Hony Brig Genl) H. A Young
Col J H Dickson
Lt-Col W R R Dickson
Col William Edmund Pye
Lt Col S M Rice
Col C B Stokes
Major E S Gillett
Commander E C Withers
Lieut-Col Edmund Walter
Francis Sylvester Grimston
Capt Victor Bayley
John Dillon Flynn
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Sidney Robert Hignell
Henry Phillips Tollinton
Sir James MacKenna
Edward Lister
Lt Col David Waters Sutherland
Sir James Crerar
Col Henry Robert Crosthwaite
Hony Lieut Hilary Lushington Holman-Hunt
Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats
Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman
Paonaskar
Dewan Bahadur Sir Krishnarajapuram Palle
gondal Puttanna Chetty
Lt Col John Anderson
Sir Robert Glover Jaquet
Colonel Ralph Ellis Carr Hall
Lt-Col Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl
Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington

Lt-Colonel David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer
The Hon ble Lt Col Nawab Muhammad Akbar Khan
Hony Capt Muhi ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur
Hony Capt Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur
Sardar Pooran Singh Sirdar Bahadur Maj Gen
Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Lt-Col
Halder Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur Lt Col
Philip James Griffiths Pipon
Tempy Capt Cecil Sutherland Waite
Air Commodore David Munro
Reverend William Robert Park
Brevet Col Francis William Pirrie
Capt Hubert McKenzie Salmond
Lt-Col Felix Oswald Newton Mell
Hony Lt-Col Seaborne Guthrie Arthur May Moens
Lt Col Harold Richard Patrick Dickson
Col (Tempy Brig-General) Henry Owen Knox
Charles Rowlatt Watkins
Joseph Herbert Owens
Harry St John Bridger Philby
Lieut Col Lewis Cecil Wagstaff
Lieut Col Cyril Penrose Faige
Arthur Herbert Iev
Sir Peter Henry Clutterbuck
Sir James Donald
Sir William Woodward Hornell
Lt-Col Bawa Jiwan Singh
Arthur William Botham
Col Henry Francis Cleveland
Lt Col William Byam Lane
Harry Nelson Heseltine
Alexander Langley
Lt-Col Henry Smith
Col Francis William Hallows
Major Henry Coddington Brown
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Lt-Col Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough
Lieut Col Edward William Charles Noel
Lieut-Col J R Darley
Lieut Col J G Goodenough Swan
Major Charles Fraser Mackenzie
Lt Col John Izat
Lieut-Col William David Henderson Stevenson
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Alfred James Hughes
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Henry Raikes Alexander Irwin
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Brig-General Robert George Strange
Brig General Robert Montague Poore
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Colonel Alfred Joseph Caruana
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Sir Arthur Cecil McWatters	H F Forbes
Lieut.-Colonel Davis Heron	Col C L Peart
Col Edmund Tillotson Rich	Hony. Brigadier General H De O O'Grady
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Col Rollo St John Gillespie	F A M H Vincent
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Lieut. Col Norman Emil Henry Scott, I.M.S.	Cursetji Nowroji Wadia
Col W E J Scroggie, I.M.S.	Sir E Richmond
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Lieut. Col Guy Sutton Bocquet	Maharaja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray
Lieut.-Col Cuthbert Vivian Bliss	Col Sir R A Needham
Colin Campbell Garbett	Sir J Crosby
Lieut. Col Wyndham Madden Pierpoint Wood	Sir Charles Innes
John Brown Sydney Thubron	P P J Wodehouse
L S Steward O'Malley	Captain E I M Barrett
Sir Provash Chandra Mitter	Col P L O'Neill
James George Jennings	Lieut. Col G G Jolly
Sir E M Cook	Major A P Manning
Christian Tindall	Sir Henry Tyler
Arthur Innes Mayhew	Col H W Bowen
Sir Austin Low	Col J B Keogh
Lieut. Col Andrew Alexander Irvine	Col E A Porch
Hubert Digby Watson	Col A B Fry
Lieut. Col John Telfer Calvert	Col A V W Hope
Charles Gilbert Rogers	Lieut. Col L E Gilbert
Sir Bernard D'Olier Darney	Col W D A Keys
Thomas Reed Davy Bell	Lieut. Col W M Anderson
Walter Francis Perree	Col C de L Christopher
Bertram Beresford Osmaston	Major F M Carpendale
Lieut.-Col John Hanna Murray	Major A H Chenevix Trench
The Rev. Dr William Skinner	Temporary Major L F Nalder
Col Herbert Augustus Iggudden	Lt.-Col C G Lloyd
Major General Richard Stukeley St John	Temporary Captain R Marra
Lieut. Col S S W Paddon	Colonel G Evans
Lieut.-Col Walter Mason	Lt. Col S H Slater
William Alfred Rae Wood	Agha Mirza Muhammad
John Carlo Kennedy Peterson	Sir E Bonham Carter
Lieut.-Col Andrew Louis Charles McCormick	Col J H Howell Jones
Lieut.-Col J C Lamont	Major General W B Wilson Johnston
Capt. Charles James Cope Kendall	Major W S R May
Muhammad Afzal Khan Lieut. Col	Col W R Dockrill
Sir Ernest Albert Seymour Bell	Lt. Col G M O'Rourke
Col Francis Richard Soutter Gervers	Rear Admiral C R Wason
Albert Harlow Silver	Rear Admiral C Mackenzie
Khan Bahadur Nawab Maula Baksh	Lieut. Col J B Hanafin
Sardar Lakhmagouda Baava Prabhu	Lieut. Col M C Raymond
Col W W Clemesha, I.M.S.	Captain W H J Wilkinson—Gullemerd
Col Napier George Barras Goodfellow	Lieut. Col J B Jameson
Col P Francis Chapman	Lieut. General Sir A G Wanehope
Lieut. Col H J Crossley	Col Hon. Brig. General G F White
Major General Sir J D Graham	Hon. Major R W Hildyard-Marris
Col E C Alexander	Hon. Lieut. Mehr Mohammad Khan Sir D
Col W H Hamilton	Bahadur
Major General Sir Cuthbert Sprawson	Col Hon. Brig. General R M Betham
Lieut. Col H C Prescott	Col E R P Bolleau
Captain J C Ward	Col W L J Carey
Temporary Major C F Macpherson	Sir J A Cherry
Lt. Col F C C Balfour	Col H R Cook
Col P L Bowers	Col E. G Hall

Lieut-Col D R Hewitt
 Lieut-Col L Hirsch
 Col C Hodgkinson
 Lieut Col G Howson
 Lieut-Col K M Kirkhope
 Lt Col J H Lawrence Archer
 Lieut Col C N Moberly
 K P Newham
 Sir Louis Stuart
 Lieut Col J W Watson
 Lieut-Col H N Young
 Lieut Col E L Mackenzie
 Lieut Col C N Watney
 Reasalter Hony Capt Khan Sahib Sirdar
 Bahadur Habibur Rahman Khan
 Lieut Col George Stuart Douglas
 Col Charles Edward Edward Collins
 Major Genl Hugh Edward Horden
 Major Harold Bridge
 Major-Genl M R W Nightingale
 The Hon ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar Sundar
 Singh Majithia
 Sir H Moncrieff Smith
 Sir E St J Gebbie
 Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Mian
 Muhammad
 S S Ayyangar
 F W Woods
 Lieut Col C A Smith
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 A Brebner
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 Lt Col Sir Ralph Vane
 E C S Shuttleworth
 Lt Col C R A Bond
 C M Hutchinson
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 C T Allen
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 Col C E E Francis Kirwan Macquoh
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 Sir Michael Keane

Lieut-Colonel Philip Sykes Murphy Buritoa
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 Sir David Thomas Chadwick
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 Narayan Malhar Joshi
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 Sir Harry Evan Auguste Cotton
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 Lt Col Frederick Lawrence Gore
 Col Alexander Henderson Burn
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 John Richard Cunningham
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 Arthur Lambert Playfair
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 Sir Stewart Blakely Agnew Patterson
 Alexander Carmichael Stewart
 Adrian James Robert Hope
 John Willoughby Meares
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 Edward Francis Thomas
 Edward Luttrell Moyses
 Sir Thomas Stewart Macpherson
 Maung Po Hla
 Arthur Campbell Armstrong
 Sir Horace Williamson
 Gerard Anstruther Wathen
 Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan
 Natha Singh Sardar Bahadur
 Raja Maniloli Singh Roy
 Khan Bahadur Dr Sir Nasarvanji Hormasji
 Chokey
 Alexander Marr
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 Levett Mackenzie Kaye
 Coryton Jonathan Webster Mayne
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Harry Tonkinson	F C Turner
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Col John Phillip Cameron	T G Rutherford
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Khan Bahadur Diwan Sir Abdul Hamid	Brevet Major Sir Hissam ud-Din Bahadur
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E G B Peel	H Tireman
The Hon'ble Mr F F Sladen	A D Ashdown
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Lt-Col C Hunter	W Gaskell
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J C Ker	J R D Glascoth
F F Blon	Col S H E Nicholas
P S Keelan	Kashinath Shriram Jatar
Colonel W M Coldstream	G Wiles
C W Gwynne	Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan
R B Ewbank	E R Foy
Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar	B A Collins
Maulvi Sir Nizam ud Din Ahmed	Sir R R Maconachie
Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan	P Hawkins
P G Rogers	Sir C M King
C W Dunn	H E Sir Herbert Emerson
R E Gibson	Sir P A Kelly
Col G H Russell	B S Kisch
H B Clayton	F D Ascoli
E W P Sims	Lieut Col B R Reilly
Maung Maung Bya	H S Crosthwaite
Sardar Bahadur Sheo Narayana Singh	Lieut -Col R H Bot
W T M Wright	Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar
Col Sir G R Hearne	P Hide
M E W Jones	F W Sudmersen
Major-General R Heard	The Rev A E Brown
U Mojumdar	Sir Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma
P E Percival	Sir E H Kealy
L O Clarke	T R S Venkatarama Sastrigal
K N Knox	Sir M Irving
E Cornan Smith	Col K V Kukday
Major G C S Black	A H W Bentinck
Sir John Ewart	H L L Allanson
B Venkatapathiraju Garu	Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai
F Young	W H A Webster
Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali	Rai Bahadur H K. Baha
A W Street	

J C B Drake	G G Dey
Lieut-Col T W Harley	J G Beazley
G Clarke	A E Gilliat
Col D G Sandeman	R H Beckett
H J Bhabha	T B Copeland
Sardar Mir M A Khan	F G Arnould
A L Covernton	C S C Harrison
P S Burrell	Col C P Gunter
Sir H Denning	Prof R Coupland
W B Brande	W S Hopkyns
G W Hatch	Major General W E C Bradfield
C U Wills	Lt Col L Cook
H A Lane	Brevet Col G D Franklin
K H Framji	Lt Col (Hony Col) R R Will
Col W H Evans	Lt Col J Cunningham
G E Fawcus	G E C Wakefield
F Armitage	Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka
Lieut Col A C Tancoek	Dr H G Roberts
Col H L Haughton	Dr J A Voelcker
Lieut Col H D Marshal	C B Pooley
H D G Law	T M Lyle
R W Hanson	Lieut Colonel H S Strong
H R Wilkinson	G Macworth Young
Lieut Col J W Cornwal	H A B Vernon
R D Anstead	J F Dyer
D Milne	William Mayes
W Roch	Colonel C J Brierly
Chaudhari Sir Chhaju Ram	J M D Wrench
Sir John H R Fraser	H A R Delves
Lt-Col J O H Leicester	N N Gangulee
C W C Carson	Lieut Colonel W G Neale
J N Gupta	Lieut-Colonel L E L Burne
G E Soames	J R Dain, ICS
H C Liddell	F H Fearnley Whittingstall
A G Edie	Lieut Colonel R E Wright
Sir Joseph B G Smith	Lieut Colonel H H Broome
D L Drake Brockman	J A Madan, ICS
D M Stewart	F W H Smith
R Littlehalls	R S Finlow
J A Baker	W L Scott
Lt Col R W Macdonald	Sir H T Holland
C S Whitworth	D G Lal
A B Briggs	Lt Col H R N Pritchard
Col L D E Lenfestey	Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-Din Ahmed
J E Armstrong	Major General R W Anthony
R J Hirst	P C Tallents
F P V Gompertz	F A Hamilton
Lieut Col A G Tresidder	C A Bentley
Lt Col A F R Lumby	J Coatman
P L Orde	P W Marsh
Rai Bahadur Janak Singh	J G Acheson
Diwan Bahadur T K Mehta	J D V Hodge
A G Clow, ICS	Lt Col A H Palin
A H Lloyd, ICS	Lt-Col D Pott
A T Stowell	F J Playmen
His Excellency Sir Clarendon Gowan, ICS	T A L S O Connor
Colonel C C Palmer	F V Wylie
J Hazlett ICS	Captain H Morland
G T Boag ICS	J McGlashan
Lt Col C L Dunn, ICS	M Lea
A R Astbury	J Hormasji
J N G Johnson, ICS	Rai Bahadur Sk Ghosh
Col C E T Erskine	Diwan Bahadur G N Chetti Garu
Major R O Chamler	Lt Col R J W Heale
E H Berthoud, ICS	M B Cameron
R A Horton	F A Sasbha
W H Doshi	H E Sir Maurice Garimir Hallett
Sir G Morgan	J Clague
K B Chong	Col G W Ross
F W Thomas	

W S Jannyavala V N Garu	J A Dawson
T Sloan	G A Shillidy
E G Grieve	G T H Hardinge
S Walker	Rai Bahadur P C Dutta
M Webb	A W W Mackie
H L Newman	A C Badenoch
Major Genl W V Coppinger	Khan Bahadur Nawab Muruffar Khan
Sir B C Burt	H R Pate
Lt-Col A F Hamilton	A Mc Kerrol
J L Sale	C A Malcolm
W P Roberts	Lt Col F C Sheldermine
Lt Col J C More	J A Thorne
S B Teja Singh Malik	A Monro
Mian Mohammed Shah Nawaz	P C Ramford
R B Kesho W Brahma	Lt Col F C Temple
K B Sardar Hassan Khan Gurchani	Lt Col H C Garbett
Major Genl G Tate	H Shanka Rau
G Kaula	J A Pope
F B P Lory	Captain H A B Digby Beste
F C Pavry	H B Wetherill
F F R Channer	W S Fraser
Lt Col W J Powell	C G Chenevix Trench
R R Simpson	L C Coleman
F H Puckle	Rai Bahadur P C Bose
B R Rau	Amir Sheikh Mahmudbhai Abdullabhai
G R F Tottenham	U Zaw Pe
E W Perry	A R Leishman
Lt Col H R Dutton	Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan
Lt-Col H H McGann	C C Biswas
Lt-Col J J T MacKnight	J T Donovan
Col (Hon Brig) C H Haswell	H R Gould
C W E Arbuthnot	J F Hall
Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Aziz	S T Hollins
L Mason	C T Brett
Lieut Col S P Williams	B C A Lawther
R M Statham	A C J Bailey
M Ratnaswami	W N P Jenkin
R T Russell	Satish Chandra Gupta
G R Dain	Kenneth Samuel Mitze
W Booth Gravely	The Hon ble Mr Bijay Kumar Basu
The Hon ble Mr E Gordon	Ernest Ferdinand Oppenheim, I C S
W A Cosgrave	Dugald Stuart Burn
G F S Collins	Ghazanfar Ali Khan, I C S
A Cassells	Harold Graham, I C S
J A Sweeney	Frank Burton Leach, I C S
Rear Admiral H Boyes	Lieut Col Sherman Gordon Venn Ellis, D S O
Lt Col E E Doyle	I A
Sir W L Stamp	Harold Argvill Watton, I C S
R E L Wingate	Henry Abraham Gubbay
The Hon ble Lt Col H Wilberforce Bull	Alfred Ernest Mathias, I C S
W H Lewis	John Pierson Buckeley, I E S
Lt Col J R J Tyrrell	Allan Arbuthnot Lane Roberts, I C S
M L Pasricha	John William Smyth, I C S
F H Burkitt	Olaf Kirkpatrick Caroe
F T Jones	Khan Bahadur Jamsheji Bajanji Vachha
Lt Col H C Manders	Satyendra Nath Roy, I C S
Major T W Rues	Arthur Beatson Reid, I C S
C F Strickland	Thomas James Young Roxburgh, I C S
Col G H R Halland	Lieut Col John Morison, I M S
Rai Bahadur Sir S M Bapna	Theodore James Tasker, I C S
G H Spencer	Captain William Arthur Williams
B N De	Norman Lindsay Sheldon
F C Isenmonger	Edward Charles Stuart Baker, O B E
Col I M Macrae	John Carson Nixon, I C S
H Bomford	Lodhi Karim Hyder
R H Williamson	Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, I C S
J Master	Major General Neil Charles Bannatyne
J B Brown	Alma Latiff, O B E, I C S
F W Stewart	Tom Lister, I C S
H V Braham	The Hon'ble Mr Claude Henry Gidney
H B Uzielli	

Thomas Joseph Alexander Craig	K L B Hamilton
Sir Robert Daniel Richmond	H J Twynham
Colonel Harry Malcolm Mackenzie, I M D	J Prasad
Colonel Henry Robert Baynes Reed, D S O , M C , I A	Col (Honorary Brigadier) G A Hare
Edmund James Rowlandson	B N Rau
Roland Graham Gordon, I C S	J H Greg
John Henry Darwin, I C S	J R T Booth
Major Matthew John Clarke	Su C C Chitham
Sam Carter Mould	L H Colson
Gurunath Venkatesh Bewoor	R E Russell
Lieut Col Walter Edwin Beazley	N Fitzmaurice
The Hon ble Mr Hugh Dow, I C S	A C Lothian
Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Muhammad Husain	Lt Col G I Betham
Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya	Rai Bahadur Diwan G Nath
Dhanjibhai Hormusji Mehta	Major W R Hay
Allan Macleod, I C S	C E S Fairweather
Ram Chandra I C S	Lt Col A D Stewart
Maj Genl William Charles Hughan Forster, I M S	Lt Col R N Chopra
Sir James Reid Taylor I C S	Major R I Lawrence
Charles Lyall Philip, I C S	K G Mitchell
Captain Sir Shri Mohammad Khan	W D Croft
Edmund Nicolas Blandy, I C S	Khan Bahadur M N Mehta
Nocl James Langhton, I C S	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Wahiduddin
Sir Charles Gerald Trevor	Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh Raja of Sorangar
Colonel John Norman Walker	Rana Shri Chhatra Salji, Thakore of Kadanah
Lieut Col Robert Bresford Seymour Sewell	M J Darling
Lieut Col Arthur Henry Lyre Mosse	H C Greenfield
Lieut Col Charles Lerence Chichele Plowden	J W Kelly
Edgar Stuart Koffey	Col (Honorary Brigadier) R S Scott
Vivian Augustus Short	Major Nawab Sh Ahmed Nawaz Khan
William Duncan MacGregor	H M Hood
Col David Selton Johnston	R N Gikhrst
Harold Riley Roe	F Canning
Hugh George Rawlinson	Capt E H Daughish
John Gordon Cameron Scott	J M Blackwood Stuart
Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetta Prasad Bajpai	P E Atchison
Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banarji	Lt Col J A S Phillips
David Keith Cunison	P T de Monde
Thakor Saheb Shri Madar Sinhji Vakhatsinhji	W McRae
Lt Col J L R Weir	Capt A W Ibbotson
E C Gibson	A J Mainwaring
N N Anklesaria	Major G V B Gillian
W B Brett	Brevet Major H H Johnson
C St Leger Teyen	Lt Col H H King
Col R H Anderson	A D Gordon
J H Adam	L L Morriott
H J Thomas	S H Bigsby
I P M O Callaghan	J Matthal
J Davidson	V A S Stow
Lieut Admiral J C L Crabbe	W Roberts
Rt Col J McPherson	A F Stuart
J de Graaff Hunter	Lt Col Sir D M Field
D H C Drake	C P Burton
A G Leach	Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni
D B Meek	Sardar Gangadharao Narayanrao Muzumdar
Lt Col H F E Childers	R G McDowall
Lt Col E J D Colvin	Col A J G Bird
R S Purcell	F Tymms
Lt Col W L Harnett	E J Waller
Khan Bahadur K J Petigara	M R Richardson
Sir A M Green	B C France
Sir J N Duggan	L G L Evans
A J Leech	Mohd Saleh Akbar Hydari
H M Shircore	J M Stephens
A S Hands	K B Mohd Abdul Mumin
Major T I Stevenson	E M Souter
A J Raiman	Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha
J A Stewart	Lt Col E S Phipson
	Lt Col J Powell

Lt-Col (Honorary Col A B Beddow

C G Barber

Phanindra Nath Mitra

A D Crombie

Major H J Rice

R B Maclachlan

J G Laithwaite

C K Davidson

T C Crawford

K B Darabshah Edalji Nagarwala

Dewan Bahadur N A Gopaldaswami Ayyangar

Malek Jorakarkhan Umar Khan, Talukdar of Varahi

C F Waterfall

J F Mitchell

Hon Brigadier A H R Dodd

Hon Brigadier D Ogilvy

Hon Brigadier H B Tucker

W W Smart, ICS

I W Robertson

I S Thomson

R M Macdonald

P M Kharegar

Major H G Howard

Col C E Vines

R Sanderson

Col A H H Muir

Capt A G Munderell

C M Trivedi

R H Hutchings

Lieut Col B Higham

Lieut Col R Knowles

Lieut Col G Loch

Capt G F Hall

R F Mudie

K Sanjiva Row

C T Letton

S N Gupta

Maharaj Kumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala

Capt W E Maxwell

R C Bristow

J Fearfield

J A R Grier

Khan Bahadur Iajmuhammed Khan of Badreshi, Nowshera

Col S G S Houghton

J Bartley

W W Nind

C K Rhodes

The Hon ble Mr S C Ghosh Maulik

Colonel (Temp Brig) Frederick Dickins

A A McCaskill Mitchell

E P Burke

P T Mansfield

Lt Col H F W Paterson

R G Allan

H A Hyde

W E G Bender

S P Varma

H P V Townend

Lt Col G W Anderson

C D Rae

Lt Col W Ross Stewart

C C Inglis

Lt Col M W Wylie

E A Wraight

A H A Todd

Major R S Aspinall

H Dipple

A Aikman

J Cairns

A A L Flynn

J W Gordon

V F Gray

H W Hogg

Raja Indarjit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, of Tamkolu, Gorakhpur

Raj Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri

U Kyaw Zan

Honorary Captain Maharaj Nahar Singhji

Samu Muthiah Mudaliyar

Lt Col Hugh Poynton Radley

The Hon ble Mr Justice Madhraj Bhawanji Shanker Niyogi

E M Jenkins

Thakur Shri Prathisinhji Takhtsinhji, of Sudasna

Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan

G K Darling

R D Dalal

H C Prior

D Glidding

H F Knight

W S Brown

Col R B Butler

Lt Col L B Grant

A N J Harrison

Lt-Col C de M Wellborne

Major A J Ransford

W L C French

Br Col W S Pender

M S Jayakar

A D F Dundas

D Reynell

L H Kirkness

Major C G Prior

W E D Cooper

Lt Col J J Harper Nelson

F S Crump

Diwan Bahadur Madura Balasundaram Nayudu

Nawab Khusrul Jung

T Quayle

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque

C L Corfield

R C A S Hobart

F L Brayne

H H Craw

H K Kirpalani

Col (Tem Brig) A L M Moleworth

Col (Tem Brig) J de L Conry

Lt Col R Prince

Lt Col R C F Schomberg

O M Martin

H G Denchey

A C Davies

C D Deshmukh

C G Freke

C E Jones

Captain C H Corser

Lt Col R E Howdew

T C Orgill

C E L Gilbert

D Penman

Raja Birendra Bikram Singh

A H Layard

A C Woodhouse

Rao Bahadur T S Venkataraman

H L O Garrett

J Monteath

G C Ramsay

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted on Jan 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India. Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C I.

Sovereign of the Order

THE KING EMPEROR OF INDIA Ladies of the Order (C I)

Her Majesty The Queen
Her Majesty Queen Mary
H R H the Princess Royal
H R H the Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll
H R H the Princess Beatrice
H H Princess Helena Victoria
H H Princess Marie Louise
H M The Queen of Norway
H M Queen Marie of Roumania
Mrv Baroness Kinnloss
H H Maharani Sahib Chinnia Bai Gackwar
Lady George Hamilton
Margaret Dowager Baroness Amptuhl
Mrv Caroline Dowager Countess of Munro
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay
Margaret Etienne Hannah Marchioness of Crowe
Frances Charlotte Viscountess Chelmsford
Mrv Adelaide Marchioness of Wilmington
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Viscountess Halifax
Pamela Countess of Lytton
H H Sri Padmanabhi Swami Vinchi Dharma
Vardham Raja Rajeswari Mahani Setu
Lakshmi Bai Maharani Regent of Travancore
Margaret Evelyn Viscountess Goschen
Jeanette Hope, Lady Birdwood
Lady Ali Shah
H H the Maharani Bhatinji Sri Ajab Kunwari
Sahib of Bikaner
Lady Beatrix Laylor Stanley
Dorcen Maud Marchioness of Linlithgow

Distinctive Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', 'Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for

the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service. The medal, 1½ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in wide, with blue edges ½ in wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1½ in in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold, and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark blue ribbon 1½ in in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

Order of British India.—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army. Since 1878, however, any person, European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour. The First Class consists of a gold eight pointed radiated star 1½ in in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion *statant gardant* upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark blue band inscribed Order of British India, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown

for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{3}{8}$ in in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in in diameter with dark blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title Sirdar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of Bahadur, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long

Service and Good Conduct medal" but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M S medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar i Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base, having a star beneath between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service. Within the palm wreath is the word India. The medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDVS or GEORGIVS

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901, 1912 and in 1933—being as follows.—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour. Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval shaped Badge or Decoration—In gold for the First Class, silver for the Second Class and in bronze for the Third Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India". It is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Recipients of the 1st Class

Abdul Qayyum Khan Bhadur Nawab Sir
Sahibzada, K O I E, M L A
Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur
Advani, M. S
Aivar, Mrs Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara
Ajajgarh, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of
Kamal Kunwar
Akalkot, Srimati Farabai Rani Sahab Bhonsle,
Rani Regent of
Alexander, A L
Allen, The Revd J H
Allyn, Dr (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M D
Aloyda, Rev Mother Mary
Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan
Amar Nath
Amphill, Margaret, Baroness
Anderson, I B
Anderson, The Rev H
Anstie, P N, Mrs Stunt
Arbutnot, Miss Margaret Georgina
Archer, George Barnes
Ashton, Albert Frederick

Ashton, Dr R J
Bagla, Kunniwas
Baird Smith, J R
Balfour, Dr Ida
Ball Mrs B
Bandorawalla, N M
Banks, Mrs A E
Barber, Benjamin Russell
Barber, Rev L
Bardsley, Deaconess J B
Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M D
Barnes, Major Ernest
Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes
Bawden, Rev S D
Beadon, Mrs Mary O'Brien
Beals, Dr L H
Bear, Mrs Georgiana Mary
Beaty, Francis Montagu Algernon
Beck, Miss Emma Josephine
Beckett, Miss G
Bell, Lt Col Charles Thornhill
Benson, Doctor (Miss) A M
Benson, Lady
Bentley, Dr Charles Albert
Bettbridge, Miss H
Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R R M
Bhore, Lady M W
Bikaneri, Maharaja of
Bulimoria, Rustumji Bonanji
Bingley Major-General Sir Alfred
Benjamin, Miss Lena Adell
Birkmyre, Lady A
Bisset, Miss M R
Blackwell Mrs M F
Blanche Annie, Sister
Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert
Bonington, Max Carl Christian
Bonnetta, The Very Rev M E
Booth Tucker, Frederick St George de Lantoui
Bosinquet Sir O V
Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna
Bott Lieut-Col R H
Bradbury, The Rev Arthur Lyle
Brahmachari, Rai Bahadur U N
Bramley, Percy Brooke
Bray, Sir Denis DeSaumarez
Brayne, Mrs I G
Broadway, Alexander
Brown, Dr Miss E
Brown, Rev A E
Brown, Rev W E W

Burge, Mrs B M I	Dhar Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba
Brunton, James Forest	Ixmitai Puar of
Buchanan, Rev John	Dobson, Mrs Margaret
Bull, Henry Martin	Dolson, Miss E. I
Bunbury, Evelyn James	Douglas Dr E
Burn, Sir Richard	Drysdale, Rev J A
Burnett, General Sir Charles John	DuBern, Amedee George
Burton, Miss A I	DuBern, Jules Emile
Busher, R C	Duggan Mrs Jeanabel
Buttler, Lady Ann Gertrude	Duncan Sister K A
Caleb, Dr O C	Dunncliffe Miss E
Cainan, Denis	Dyson Colonel Thomas Edwards
Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil	Earle Sir Archdale
Campbell, Dr Miss S	Edgley, N G A
Campion, John Montrion	Edna Lady Gowan
Carleton, Dr (Miss) Jessie, M D	Edie Mrs King
Carleton, Marcus Bradford	Ernest, Dr A L
Carlyle, Lady	Evans, The Rev J C
Carmichael, Lady	Falkner Miss C
Carstain The Rev G	Fargetson Father A
Carter Edward Clark	Farrer, Miss E M
Cassels Mrs Sylvia	Katima Sidika, Begum Saheba
Castor, Lieut Col R H	Ferard, Mrs Ida Margaret
Chand, Sakhi Rai Bahadur	Fosbrooke, Mrs M L A
Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara	Frances, Slater Dorothy
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M R Ry P S A	Francis Edward Belcham
Chapman R A B	Franklin, Miss H M
Chatterton, The Rt Rev Eyre D D	Fremont Moller C F
Chatterton, Sir Alfred	Gedge Miss E
Chatterton Mrs L	Ghosal Sir Josna
Chattiyar, M C S	Gibson, Mrs M L
Chaudhuri, Raja Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray	Gilmore, The Rev David Chandlo
Chetty Dewan Bahadur Sir K P Puttanna	Glazebrook, N S
Chitnavis Sir Shankar Madho	Glehn, Henry James Heamey
Chitty Mrs Audrey	Goheen, Mr R H H
Chute, Mrs P S	Gonzaga, Rev Mother
Coldstream William	Gordon, The Rev D R
Comley, Mrs Alice	Goschen, Viscountess
Commissariat (Miss) Sherin Hormuzshaw	Gould Miss Hilda
Copeland Theodore Benney	Graham, Miss A S
Coppel, Right Rev Bishop Francis Stephen	Graham, Miss D I
Corbett Capt J E (Retd)	Guthrie, The Very Rev John Anderson
Cotesworth, Mrs B	Guttan, Colonel Henry William
Cousens, Henry	Gray Major J E
Cox, Arthur Frederick	Grenfield, Miss C R
Cox, R J H, Esq	Gregory Brother
Crawford Francis Colomb	Griffin, Miss E
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Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN, Bar-at Law, Kt. C.I.E. O.B.E. late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State *b* 15 October 1881 *m* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir ud Din, retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Punjab *Educ* Government College, Lahore and Lincoln's Inn, London Judge, 1909 Superintendent of the census Operations 1911, Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashir Mal Fellow of the Punjab University, Lately Member Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary, March 1915, Chief Minister, 1920 Khan Bahadur (1915), O.B.E., (1918) C.I.E. (1923)—Knighthood, 3rd June 1933 Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931 Now a Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly *Address* New Delhi

ABDUL KARIM, MAULAVI, B.A. M.L.C. Government pensioner, Ex Member, Council of State Member Bengal Legislative Council since 1926, President Bengal Presidency Muslim League Hon. Fellow of the Calcutta University *b* 20 August 1863 *m* Aysha Khatun of Calcutta *Educ* Sylhet and Calcutta Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years, Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division for about five years *Publications* History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali Hindi and Urdu, Students History of India The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English) Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilisation (English) and Prophet of Islam and His Teachings (English) *Address* 131 Wellesley Square, Calcutta

ABDUL QAIYUM Nawab Sir Sahibzada, Kt. C.I.E. (1917) *b* 1866 formerly in Foreign and Political Department, Government of India and Pol Agent Khyber Black Mountain Expedition 1888 (despatches), Samana Expedition 1891, Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (despatches, Khan Bahadur), Zakka Khel Expedition 1908 (C.I.E.), on Indo Afghan Boundary Comms 1894-5, has been an M.L.A. since 1923, received title Nawab 1915 and Kaisar-i Hind Gold Medal 1929 One of the founders of and Life Honorary Secretary, Islamiya College, Peshawar, Member, Indian Round Table Conference First Chief Minister, N.W.F.P. Government *Address* Peshawar

ABDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, Sir Kt (1934) Doctorate in Laws (1934) Khan Bahadur 1928 *b* 5 Oct 1888 *Educ* St Stephen's College Delhi graduated in Arts 1907 in Law 1910 Advocate of the High Court of Lahore, Senior Vice President Delhi Municipal Committee 1925-28, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University 1927-34 Vice Chancellor of the University of Delhi 1930-34 Judge Madras High Court (1937) *Address* 26, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi

ABDUSSAMAD KHAN, SAHRBZADA, SIR, C.I.E. (Kt. 1934) Holds 1st Class Kaisar-i Hind, Chief Minister Rampur State upto 1934 *b* September 1874 *m* A Princess of Ruling Family of Joharoor State *Educ* In India under European Tutors Private Secretary to His late Highness 1894 to 1900 Chief Secretary 1900 to 1930, Chief Minister 1930 onwards was deputed as an Adviser to Indian States Delegation Round Table Conference, August 1931, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May 1932 and Delegate on behalf of Indian States to the Assembly of League of Nations, 1933 *Address* The Mall, Rampur (State), U.P.

ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON Kt (1935) Merchant Director, Wilson Latham & Co., Ltd. *b* June 11, 1888 *m* Elsie Maude *d* of F.W. Collin late I.C.S. *Educ* Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910 joined I.A.R.O. Feb 1915 Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France May 1916 active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despatches Vice President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925 President, 1930, Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1925-26 1930-31 and 1935-36 *Address* Hongkong Bank Building (Churchgate Street, Bombay)

ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SRIFMAT SWAMI PH D (New York) President Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author *b* Oct 2 1866 *Educ* Calcutta University Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta) In 1897 went to New York, U.S.A., and organised the Vedanta Society of New York Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty five years in England, America and Canada Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashram at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salka, Dt. Howrah and of Ramakrishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzaffarpur of Chattr Bhaktashram Dist. Scrumpur as well as of "Abhedananda Acres Calif. U.S.A. *Publications* Reincarnation Spiritual Unfoldment Philosophy of work How to be a Yogi Divine Heritage of Man Self Knowledge (Atma Jnan) India and her People, Gospel of Ramakrishna Sayings of Ramakrishna Human Affection and Divine Love Great Saviours of the World, "The Doctrine of Karma", "The Religion of the Twentieth Century", "Lectures and Addresses in India", and a number of pamphlets in English and Bengali Founder and Editor of *Bhava-Bana*, an illustrated Bengali monthly Magazine of the R. K. V. Society *Address* Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, 19/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutta

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev M A, Bishop of Bombay, (1929) *b* 1881 *Educ* Bedford and Oxford Deacon 1905, Priest 1906, Curate St Mary's, Slough 1905 10, S P G Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929 *Address* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

ADAM HAJEE MOHAMED SAIT, KHAN BAHADUR *b* at Cochín 1895 Merchant and Landlord Started business in the year 1909 Agent and distributor for many leading Manufacturers



Was the first Sheriff of Madras (1933) among the Cutchi Memon community Was twice the Honorary Secretary of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Member of the Anjuman Islam Association Connected with a number of Educational and Charitable Institutions Khan Bahadur 1934 Nominated by

H E The Viceroy and Governor General to the Directorate of the Reserve Bank of India (Central Board) Nominated member of the Indian Territorial Force 1936 Director The Cochín State Power and Light Corporation Ltd., The Cochín Textiles Limited Director of Orrs Columbia and Talkies Ltd Nominated Non Official member of the Revising Authority (New Provincial Legislature—Legislative Assembly and Council) Member of the Automobile Association of Southern India Is a free Mason Takes keen interest in the development of Younger Generations Could speak seven languages Club Cosmopolitan, Madras *Address* Mohamed Buildings Madras, G I Telegrams Khudul Phone 3376

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ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM, Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal (1919), President, Hyderabad Educational Society *b* 12 October 1868 *m* Margaret Annesley, *d* of the late Rev Charles Voysey *Educ* The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta Barrister (Inner Temple) 1892, Practised in Karachi 1892-1904, Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, 1904, Acted as District Judge, Hyderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, 1911 Served in Thana, Surat District Judge, Broach 1917-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924 *Address* No 6, Bungalow Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B A, Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, Member, First Legislative Assembly *b* 16th Feb 1878, *Educ* Agra College, B S M, London Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills and of Barabara Cotton Gin and Press Co., Ltd., original member U P Chamber of Commerce Secy, U P Hindu Sabha, Elected Member of the first Bar Council Agra Province President Agarwal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting) Member, Hindu Law Research Society Member of Court, Benares Hindu University President, Defenceless Prisoners Aid Society Secretary, All India Bankers Chamber *Address* 33 George Town Allahabad

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur (1923) *b* 1874 eldest *s* of Aga Akbar Shah, *gs* of H H the First Aga Khan, *m e d* of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897) *Educ* English and Persian Hon ADC to H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1918, Hon Private Secretary to H H the Aga Khan, 1900 M L C, ex President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1925 to 1931, Founder and President Servants of Islam Society, Poona, 1926 ex Director Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers Kirkee, 1923 Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London) since 1927 President, Poona District Muslim Educational Society, Poona, since 1928, etc *Address* 13, Connaught Road, Poona

AHMAD, DR ZIA UDDIN, C I E, M A (Cantab), Ph D, D Sc, M L A, Vice Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-28 re elected 1935 *b* 1878 *Educ* Aligarh Trin. Coll., Cambridge (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar) Paris, Bologna, Hazbe (Cairo), Göttingen (Ph D) and Allahabad (D Sc), Member of Calcutta University Comm *Address* Member Legislative Assembly, New Delhi

AHMED, KASERUD-DIN, Bar-at Law and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, Landholder *b* 1886 *Educ* Malda Govt High English School and Magdalen College, Cambridge Called to the Bar in 1910, Member, University Court, Dacca Elected member, Bengal Legislative Council in 1920, elected member, Legislative Assembly 1921-34 Elected again on 4th April 1936 and is a sitting member of the Indian Legislative Assembly Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-26, and its Chief Whip Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc., Calcutta, Member, Democratic Party in

Indian Legislature, 1921-23, Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929-31. Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Raiyats Association and its Hon. Secretary. Takes great interest in agriculture, was elected President, Bengal Agricultural Conference in 1917, Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27, elected its Patron, 1929. *Publications*: Handbook of Equity, Roman Law etc. *Address*: 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Bishwanathpur, Kansant P.O. Malda (Bengal).

AHMAD YAR KHAN DAUTANA MIAN KHAN BAHADUR Chief of Daultana. Born 13th April 1897. *E*: Aitchison Chifls College, Lahore and Government College Lahore. *Elected Member*, Punjab Legislative Council (1921-24) and (1927-37). *Member* First Punjab Legislative Assembly. *Chief Secretary* the Punjab Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislative Council and the first Lieutenant of the 13th Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain the founder leader of the Unionist Party.



who while speaking of him in his last political speech made the following remarks:—

My young friend K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Dautana has been literally brought up by me. He has rendered a very great service to our party and I very largely depend upon him for making this great enterprise a success. I look to him to make this great effort of mine successful. His failure God forbid will be my failure and his success will be my success. Traveled abroad (1936). Connected with a number of societies for propagation of Art and Literature. *Address*: Juddan Multan Dist.

AHSAN YAR JUNG NAWAB C. E. (Coopers Hill England) M. I. E. (India), Second son of Moulvi Haji Hafiz Waheed ur Zoman (Nawab) Vihar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) retired Puisne Judge of Hyderabad High Court, well known Author and Arabic Scholar. Born at Hyderabad (Deccan) on 8th June 1882. *A. L. Educ.* at the St. Vincent School, Poona, and Nizam College, Hyderabad (Deccan). Qualified in Civil Engineering from Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, England.

Appointed Assistant Engineer in 1903. A. D. was Executive Engineer and Architect Royal Palace Works Development Commissioner and Superintending Engineer. Expert in Cement Concrete Roads and Sanitary Engineering. Now Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Drainage Department. The title of Nawab Ahsan Yar Jung was conferred by H. E. H. The Nizam on 20th October 1935. A. D. *Address*: Afsar Munzil Jubilee Hills Hyderabad (Deccan).



AINSCOUGH SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, K.T. (1932) C. B. E. (1925), M. Com. F. R. G. S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon b. 1886. m. Mabel, d. of the late W. Lincolne of Ely, Cambs. two s. one d. *Educ.* Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12, Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914. *Sec.*, Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916, *Sec.*, Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917. Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission 1920. Member of the U. K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference 1932. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

AIYANGAR, CHETLURU DURAISWAMI, B. A., B. L., Advocate Madras and Mysore High Courts and Ex. Member, Legislative Assembly b. 1873. *Educ.* Madras Christian College and Law College. Vakil from July 1899, occupied offices of President, District Congress Committee, Dist. Conference, etc. President Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council Chittoor, for some years. President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928. President, Postal, and R. M. S. Union Madras Province, 1929. *Publications*: Estates Land Act in Telugu, Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa lessons from Sri Bhagavad Gita. Hinduism in the light of Visishtadvaitam, Gandhi Unveiled. *Address*: Chittoor.

ALI, A. F. M. ABDUL, F. R. S. L., M. A. b. 1884. Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C. I. E. *Educ.* St. Xavier's, Doretton College, Calcutta. Founder of Moslem Institute, Calcutta. Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute. Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1906, placed on special duty, Political Department Bengal, as Special Press Censor, Sept. 1918 to March 1919. Police Magistrate, Allipore September 1921 to March 1922. Asst. Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and *Ex. Officio* Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India April 1922. Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum, Fellow, Calcutta University, Member of the Court of the Dacca University, Member Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta. Member of the Executive Committee, District Charitable Society, Governor of the Calcutta Blind School, President of the Bengal Olympic Association, Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club. Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society, Vice President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage. President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention. Member of the Hon. Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta. *Address*: 3, Nawab Abdur Rahaman St. Calcutta.

ALI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD, Merchant Jagirdar b. August 1879. m. to Leakut-Anisa Begum, d. of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan). *Educ.* Nizam Coll., Hyderabad.

abad Hon Magte, Madras, 1912 Member Imperial Legislative Council, 1913 20 Member, Legislative Assembly 1921 23 **Presdt Elect of All India Unani Confee, Delhi 1917 President, Unani Ayurvedic Confee, Hyderabad, 1922 Publications "Maasharat," Urdu translation of the Use of Life by Lord Avebury, 'Iraq wo Iran' Member, Cosmopolitan Club and Nizam Club, retired from Public Life, 1927, visited holy places in Iraq and Persia in 1929 Visited holy places in Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Hedjaz in Arabia in 1932 Address Banganapalle**

ALIKHAN, The Hon'ble KUNWER HAJF ISMAEL O B E, Rais of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr) b Dec 1897 m d of late Kunwer Abdul Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampur Estate Educ Persian and Arabic at home, English St Peter's College, Agra Elected member, City Board, Mussoorie, 1922, Junior Vice Chairman a year later, Senior Vice Chairman (1929 1931), Acting Chairman (1931), Attended Wembley (1924) Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition, Toured European Countries Western Asia and Northern Africa (1924 25), Honey Treasurer, All India Muslim Rajput Conference (1919 19) General Secretary Reception Committee, All India Muslim Rajput Conference (1925) Vice President of All India Muslim Rajput Conference Elected Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from the Bulandshahr District (1926) Member, Public Accounts Committee (1923) Member Governing Body, the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr (1926 27) Secretary Ghananand Memorial Aided High School Mussoorie (1927 29) President Anjuman Islami, Mussoorie (1928 29) Manager in Charge Islami School, Mussoorie (1929 35) President, Filak Memorial Library Mussoorie, (1925 30) Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from Meerut Division (1930) Chief Whip and Founder, United India Party in the Legislative Assembly, Member Standing Haj Committee of Government of India (1931 34), Member Labour and Industry Committee of Government of India, (1931 34) Member, Standing Finance Committee of Govt of India (1934), Nominated Member Council of State (1936) President Muslim Postal Union Mussoorie (1932 33) President, House Owners Association, Mussoorie (1936 37), Member, Executive Board, All India Muslim Conference (1930 34), Member, Council of All India Muslim League, One of the Founders of National Agriculturist Party, United Provinces,

Hereditary Darbari of the Government O B E (1933) Publications Tallme Niswan Muslim Rajputan i Hind, Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzeem Assembly Work Address Summer—Devonshi, House Mussoorie Winter—Asrauli Estate Bulandshahr (U P)

ALI, SHAUKAT, M L A b Rampur State, 10th March 1873 Educ M A O Coll, Aligarh (Capt Cricket XI) In Govt Opium Dept for 17 years Sec and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc Trustee, M A O Coll Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University Interned during the war Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919 20, and of Non-co-operation movement Sec, Central Khilafat Committee Founder and Secretary of Kkuddam i Kaaba Society Appointed Member, Round Table Conference to represent Moslems, travelled in Moslem lands and helped in organizing the World Moslem Conference, visited Egypt, Palestine Syria, Irak, Zemen and Hejaz Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1933 Address Khilafat House Iyoy Lane, Bombay, 10 Rampur State U P

ALI ADIN KHAN BAHADUR AHMED, O B I Marchant born 15th March 1885 Received distinction of Khan Sahib 1916 Khan Bahadur 1925 Order of British Empire 1936 Was member of War Relief Committee and Food Stuffs Committee Director of the Associated Cement Co Ltd Singaperi Collieries Co Ltd, the Osman Shahi Mills, Ltd, the Azam Jahi Mills, the Mahboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills Co Ltd, the Nizam Sugar Factory and the Bombay Cycle & Motor Co, Secunderabad Member of the Advisory Board Central Bank of India Ltd, Hyderabad and H E H the Nizam's State Railways and member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board Founder of Trust fund of one lakh of rupees for the education of indigent Muslim children in thanksgiving for the recovery of His Imperial Majesty the late King George V (1929) The Trustees are the Rt Hon Sir Akbar Hydari Prime Minister Hon Sir I J Tasker I C S the Revenue Member, H E H the Nizam's Government and Mr Khan Fazl Mohamed Khan Director of Public Instruction Donated Rs 10,000 to H M K. George's Jubilee fund and Rs 10,000 to H E H the Nizam's Silver Jubilee fund. There are few charitable, philanthropic and educational institutions in the Hyderabad State with which he is not connected Address Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin O B I, 72, Oxford Street, Secunderabad Deccan



MARJII SINGH, MAJOR MAHARAJ KUMAR of Kapurthala C I E, I A, M A (Oxon) Household Minister and Commandant State Forces, second son of His Highness the



Maharaja of Kapurthala b 5th August 1893 Educ Vienna, France, Christ Church, Oxford, Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War Honorary Major Indian Army (1930) served as Honorary A D C to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, (1926-30) Staff Officer to General Gouraud Military Governor, Paris during his tour in India winter (1928-29) C I L, June 1935

AMBEDKAR, DR BHIMRAO RAMJI MA PH D D Sc Bar at Law Nominated member, Bombay Legis Council b 1893 Educ satara and Bombay Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn Professor of Political Economy Sydenham Coll of Commerce Bombay 1917 went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D Sc in Economics and Commerce, called to the Bar 1923 gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918 and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926, Member of the Round Table Conference London, 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932, Publications The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, and several pamphlets Address Raj Griha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay

ANANTIA KRISHNA AYYAR, Rao Bahadur Sir C V B A, B L, Retired Judge of the Madras High Court b 1874 Educ Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College, Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law Apprenticed to the late Justice P R Sundara Ayyar Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898, Election Commissioner, 1921-23 Government Pleader, Madras 1923-27 Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927 Appointed Advocate General, Madras in March 1928, nominated member of the Madras Legislative Council, March December 1928, Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928, Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931, First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council Knighted 1934 Address Ananta Sadan—the Luz, Mylapore, Madras and Chittur, Cochlin, S Malabar

ANDERSON H L THE RT HON SIR JOHN P C G C B (1923) G C I L, Governor of Bengal (1932) b 8 July, 1882 m Christina (d 1920) 3rd d of the late Andrew Mackenzie of Edinburgh one s one d Educ George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities entered the Colonial Office in 1905 Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909, Secretary of the West African Currency Committee, 1911, Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance Commissioners 1912, Secretary to Insurance Commissioners 1913 Secretary, Ministry of Shipping 1917-19, Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board April 1919, Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22 Joint Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920 Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Home Office 1922 to 1932 Commander of the Legion of Honour Order of St Ann, Commander of the Crown of Italy Address Government House Calcutta



ANDREWS, CHARLES FRERER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal b 12 February 1871 Educ King Edward's School, Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1899 Professor in St Stephen's College, Delhi, and member of Cambridge University Brotherhood, Fellow and some time member of Syndicate Punjab University from 1904 to 1913, since that date at Santiniketan, Bengal Publications "Christianity and the Labour Problem", "North India", "The Renaissance in India", "Christ and Labour", "The Indian Problem", "Indians in South Africa", "To the Students", "The Drink and Drug Evil Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas", Mahatma Gandhi's own Story, Mahatma Gandhi at Work Sadhu Sundar Singh, a Memoir, What I owe to Christ Christ in the Silence, The Indian Earthquake and India and Britain—A Moral Challenge (correspondent Manchester Guardian Cape Argus Natal Advertiser Address Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal

ANEY, MADHAO SHRIHARI B A B L (Cal) M L A Pleader b 29 August 1880 m Yamma (died 1925) Educ Morris College, Nagpur Teacher, Kashi Private High School Amraoti 1904-07 joined bar 1908 at Yeotmal Vice President Indian Home Rule League, President Barar Provincial Congress Committee 1921-1930 Joined Civil Disobedience Movement, Ag President Indian National Congress, 1933 Member Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926 1927-1930 and 1935, Member, Congress Working Committee 1924-25 and 1931-34, founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916 Member, Nehru Committee Vice President, Responsivist Party, General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934, Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group,

1935, General Secretary, Anti Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935
Publications Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi) *Address* Yeotmal (Berar)

ANGRE, —CAPTAIN SHRIMANT DHARMVEER SARDAR CHANDROJI SAMBHAJI RAO, WAZARAT MOAR SAAWI SARAHEL BAHADUR A D C to H H Maharaja Scindia, b 1896, educated



Wilson High School Bombay, Sardars School, Gwalior, Agricultural Institute Naini, present appointment, Huzoor Secretary, Gwalior Darbar, previous appointments, Keeper of His Highness Privy Purse Suba Master of Ceremonies Private Secretary to H H Maharaja Scindia, **Publications** Adesh, Rajkumaranchi Sangopani and Shikshan, various articles in periodicals and newspapers *Address* Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalior

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B A (Chemistry) Landholder and Director of Luxmi Rangam Copper Mines b 1 January 1909 m to Ana suyadevi, d of Rajah of Panagal Educ Presidency College, Madras *Address* Bobbili, Vizagapatam District

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMZAH HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G C I E (1917), K C I E (1909) b 22 Feb 1882 s father, 1903 Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic Educ His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr J Creighton and was thereafter educated at Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras under C Morrison, M A. Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13, Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916, President, All India Muslim Association, Lahore, President, South India Islamiah League, Madras Presided All India Muslim League 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Coty Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association, Club, Gymkhana Madras *Address* Amir Mahal Palace, Madras

ARUNDALL, GEORGE SYDNEY, M A, LL B (Cantab) D Litt (Madras), F R Hist S (Lond) President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934 b Surrey, England 1 Dec 1878 m Rukmini daughter of Pandit Nilakantha Sastri Madras, 1920 Educ Cambridge University and Continent of Europe Came to India, 1903 and became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, affiliated with the University of Allahabad, and was Examiner both to University and to Government Inspected and reported on Kashmir educational system For some years Organising Secretary for the All India Home Rule League In 1917 was interned with Dr Bessant under Defence of India Act In 1917 appointed Principal of National University, Madras, which conferred upon him honorary

degree of D Litt, his diploma being signed by Dr Rabindranath Tagore, who was Chancellor In 1920 became Head of the Education Department of the Holkar State In 1925 travelled extensively in Europe In 1926 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church, visited Australia elected General Secretary, Theosophical Society, and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development, founding the journal *Advance Australia* and becoming chairman of directors of Theosophical Broadcasting Station, 2GB an office held till 1935 In 1929 was a power in the Whos for Australia League, uncommonly promisingly devoted to Australia's political well being, in a public address designated Australia The Land of the Larger Hope Visited Europe and America every year from 1911 to 1934 on lecture tours Deeply interested in Internationalism, the place of Nations in Evolution, and works for the national regeneration and freedom of India within the Empire **Publications** *Nirvana, Mount Everest, Bedrock of Education* Thoughts of the Great, You, Freedom and Friendship and Gods in the Becoming Is a Freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Worshipful Society of Pewterers *Address* Adyar, Madras, 10 Gloucester Place, London W 1

ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A M I E E, Director, Turner Hoare & Co, Ltd b 1879 m Madeline Edith Ash Educ Haileybury College Attached 29th Lancers, 1915-17, Staff Captain Indian Cav Brigade, 1917-19 Twice mentioned in despatches *Address* C/o Turner Hoare & Co, Ltd Bombay

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL Barrister at Law, ex Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa b 1885 Educ Patna Collegiate School, Patna College and B N College Called to the Bar in 1911 by the Middle Temple Enrolled Advocate of Calcutta High Court 1913 and of Patna High Court, 1916 Founded the Anjuman Islamia Urdu Public Library and the Patna Club President Anjuman Islamia and Patna Muslim Orphanage Interested in the development of Urdu language presided over several literary conferences returned to Provincial Legislature in 1926 from Patna Division and again 1930 leader of the Ahrar Party in the Council Minister of Education from January 15, 1934 *Address* "Dilkusha, Patna, E I Ry (Bihar and Orissa)

AZIZUDDIN AHMED KAZI Sir, KT (1931), C I E, (1925), O B E (1919), I S O (1917), Khan Bahadur (1906), b 7th April (1861), Served in U P Civil Service (1885-1910), Retired from British Service (1911) Revenue Member Council of Regency, Bharatpur State (1910-13), Judicial Minister, Dholpur State (1912-21), Chief Minister, Datia State (1922), Fellow Allahabad University (1905-1921), Member Senate Agra University 1931-37, Attache to Amir of Afghanistan during his Indian



Tour (1906-1907), Officer in charge Press Camp, Delhi, during Duke of Connaught's visit. (1921), Recruiting Medal (1919), Has rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Great War (mentioned in Despatches) and also in Non Co operation Days (1922-23), and (1930-31), Member, Court of Delhi University (1925), Member, Indian States Opium Committee (1927-28), Serving Brother of Order of St John of Jerusalem (1928), Member Royal Asiatic Society, Board of London, Court of Muslim University Aligarh, Board of Intermediate Education, Rajputana and C I, Aymer, Trustee, Agra College, Agra, Scout Commissioner, Datia State Vice President, Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association, Datia, Nawab by the Maharaja of Datia, Granted Jagir by His Highness Datia Wodhwa 5,000 a year on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee (1933), *Publications* Thirtv four books in Urdu including the Life of King George V, and the Account of Delhi Darbar (1903) *Address* Datia, Central India Clubs Chelmsford Reform, Simla, Jhansi Club and Cricket Club of India, Delhi

BABER, SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, COMDG General of the Nepalese Army, G B E (Hon MLI) cr 1919 K C S I (Hon) cr (1919), K C I E (Hon) cr (1916), Hon Colonel, British Army (1927) Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, 1st class (1935), b 27 Jan 1888 2nd s of His late Highness Hon General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C V O, etc, of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhata Laxmi Devi m (1903) Devi Vakta Lakshmi Devi, 2 s 2 d Director General, Police Forces, Katmandu, (1903-29), Dir Genl Medical Dept, Nepal, (1932), was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, (1903), visited Europe, (1908), was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal Terai (1911), attached to the Army Headquarters India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially thanks of Commanders in Chief in India, K C S I, K C I E, for Meritorious Service received the 1st Class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradipita Manyabara (1918), the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour), European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches special mention by Commander in Chief in India and Governor General in Council, the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery in the British War and Victory Medals at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (Despatches G B E, India General Service Medal with Clasp), Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manoeuvres (Attock, Nov 1925) In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied, (1921) Pokhara, a hill station in Nepal with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs 1,00,000 *Address* Baber Mahal, Katmandu, Nepal

BADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMERON, MA C I E (1931) Deputy Auditor General in India b 2nd July 1889 m Jess Greg

Mackenna, 1914 Educ Dunfermline High School, Edinburgh and Oxford Universities Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner 1912, various posts in the Punjab 1912-18 Under Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918, Accountant General, Central Provinces 1919, Posts and Telegraphs 1923 Central Revenues 1928, Director of Railway Audit 1930 Deputy Auditor General in India 1932 *Publications* Official Reports *Address* 4, York Place New Delhi

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M A, D D, I L D, Fellow of the American Geographical Society, Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay Area b May 29 1878 m Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston, Mass, U S A Educ Philander Smith College, Nainital (High School) Ohio Wesleyan Univ, Delaware Ohio, B A D D, Columbia Univ New York City, M A, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL D) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909, Gen Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19, Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, in India and Burma, 1920-24, Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 19-4 *Publications* The Making of a Christian College in India (Calcutta) 1906, 'God's Heroes Our Examples' (Mysore City) 1913 'New Etchings of Old India' (New York) 1917, India, Beloved of Heaven' (New York) 1918, 'Hindustan's Horizons' (Calcutta) 1923, 'Indian Church Problems' (Madras) 1930, 'The Solitary Throne' (Madras) 1931 Visions and Victories in Hindustan (Madras) 1931 'Warne of India' (Madras) 1932 *Address*: 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi

BAGCHI, SATISOHNDRA, B A, LL D, Barrister at Law, Principal, University Law College, Calcutta b Jan 1882 Educ Santipur Municipal School Calcutta, St John's College, Cambridge, B A, Calcutta University, 1901, B A, LL B, Cambridge Dublin, LL D, Trinity College, Dublin, 1907, Fellow, Calcutta University, 1909, Tagore Professor of Law, 1915, Member of the Faculty of Law, Dacca Uni, 1931, head of the department of Law, Allahabad Uni, 1931-32, Dean of the Faculty of Law Allahabad Univ, 1931-32, Asstosh Mukerji Lecturer in Law, Calcutta Univ, 1931, called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1907 *Address* Principal's Quarters, Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College Calcutta

BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal (1920), C I E (1931) Deputy Inspector General of Police b 2nd October 1886 m to Heather M H Hickie Educ St Andrews College and King's Hospital, Dublin Joined Indian Police, 1906 *Address* Belgau, M & S M Mly

BAIRD, LIFT GENERAL SIR HARRY BEAUCHAMP DOUGLAS, K C B, C M G, C I E, D S O, P S C Croix de guerre (France) with palms, General Officer Commanding in Chief, Eastern Command b 4th April, 1877 m

Mary, *d* of Captain A Caldecott *Educ* Clifton and R M C Sandhurst 12th Bengal Cavalry, Brigade Major, I G C, A D C to G O C in Chief, Aldershot, A D C to G O C 1st Corps, B E F, G S O (Ind), Cav Corps, O C 8th Argyllshire Highlanders G O C 75th Inf Brigade, B E F, B G G S, Baluchistan Corps, 13rd Afghan War G O C Zhoob Brigade, Commandant S O S Belgaum, D A and Q M G, Northern Command, G O C Kohat District, G O C Deccan District, Tirah, 1897-1898, Great War, France 1914-18, 13rd Afghan War, Waziristan Operations 1921 *Address* Naini Tal

BAJPAL, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, BA (Oxon), B Sc (Allahabad), K B E (1935), C B E (Civil), 1922, C I E, 5 July 1926 ICS Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands *b* 3 April 1891 *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the ICS in November 1915, Asstt Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919, Under Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21, Private Secretary to the Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921, and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22, on deputation to the dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indian residents in those territories, 1922, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands 1923, officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education Health and Lands, 1924 Secretary to the Indian deputation to South Africa, 1925-26 Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1928 Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29, Private Secretary to the Leaders of Indian Delegations to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 Joint Secretary to British Indian Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands Temporary Member of the Executive Council of H E The Governor General, September 1935 to January 1936 *Address* 2 King George's Avenue, New Delhi

BALKRISHNA, DR M A, PH D, FSS, F R S, F R Hist S, Principal and Prof of Economics, Rajaram College *b* 22nd December 1882 *m* Miss Dayaba Malsey, B P N A *Educ* Govt High School, Multan, D A V College and Government College Lahore, School of Economics and Politics, London Was Principal and Governor of Gurukula University, Haradwar, for one year, Vice-Principal for six years and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years Became Principal, Rajaram College, 1922 Chairman Secondary Teachers Association, President Technical School, Col Woodhouse Orphanage, Shahu D Free High School, Member, State Panchayat In company with Mrs Balkrishna he took part in the World Fellowship of Faiths held at Chicago in 1933 and visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy to study their educational systems and economic conditions

Publications—(In English) Commercial Relations between India and England (1924) The Industrial decline in India, Demands of Democracy (1925), Hindu Philosophers on Evolution, Shivaji the Great, Indian Constitution (In Hindi) seven books on History, Economics, Politics and Religion History of India (In Marathi) *Address* Shahupuri Kolhapur

BALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHEB *b* 2 Jan 1914 *m* Nov 1932, *d* of H H the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G C B, G C S I G C M G, G C V O, D C L (Oxon), I R G S, Prime Minister and Commander in Chief of Nepal Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer 1930-35 *Address* Balrampur, Oudh

BANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJESUMAR, Kt (1925) ICS, C S I (1921), C I E (1911), *b* Bristol 10 Oct 1871, *m* 1898, *d* of Sir Krishna Gupta *Educ* Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford, MA, 1892 Entered ICS 1895, served as district officer in the Madras Presidency Diwan to H H the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14, reverted to British service, 1915, Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah, services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H H the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916 Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919 Retired from the ICS Diwan of Mysore 1922-26 Foreign Minister Kashmir, 1927-29 Awarded I Class title 'Rajamantradhurina of Gandabherunda Order with Khillats by H H The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct 1923 *Publications* The 'Indian Tangle' (Published by Hutchinson & Co) An Indian Pathfinder (Published by Kemp Hall Press Ltd) *Address* c/o Coutts and Co, 440, Strand, London, W C 2

BANERJI, BHABO NATH, M Sc (Allahabad) Ph D (Cantab), Meteorologist (Retired) *b* 15 August 1895 *m* Renuka Devi *Educ* Allahabad University, Central Hindu College Benares, 1912-16 and Canning College Lucknow, 1916-18, Research Scholar and Assistant Palit Professor of Physics, University Post-graduate College of Science, Calcutta 1918-20, with Sir C V Raman, Government of India University State Scholar from Allahabad Univ at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with Sir J J Thomson, 1920-22 Joined Indian Meteorological Service January 1923, Meteorologist, Simla, 1923-26 As Meteorologist, Karachi Decr 1926 to Nov 1932 founded and organised on international lines the first aeroplane and airship meteorological centre at Karachi including a first class Observatory equipped with all self recording meteorological instruments and investigational installations at the Airship Base, Drigh Road On deputation to England, Scotland, Norway, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt Oct 1927 to August 1928 in connection with aviation meteorology with particular reference to Airships Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, 1928 Made special study of the Meteorology of the uninvestigated international air route from Persian Gulf to Karachi writing a book 'Meteorology of the

Persian Gulf and Mekran' the first of its kind for that region Under London Air Ministry programme for the expected trial flight of the airship R 101 being responsible for the section Basra to Karachi set up a complete temporary organisation for all the detailed requirements of the airship Honorary member, Karachi Aero Club Member from India on the Commission de l'application de la Meteorologie a la Navigation Aérienne Permanent member, Indian Science Congress Meteorologist, Bombay, November 1932 Publications The book 'Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran' and other original contributions in Physics and Meteorology published in various Indian and European Journals Address Bengal

BANLRA, RAJADHIRAJ AMARSINGHI belongs to Udaipur house, born 2nd August 1886, Succeeded father 22nd Decem-



Lanara Rajputana

ber 1908 married the sister of Maharaja Surgaja Three sons Rajkumar Partapsinghi (Heir Apparent) Rajkumar Mansinghi Bat at Law and Rajkumar Guman Singh Rajadhiraj is a member of Mahendraj Sabha and Walter Kirt Rajput Hirkarani Sabha Udaipur Area of the estate 250 sq miles Population 28,115 Address

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BAHADUR, B A Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta b 5 October 1880 m to Suhasini eldest d of late Kumar Satyeshwar Ghosal of Bhukallas Raj Educ St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar Bengal Police Training School, obtained First prize in Law in the final examination of the Police Training School Joined Calcutta Police in 1902, has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government, January 1931 Appointed Justice of the Peace, promoted to Ag Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935 retired in 1936 Address Police Head quarters, Lal Bazaar, Calcutta

BAPNA, WAZIR UD DOWLA RAI BAHADUR Sir S M, Kt C I E, B A, B S C II B Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, b 24th April 1882 m Shreemati Anand Kumari, d of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur Educ at

Maharana High School, Udaipur, Govt College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad For about a year practised law in Ajmer Merwara, served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the Indore State in Jan 1907, in 1908, Law Tutor to H H Maharaja Tukoji Rao III His Highness's Second



Secretary in (1911) and First Secretary in (1913), Home Minister in 1915, retired on special pension in April, 1921, joined Patiala State as a Minister, rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister in 1923, soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet, Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926, Rai Bahadur, in 1914, and C I E in 1931, A substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931, Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935 Created knight in January 1936 Clubs Residency and Yeshwant Clubs Indore Address Baxibag, Indore, (Central India)

BARIA, MAJOR (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SRI RANJITSINGHI, RAJA OF K C S I (1922) b 10 July 1886, one s one d Educ Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and in England Served in European War, 1914 15 and in the Afghan War, 1919 Receives a salute of eleven guns Address Devgad Baria (Baria State Rly)

BARTLE, FRANK WILLIAM, B A (Dublin), The Hon Mr Justice, Bar at Law, I C S, Judge, Bombay High Court b 20 Nov 1877 Educ at Warwick School and Dublin Univ, served in Bombay as Asst Coll and Magt and Forest Settlement Officer Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Aug 1906, Under Secretary to Govt Political, Judicial, etc, Departments 1911 13, Judicial Asst to Agent to Government Kathiawar, 1919, Judge and Sessions Judge, 1919 Member, Legislative Council, 1925, Offg Addl Judicial Commissioner of Sind, 1928 Offg Judge, Bombay High Court, 1930, confirmed May 1931 Address Chissnill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay

BARNE, THE RT REV GEORGE DUNSFORD, M A (Oxon), C I E (1923) O B E (1919), V D (1924), Elected Bishop of Lahore, April, 1932 b May 6, 1879 m Dorothy Kate Akerman Educ Clifton College and Oriel Coll, Oxford Asstt Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902 08, Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908 10, Chaplain of Sialkot, 1910, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind 1911, and Asstt Chaplain of Karachi, 1911 12 Principal, Lawrence K Military School, Sanawar, 1912 1932 Address Bishopsbourne, The Close, Lahore

BARODAWALLA, SAIFBHOY KARIMJI Shrif of Bombay 1926 27 Landlord and Business man Chairman, Improvements committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay b 1884 Partner and Financier to the firm of contractors who constructed the Victoria Terminus, Bombay Municipality, Falak Numa Palace in Hyderabad (Deccan) Bezwada Railway and other big constructions, etc Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1907 Member, Standing Committee of the Corporation for more than 9 years and its Chairman, 1916 1917 Was made J P and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908 Was more than once Chairman of the War Loan Committees Chairman, Entertainment Committee, for British and Indian wounded

- soldiers Was awarded certificate of merit and War Medal for voluntary services Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors since, 1919 Chairman, Markets and Garden Committee, 1932-34 Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-1921 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly 1920-1923 Vice President, All India Muslim Federation 1926 President All India Muslim Hedjaz Conference 1926 *Address* Altmont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay
- BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M A (Cantab)** Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore *b* 17 Feb 1905 *m* Miss MacLachlan of Lanark *Educ* at R N C Osborne, Bradford College Trinity Hall, Cambridge Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31, Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33 appointed Principal, Aitchison College, 1933 *Publications* Gleaming Arches, 1929, 'White Sails, 1930, Bridges of Song, 1935 (For the University of the Punjab) *Address* Aitchison College Lahore
- BARTHE, RT REV JEAN MARIE, Bishop of Paralals since 1914** *b* Leagnan, Tarbe 1849 *Educ* St Pe Seminary Bishop of Trichinopoly, 1890-1914 *Address* Shem baganur, Madras Presidency
- BARUA, RAJ BAHADUR DEVIOHARAN, B A, B I M L A, Tea Planter** *b* 1864 *Educ* City College, Presidency College and the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta Joined the Bar in 1888 and taking to tea plantation and having acquired 3 tea gardens at Jorhat retired from the Bar in 1917, Secretary, Jorhat Sarva-janik Sabha for nearly 17 years since 1890 Elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921, Hon Magistrate, Jorhat Bench *Address* Jorhat, Assam
- BASU JATINDRA NATH M A M L C, Solicitor** *b* 7 Feb 1872 *m* Sarala Basu (nee Ghosh) *Educ* Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta Has been a member of the Bengal Legis Council for twelve years between 1920-1935 Formerly President and now Vice President of the National Liberal Federation of India and of the Indian Association Calcutta, leader of People's Party, Bengal Legis Council, a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England, President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations *Address* 14, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta
- BATLFY, CLAUDE A R I B A Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art also Partner of Messrs Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects** *b* Oct 1879 *Educ* at Queen Elizabeth's School Ipswich Articled in Ipswich Practised in Kettering Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter *Publications* The 'Design Development of Indian Architecture' (in three volumes) and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects *Address* School of Art or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay
- BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORMUSJI, (BA English Literature and Latin)** *b* 21 March, 1878 *Educ* St Xavier's School and College Connected with the Cotton Industry Representative of Messrs Tata Sons Ltd and General Manager of Empress Mills at Nagpur Member of the Court of Nagpur University Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries *Publications* Contributions on financial and economic subjects *Address* C P Club Nagpur
- BEASLEY SIR HORACE OWEN COMPTON, Kt cr 1930, O B E, Hon Mr Justice Beasley, Chief Justice of Madras since 1920** *b* 2nd July 1877 *m* 1909, Evelyn Augusta Atherton two *s* *Educ* Westminster School, Jesus College Cambridge Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1902 Puisne Judge, High Court of Burma, 1923-24, a Judge in the High Court of Madras, 1924-29 served European War, 1914-19 Western Front 1916-19 (Major O B E, despatches) Major Regular Army Reserve of Officers *Address* High Court, Madras
- BEAUMONT, THE HON SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M A (Cambridge), King's Counsel** 1930, Chief Justice of Bombay *b* 4th September 1877 *m* Mabel Edith *d* of William Wallace (deceased) *Educ* Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899 Called to Bar Chancery Division Lieut. R G A 1916-1918 *Address* 'Colcherne Court Harkness Road Malabar Hill, Bombay
- BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURBUKSH SINGH, Kt cr 1916, K B E (1920), C I E, 1911, Hon Extra Asst Commissioner in the Punjab** *b* 1862 A lineal descendant and of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion now head of Snatan Sikhs of N W F Province, Punjab and Afghanistan A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities was a delegate to the Indo Afghan Peace Conference in 1919 *Address* Kallar Punjab
- BELVALKAR, SRIPAD KRISHNA, M A Ph D (Harvard Univ) F R S, late Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona at present Univ Professor of Sanskrit and head of the Sanskrit Dept Benares Hindu University** *b* 11 Dec 1881 *Educ* at Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College Poona and at Harvard, U S A Joined Bombay Educational Department 1907 Prof, Deccan College, since 1914 one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and for several years its Hon Secretary Also Hon Secretary, Poona Sanskrit College Association and General

Secretary, All India Oriental Conference Recipient of Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal *Publications* History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's Later "History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series, English translation of Kavya-darsa Critical edition of Brahmasutra-bhashya with Notes and translation, Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1925, and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vol 2 (out of the 8 projected), several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies *Address* "Bilvakunja," Bhamburda, Poona, No 4

BENJAMIN, VEN T KURUVILLA, B A, Arch deacon of Kottayam since July 1922 Formerly Incumbent of Pro Cathedral Kottayam 1895 1922, Acting Principal, C.N.T., Kottayam 1912 13 Surrogate, 1922, Bishops Commissary, 1923 *Publications* (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend" *Address* Kottayam

BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M Sc, M Inst. C.E., M I. Mich. E., M.I.E., J.P. Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust *b* 1884 *m* Frances Sophia Bennett *Educ* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University Assistant Engineer (Bridges) G.I.P., 1910 1916 Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916 1919, Ex Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919 24 Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust 1924 26, Deputy Chief Engineer Bombay Port Trust, 1926 30 Chief Engineer, 1930 *Address* Bombay Port Trust, Bombay

BENTHALL, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, KT Senior Partner Bird & Co., Calcutta and F W Heilgers & Co., Calcutta, since 1929 *s of* Revd Benthall and Mrs Benthall, *b* 26th November 1893 *m* 1918 Hon ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford one son *Educ* Eton (Kings Scholar), King's College Cambridge Served European War 1914 19, India 1914 15, Mesopotamia 1916 18 (wounded) Staff War Office 1918 19 Director of numerous Companies Director Imperial Bank of India 1916 32 Governor 1928 30 President Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1932 1936 Vice President 1934 President Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon 1932 1936 Delegate Indian Round Table Conference 1931 32 Reserve Bank of India 1935 36 Indian Army Retrenchment Committee 1931 *Address* 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta

BENZIGER, THE MOST REV ALOYSIUS MARY, O.C.D., b Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1864 *Educ* Frankfurt Brussels Downside Came to India, 1890 Bishop of Tabæ 1900, Assistant to the Pont Throne Roman Court 1925 Retired as Bishop of Quilon in August 1931 & nominated Titular Archbishop of Antinoë (Antinopolis) in recognition of his merits *Address* Carmel Hill Monastery, Trivandrum, Travancore

BERKELEY HILL, Lt Col OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D. Ch.B. (Oxon), M.R.C.S. (Eng), I.R.C.P. (Lon) I.M.S., b 22 Dec 1879 *m* Kunhimann *d of* Nelly Ramotti *Educ* at Rugby School Universities of Oxford and Göttingen and University College Hospital London Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907 Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign) Mentioned in Despatches President Indian Psychological Association, President, Indian Association for Mental Hygiene, Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho Analysis *Publications* Numerous articles in scientific journals *Address* Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa

BEWOOR, GURUNATH VENKATESH B A (Bom), B.A. (Cantab) C.I.E., I.C.S. Director General of Posts and Telegraphs *b* 20 Nov 1888 *m* Miss Tungiti Mudholkar *Educ* Deccan Coll, Poona and Sydney Sussex Coll Cam bridge Under Secretary to Govt, C.P. Dy Commissioner Chanda, Postmaster General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles Dy Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster General Bombay Circle, Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London 1929 *Address* Delhi and Simla, Shri Krishna Niwas Poona 4

BHABHA, HORWASJI JEHANGIR, M.A., D Litt, J.P., C.I.E. Hon Pres Magte, Director of Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore *b* 27 June 1852 *m* Miss Jeral Daljee Batiwala *Educ* Elphinstone College and in England Asstt Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874 76, Vice Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics Central College, Bangalore, 1876 Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884, Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890, Inspector General of Education in Mysore, 1895 1909, Munir ul Talim (Mysore) 1909 *Pub* Special Report on Manual Training in Schools of General Education, Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920, a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923 a Visit to British Universities 1926 Modern Cremation and Parses, 1922 *Address* Malakoff Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

BHAIRUN, SINGHI, BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJA SRI SR, K.C.S.I. Prime Minister Bikaner *b* 15th September 1879 *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer Appointment Companion to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner 1895 and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896 Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khas Foreign Member of Council, Political Member Vice President of State Council and the last Cabinet Also acted as President of Council during H.H.'s visits to Europe

Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Bikaner Fort, Fort Palace Badakarkhana Devasthan and Government General Records, and copying dept, Bikaner State Is Hon Col of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A D C to the Maharaja Publications Bhairubilas Bhairubhind and Rasikbind Son and heir Heroji Sri Ajit Singh Sahib being educated at Mayo College, Ajmer Address Bikaner

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, Rai Bahadur, Raj Ratan, M A, L J B, Dewan, Idar State b Jan 1882 m Shrimati Ved Kunwarji Educ Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore Practised at Perozpur till 1914, joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914, served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan, left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore, appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931 Address Himmatnagar, Idar State

BHARAT SINGH SAHIB, RAI BAHADUR, (1913), Rai (hereditary), O B E, (1919), Raja, (1927) b 15th October 1881 A



prominent Zemindar of the Rohilkhand Division having about 104 square miles of the best zemindari Forests in Rohilkhand with other properties in Buland shahar Meerut Shikharapur, Muzaffarnagar and Moradabad Districts A great Shikari and Sportsman and a very popular figure of the District, now living a retired life The Estate is being

ably managed by his worthy sons Sahanpur Estate, Dist Bijnor, U P

BHARGAVA, RAI BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL, B A, LL B, Advocate, High Court, Lahore b 1st Oct 1870 m d of L Madan Lal, Bhargava of Rewari Educ Sirsa M B School, Rewari M B School, Lahore Mission Coll, Lahore Government Coll and Law School President, Bar Assocn Hissar, got Durbar Medal and War Loan Sanad, acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Aeroplane Fleet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund was elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1916 20, and Legislative Assembly, 1921 23 Life member, St John Ambulance Association and Vice Chairman, District Centre at Hissar Granted Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 Address Hissar (Punjab)

BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M A (Bom), b 19 Sept 1870 Widower Educ Deccan College Professor in Fergusson College, Poona, from 1895, 1918 and from 1931 to 1933 Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 to 1928 retired in 1933 Publications Principles of Economics, Travel Series in 10 Volumes, Lectures on Sociology, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts (All in Marathi) Speeches and Essays (in English), Kant and Shan karacharya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi) Address Willingdon College Post, Dist Satara

BHATIA, LIRUT COLONEL SOHAN LAL, M A, M D B Ch (Cantab), F R C P (London) F R S E (1932) F C P S (Bombay), M C (1918), I M S Dean and Prof of Physiology Grant Medical College, Bombay b 5 Aug 1891 m Raj kishore Educ Cambridge Univ (Peterhouse), and St Thomas' Hospital, London Casualty Officer and Resident Anaesthetist, St Thomas Hospital, London, Clinical Assist Children's Department, House Surgeon Ophthalmic House Surgeon Joined I M S 1917, saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918 appointed Professor of Physiology Grant Medical College in 1920 and Dean in 1925 Publications A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette Address Two Gables, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BHAVNAGAR, H H MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINGHI, MAHARAJA OF, b 19th May 1912, s father Lt Col H H Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji K C S I, July 1919 Educ Harrow, England Installed with full powers, 1931, married 1931 Address Bhavnagar, Kathiawar

BHOPAL, H H SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB IFTIKHARUL MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULAH KHAN, NAWAB OF, G C S I (1932) G C I F (1920), C S I (1921), C V O (1922) b 9th Sept 1894 is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammedan State of India m 1905 Her Highness Maimoonah Sultan Shah Bano Begam Saluba, succeeded in 1928 mother Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam G C S I G C I E, C I, G B E Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Gauhar e Taj Abida Sultan Begam is the heiress presumptive Address Bhopal Central India

BHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM K C I E, C B I (1920), C I E (1923) K C S I I C S b 6th April 1878, m to Margaret Wilkie Stott M B Ch B (St Andrews) M B E Educ Deccan College Poona, and University College, London Under Secy, Govt of Madras 1910 Dewan of Cochin State, 1914 1919 Dy Director of Civil Supplies 1919 Secretary to the High Commr for India London 1920, Ag High Commr for India in the United Kingdom 1922 1923, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924 and Ag Member Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1922 to July 1927, Secretary to Govt of India Dept of Education Health and Land Records (on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928 30 Member Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways Address National Bank of India Madras

BHUTTO, SIR SHAH NAWAZ O B E (1919) K I H (1924), C I F (1925) K t (1930) b 1st March, 1888 Educ Sind Madrasah and St Patrick High School, Karachi was Minister for Local Self Government, Bombay till March 1936, which he resigned on account of separation of Sind President, District Local Board and was M L C, Bombay Council Chairman, Co operative Bank, District

Larkana, and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Simon Committee Zemindar, Landlord and President, Sind Mahomedan Association, Delegate, Round Table Conference Member old Imperial Council, Leader, Muslim Party in Bombay Council, President, Sind Azad Conference Address Muslim Colony, Britto Road, Karachi

BILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSETJEE, B.A., b 18 September 1864 Educ Chandanwady High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined Messrs Tata in 1884 Retired 1921 Address C/o Dr Modi, Coopers, Fort, Bombay

BILIMORIA, DR RUSTOMJI BOMONJI, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Educ Bombay University and Grant Medical College Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery, awarded Greys Medal for Anatomy Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907, resigned 1910, Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913, has been Hon Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and has for years been Hon Physician of the Hospital acted as Hon Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned Hon Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine founded 24 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Fanchangli Was awarded the Kaiser's Hind Gold Medal in June 1936 Address Wassilamal Building, Grant Road, Bombay

BILLIMORIA, Sir SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE KT (1928) MBE J.P. Partner in the firm of S B Billimoria & Co Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935 b 27 July 1877 m Jerbai d of Bhicaji N Dalal (1906) Educ St Xavier's College Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member Auditors Council, Bombay Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice President, Indian Merchants Chamber 1928-27 President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1927-28, Member Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28 President Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29 Member, Indian Accountancy Board Trustee, N M Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions Nominated by Govt of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi, held the rank of Dist Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace, (E.C.), appointed Sheriff for 1935 Address 13 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay

BINDA SARAN, B.A., RAI BAHADUR Divisional Durbair, (Rais) and Landlord, Lahore Born on the 7th March 1893 Head of the firm of Messrs Dinanath Sheoprasad Treasury Contractor to the (1) Government Postal Department, (2) North Western Railway, (3) Imperial Bank of India Managing Director, Kangra Valley State Co Ltd Director Murree Brewery Co Ltd, Lahore Industries Limited Ambala Electric Supply Co Ltd, Executive Committee member, Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Board of Economic Enquiry Punjab, The Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Financial Secretary, Sanatan Dharma College Society Vice President Sanatan Dharma Sabha Executive Committee Member, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Hony Treasurer, Provincial Girl Guides Association Elected to the New Punjab Legislative Assembly from the Commerce & Industry Constituency, 1937



BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DASS, Millowner, Merchant and Zamindar b 1891, Managing Director of Birla Brothers Ltd, Member of Council, Benares Hindu University, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta 1924 President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929, Member, Indian Fiscal Commission Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member Royal Commission on Labour 1930 Employers delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, Member, Second Round Table Conference, 1930 Address Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

BIRLEY FRANK, DCM (1915), MLC Director, Best & Co, Ltd Madras b 6th July 1883 m Evelyn Clifton of Perth, W A Joined Best & Co, Ltd Madras in 1909 Address C/o Best & Co, Ltd, Madras

BISHAMBER DASS JAIN, I. O.B.E., Rais Banker Land Lord, M.E.S., P.W.D. and Railway Contractor and Managing Director of L.B.T. Manufacturing Corporation -- Retired from Public Health Department in 1936 Son of late L. Maugli Lal Shroff, Banker to the Royal Artillery Units 1869 to 1890 who rendered excellent services to His Majesty's Army by supplying ration to the forces during the Kabul War of 1880 and was awarded testimonials by British Officers A very active member and organiser of several charitable and social institutions, takes a very active part in Rural Uplift rendered excellent services during plague of 1909-1910 and 1910-1911 for which sanads together with purses were awarded by C.A. Barron, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. also by Lt Col H.C. Beadon Awarded O.B.E. (Medal) 1936 Address 7, Darya Gunj, Delhi



BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, C I E (1931) y s of late Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 24 Parganas, M A, B L, Advocate, Calcutta High Court b April 21, 1888 m Sm Suhasini Biswas d of Mr S C Mallick *Educ* Hindu School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College, Enrolled Vakil, High Court, April 18, 1910, Advocate, November 1924, Vice President, Bar Association, Calcutta High Court Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917 22, again from 1926, member of Dacca Board of Secondary Education, 1921 22, 1928 29 and 1934 35, Examiner and Paper Setter, Arts and Law, Calcutta University, Professor, University Law College, 1913 21, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, 1921 24, and again, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation Since 1925, Member Calcutta Improvement Trust since 1926 President, Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association, Bengal, for Women's Welfare Work Founder Secretary, South Suburban (now Asutosh) College 1916 21, Vice President, South Suburban School, Main and Branch, President, Sir Romesh Mitter Girls School Member of Governing Bodies of Presidency College, Asutosh College, Vidyasagar College Deaf and Dumb School, Secretary, Calcutta Blind School, Member of Committee of Management of Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Member of Committee of Indian Association, and of Council of National Liberal Federation Elected Member of Leg Assembly from Calcutta Urban Non Mahomeian Constituency 1930 1934 Was a delegate to Reserve Bank Committee in London at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, June August 1933 Substitute Delegate from India to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1936 Judge, Calcutta High Court (1937) *Address* 58, Puddopukur Road Bhowanipore, Calcutta

BLACKWELL, THE HON MR JUSTICE, CECIL PATRICK, M B L (Mil Div 1919), High Court Judge, Bombay b 8 November 1881 m to Marguerite Frances, eldest d of the late J A Tilleard, M V O *Educ* Blackheath Proprietary School and City of London School, Hollier Greek Scholar Univ College London, 1901 Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford 1901 1st Class Classical Honour Moderations 1903, 2nd Class Littl Hum 1905 B A 1905, Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904, President, Wadham College Athletic Club, Bobbili 1903 Called to Bar at Inner Temple 1907, and went to Northern Circuit, Lieut 1 F Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Service during European War Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war, contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Lib), December 1923 appointed a Puisne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926 *Address* Rylstone Pedder Road, Bombay

BLAKISTON JOHN FRANCIS, Director General of Archaeology b 21 March 1882 *Educ* Wellington College, England Architect entered Archaeological Survey of India, March 1911, Military Service 1915 1919 France 1917 18 *Address* New Delhi and Simla

BLANDY, EDMOND NICOLAS, B A (Oxon) ; Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, b 31st July 1886 m Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall) *Educ* Clifton and Balliol Asst Magte and Collr, Dacca, 1910, Sub Div Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca, 1912, Secretary to Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913, Under Secretary Finance Dept Govt of Bengal, 1914 in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916, Addl Dist and Sessions Judge, Jessore, 1917, Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917 and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc and Jt Secretary Publicity Board, Under Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919, Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, 1921, Commissioner of Income Tax Bengal, 1922 Magte and Collr Bakarganj, 1924 to 1926, Magte and Collr, 24 Parganas, 1928 Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928, Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department 1930 Commissioner Chittagong Division, 1933 C I E 1933 Offg Chief Secretary Government of Bengal 1934 35 7 months ditto 1936 4 months on leave *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

BLASCHECK, ARTHUR DAVID, Fellow of Coopers Hill, (1900), D Occ Munich, (1910) Inspector General of Forests to the Govt of India b 16th Jan 1879 m Helen 2nd d of the late C Osborne of Berkshire *Educ* Felsted School, Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Indian Forest Service, Punjab, 1900, Chief Conservator of Forests Punjab 1929 Inspector General of Forests to the Govt of India and President, Forest Research Institute and College, 1930 *Address* Dehra Dun U P

BLUNT, LESLIE, Solicitor b 29 Dec 1876 m Kathleen, 2nd d of the late Dr Thornton of Margate *Educ* Rugby Senior partner in Craigie Blunt and Caroe *Address* 40, Pedder Road, Bombay

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M A (Cambridge) C I F (1928), C S I (1936) I C S. Secretary to the Government of Madras b November 12 1884 *Educ* Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907) Passed into the I C S in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908 *Address* Madras Club, Madras

BOBBILL, RAJA SAHEB M F HARBAN J DOSTAN RAJA RAO SRI RAMA KRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, M L C of Kiriimpudi Estate, in East Godavari District Second son of the late Maharaja Sir V S Ranga Rao Bahadur G C I E C B F, of Bobbili b 29th August 1892 *Educ* Privately Lieutenant in the Army during the War A man of very liberal and advanced views, in all matters of religious, social and political importance Established a School and a Sugar Factory in his Estate and presented a Swimming Bath, called 'The Royal Swimming Bath' to the Madras City Travelled



throughout India, Europe and went round the world once Married in 1912 Has two sons and a daughter Address Bobbille, Madras Presidency

BOILEAU, COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON CB (1919), CM G (1917), D SC (1915), Chief Engineer, Western Command b 27 Sep 1870, m Violet Mary (Fergusson) Educ Christ's Hospital, R M A Woolwich Active Service W Africa 1892, Chitral Relief, 1895, China 1899, Great War France, 1914 19, Afghan War, 1919 Address Quetta

BOMON BEHRAM, SIR JEHANGIR BOMONJI, KT (1934), BA, LL B, JP (Solicitor), Bombay Merchant b July 1868 Educ St Xaviers and Elphinstone College Juris prudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudev Scholar Practised as an Attorney for about 20 years then became partner in C Macdonald & Co, and was there for 5 years Gave up business to do public service Became member of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, member of Standing Committee, 1921 22 to 1926 27 and 1928 29, Chairman, Standing Committee, 1928 29, Chairman, Schools Committee, Jan to March 1928 and January to December 1929 Chairman of Law, Procedure and Elections Committee, 1930 31, Chairman, Advisory Committee, J J and other Hospitals, Representative of Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and on the Board of Port Trust and President of Corporation President of Corporation, and First Mayor of Bombay 1931 32 Honorary Presidency Single sitting Magistrate, Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Director of several Joint Stock Companies Address Sai View, Warden Road, Bombay

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF See Acland, Rt Rev Richard Dyke

BOSE, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt cr 1917 CIE, 1903, CSI, 1911, MA (Cantab), D Sc (Lond), LL D, FRS, Corresponding Member, Academy of Science, Vienna, Founder Director of Bose Research Institute b 30 Nov 1858, Educ Calcutta, Christ's College, Cambridge, Delegate to International Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900, scientific member of deputation to Europe and America, 1907, 1914 and 1919 Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena (Proc Roy Society) Former Member, Committee of Intellectual Co operation, League of Nations Publications Response in the Living and Non living, Plant Response, Electro physiology of Plants, Irritability of Plants, Life Movements of Plants, Vols I and II, Life Movements in Plants, Vols III and IV, The Ascent of Sap, The Physiology of Photosynthesis Nervous Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Plant Autographs and their Revelations, Tropic Movement and Growth of Plants Address Bose Institute, Calcutta

BRABOURNE H E Lord 5th Baron and 14th Baronet (MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCHBULL), GCIE, MC, Governor of Bombay since 1933, Governor designate Bengal 1937 KG of St J b 8th May, 1895 S Father 1933 m 1919 Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne y d of 6th Marquess of Sligo Educ Wellington Coll and R M A Woolwich Served European War 1915 18 in RA and RA F (MC Despatches thrice) M P (U) Ashford Division Kent 1931-33 Parliametary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India 1932 33 Heir S Hon Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull b 11 Feb 1922 Address Government House, Bombay



BRABOURNE THE LADY, is the third daughter of the sixth Marquess of Sligo (who died in February 1935) and sister of the present Marquess She was born in May 1896 She married in 1919 and has two sons the Honourable Norton Michael Cecil Knatchbull, b 11th February 1922, and the Hon John Ulric Knatchbull, b 9th November 1924 Address Government House, Bombay



BRADFIELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES, MB MS, FRCS, OBE (1918), CIE (1924) Surgeon General, Government of Bombay b May 28 1880 m Margaret Annie Barnard Educ King Edward's School Birmingham, St Marys Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospital London Address Poona

BRAHMACHARI Sh Upendra Nath Kt, cr 1934 Rai Bahadur, cr 1911 Kaiser-i-Hind (Gold) 1924, MA MD Ph D, FRS B Professor of Tropical Medicine Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta Physician Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta, Consulting Physician Research Worker President, Indian Science Congress, 1936, President, Indian Chemical Society Calcutta 1936 President Indian Committee, International Society for Microbiology Vice President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Vice President Physiological Society of India, Hony Vice President Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science President, Society of Biological Chemists India Head of the Dept of Bio Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta Chairman Board of Industries Bengal Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute Calcutta Hony Vice President, Indian Red Cross Society, Vice President, National Institute of Sciences of India Member Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Member Sanitary Board Bengal Fellow, University of Calcutta, Fellow Royal Society of Medicine, London Fellow, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, Hony

Fellow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal, Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Fellow, Indian Chemical Society *b* 7th June 1875 *m* 1898, Nani Bala Devi, two *s*, two *d* *Educ* Hughli College, Bengal, Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta Teacher of Materia Medica, Dacca Medical School (1901), Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta (1905-23), Coates Medalist and Winner of Griffith Memorial Prize, Calcutta University, Minto Medalist, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Sir William Jones Medalist, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Research Worker under Indian Research Fund Association (1920-26), Discoverer of uvea Stibamine—an organic antimonial for the treatment and prophylaxis of kala azar, Physician, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta (1923-27), President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (1928-29), Secretary, Medical Section, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for several years, President Medical and Veterinary Research Section Indian Science Congress (1930 and 1933) Member Council of Tropical Medicine, International Congress of Medicine, London (1913), President Indian Provincial Medical Services Association (1929-32), Formerly member, Provincial Malaria Committee Bengal Formerly Member of the Council of Medical Registration of Bengal, Formerly Member, Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal Studies in Hemolysis Kala azar in Dr Carl Mense's *Handbuch der Tropenkrankheiten*, Treatise on Kala azar, Numerous articles in the Indian Journal of Medical Research, Indian Medical Gazette, Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, Biochemical Journal, British Medical Journal, Lancet, Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Journal of Tropical Medicine, Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Indian Journal of Medicine, Calcutta Medical Journal, Transactions of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, Comptes Rendus Congress International de Medicine Tropicale et d'Hygiene, Cairo, Egypt (1928) subjects including chemistry and chemotherapy of organic antimonials, chemotherapy and chemotherapy of quinoline compounds, kala azar, dermal leishmanoid, malaria, black water fever, influenza, hemolysis anopheles *Address* 82/3, Cornwallis Street and 19, London Street, Calcutta.

BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., *cr* 1917, Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Member of Imperial Legislative Council, Controller of Contracts Army Headquarters *b* 15 Apr. 1874, *m* 1912, Constance, *d* of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. *Educ* Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge *Address* Gillander House, Calcutta

BRAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M A (Glas), B A (Oxon), C I L 1923, Indian Civil Service, *b* 1 Apr. 1884 *m* 1909, Mary, *d* of James Thomson, M D Irvine, Ayrshire *Educ*, Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow

University, Oxford (Trinity College) Appointed I C S, Bombay, 1908, Assistant Collector, Satara, 1908-1913, Superintendent, Land Records, 1913-1916, Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, 1916-20, Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Inchaape Committee on Retrenchment, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, 1923-24, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1924-29, Offg. Secretary, Finance Department, 1926-27, and again in 1931-32, also Army Department, 1928, Retrenchment Officer, Government of India, 1931, Chairman, Sind Conference and on special duty in the India Office, 1932, Secretary to Indian Delegation to Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933 *Address* India Office, London

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, MC (1918) Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab *b* Jan. 6, 1882 *m* Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920 *Educ* Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, Joined I C S, 1905, Military Service, France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19, M C 1918 *Publications* Village Uplift in India (1928), Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ. Press), The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift) 1929, (Oxford Univ. Press) The Boy Scout in the village Pits, A scheme of Rural Reconstruction (Uttar Chand Kapur Lahore 1931), Socrates persists in India and The Indian and the English village (Oxford University Press) 1932, Village Dynamo (R. S. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934, Rural Reconstruction—A Note Government Press (Lahore 1934), Socrates at School (Oxford Press) 1935, *Address* Notes 1936, *Address* Lahore, Punjab and The Glebe Ashill, Norfolk

BRAYSHAY, SIR MAURICE WILLIAM, KT (1934) M Sc (Leeds), A M Inst. C E, M I I (India) Agent, B B and C I Ry *b* 7 March 1883 *Educ* Ripon Grammar School, 1895-1900, and Leeds University, 1900-1903, Training in Royal Dockyard, Chatham 1903-5, Apptd. Asstt. Engineer, Indian P W D (Railways) 1905, Asst. Engineer Eastern Bengal Railway, 1906-09, Assistant and Executive Engineer under Sir Robert Gales on the construction of the Sarai Bridge over the Ganges, 1909-15, Assistant Agent, North Western Railway, 1915-17, Dy. Controller, Indian Munitions Board, 1917-18, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, 1918-21, Dy. Agent, B B & C I Railway, 1924, Member, Railway Board, 1929, Agent, B B & C I Railway, 1932, Offg. Chief Commissioner, Railway Board 1930 and 1931, *Address* Bombardier, Altmont Road, Bombay

BROOMFIELD, ROBERT STONEHOUSE, MR JUSTICE, B A (Cantab), Bar at Law, Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* 1 Dec. 1882 *m* Mabel Louisa *nee* Linton *Educ* City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge, Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1901, Judge, High Court, November 1929 *Address* Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BROWN, THE REV ARTHUR ERNEST, M A (Cantab), B Sc (London), C I E (1928) Missionary (Wesleyan Methodist) b 17 May 1882 m E Gertrude Parsons, M A d of T L Parsons, Esq., Four Oaks, Warwickshire in 1908 Educ Stationers Company's School, London, Kingswood School Bath (1895-1901) Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Scholar) Entered Wesleyan Methodist Ministry and joined Wesleyan College Bankura in January 1905, became Principal in 1917, Nominated Fellow of Calcutta University, 1921, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission in Bengal, 1924-29 Chairman, Bankura Municipality 1934 Publication, Translation from Bengali of The Cage of Gold by Sita Devi Address Wesleyan College, Bankura, B N Ry

BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O B E (1918), C B E (1918) Kt (June 1929) India Reuters Agent with Government of India now adviser to Associated Press of India, Chairman, Associated Hotels of India Pelman Institute (India), and Director Borooah Timber Co b 1862, m Annie Margaret, d of late General Sir Lt M Jennings, K C B Educ St John's College Hurstpierpoint Was in business in Australia Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years Hon Sec Executive Committee Our Day in India 1917-28 Publication Simla, Past and Present (two Editions) Address Simla

BUNDI, H H MAHARAO RAJA, SIR RAGHUBIR SINGHI BAHADUR, G O S I 1919 K C S I cr 1897, G C I E cr 1900, G C V O cr 1911, b 26 Sept 1869 S 1889 Address Bundi, Rajputana

BURDON, SIR ERNEST B A Oxon K C I E (1934) C I E (1921) C S I (1926) Knighthood (1931), Auditor General in India, b 27 Jan 1881 m Mary (died 1934) d of Rev W Fairweather, D D Dunnikier Manse, Kirkcaldy, Flie, Educ Edinburgh Academy University College, Oxford (Scholar) Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905 Financial Under Secretary to Punjab Government, 1911, and to Government of India, 1914, Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt of India, Member of Indian Munitions Board, and of Imperial Legis Council India, 1919, Secretary to Government of India, Army Department and Member of Legislative Assembly, 1922-26, Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, and Member of Council of State, 1927-29 Address Simla and New Delhi

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G C I E, cr 1924, K C S I cr 1911, K C I E cr 1909, I O M, cr 1909, F R G S, F R S A, F R C I, F N B A M R A S, Hon LL D Camb and Edin 1926 b 19 Oct 1881, a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall Calcutta, 7 Nov 1908, adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge of zemindari, 1903, two s two d Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the

great Bengal zemindaris Has travelled much in India, made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward, a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18, temp Member of the Bengal Executive Council 1918 Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-24 Vice President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924 Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924 Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25, a nominated member of the Council of State 1926, Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V, Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on Trent 1926 Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908 President, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912, President of the British Indian Association Calcutta, 1911-18, again from 1925 to 1927, Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta since 1914 Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12, President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War Publications Vijaya Gitika, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas Studies Impressions (the Diary of a European Tour), Meditations, The Indian Horizon, etc Near Maharaja dhiraja Kumar Saheb Uday Chand Mahtab, B A, Dewan Raj of the Burdwan Raj since 1927 Manager of the Burdwan Raj Wards Estate 1903-36 and again Dewan Raj from Dec 1936 Private Secretary to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur at the Imperial Conference, London, 1926 b 14 July 1905 Address The Palace, Burdwan Bijay Manzil, Alipore, Calcutta, The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal, Rosebank, Darjeeling, Mosapher Manzil Agra, U P, etc

BURLEY, DR GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh Ex, 1906, B Sc (Engineering) (London), 1921, D Sc (London) 1927, M I Mech E, 1923, M I E, 1923, M A S Mech E, 1926, M R S I (1929), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay b 1885 m Ella Elizabeth e d, Harry Iurton Educ Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department) Asst Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co, Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University, Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments, Sheffield University Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton, and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College Publication (Books) Lathes their construction & Operation, The Testing of Machine Tools Machine and Fitting Shop Practice Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting (Papers) On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists, on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India), Technical

- Articles* Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India *Address* V J T Institute, Matunga, Bombay
- BURNS, WILLIAM, D Sc (Ldn), I A S**, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency *b* July 6, 1884 *m* Margaret Forrest Aitchison, 1912 *Educ* Edinburgh University Reading College, Assistant Lecturer in Botany 1907 & Indian Agricultural Service Economic Botanist to Bombay Government 1908 1933 Principal, Poona Agricultural College (in addition) 1922 1933 Joint Director of Agriculture 1926 27 *Publications* Botanical, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers *Address* Poona
- BURT, SIR BRYCE CHUDLEIGH, KT, (1936) CIE, MBE, BSc (Lond), IAS**, Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Since 1929 AG Vice Chairman *b* April 29, 1881 *m* 1906 *Educ* Univ Coll, London, Assistant Lecturer, Liverpool University 1902 4, Trinidad, British West Indies 1904 7 Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908, Dy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces 1908 21, Director of Industries, United Provinces, (in addition) 1912 15 Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee 1921 28 Director of Agriculture Bihar and Orissa, 1928 29 Official Adviser to Indian Delegation, Imperial Economic Conference Ottawa, May to September 1932 Officiald as Vice Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research June 1933 Aug 1933, Octr to Dicr 1934 and from Octr 1 1935 *Address* 1 York Road, New Delhi and Middle Lands Simla
- BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHoy Sir, Kt (1928)**, eldest son of Rustumjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette *b* 28th Feb 1881 *m* Jeebai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet *Educ* St Xavier's School and College, Bombay, JP (1908) Hon Pres Magte 1903 1915 Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1909 1925), Chairman Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924), Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924 Member, Govt of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners 1924 Chairman, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution President, 32nd Bombay Parsi Pioneers Boy Scouts and Vice President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society Donated a sum of Rs 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for Children, it being the first of its kind in India Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay Sheriff of Bombay for 1927 President, Landlords Association, Bombay and Vice President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India President, Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association *Address* The Cliff, Ridge Road, Bombay
- BYRT, ALBERT HENRY**, Special Correspondent for *Times of India, Daily Mail and Morning Post*, in Delhi and Simla *b* 18 March 1881, *m* Dorothy Muriel, only *d* of Mr and Mrs.
- Stafford Thorne Kingston on Thames, one *s*, two *d Educ* Privately, Articled to editor, *Bath Chronicle* and afterwards went to *Surrey Advertiser* Joined editorial staff of *Times of India* 11 June 1904 Assistant Editor 1911, Correspondent at Government of India headquarters since 1923, Acting Editor October 1926 February 1927 *Address* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club New Delhi and United Service Club Simla
- CAIRNS, JAMES, CIE, OBE, MA, MB, ChB (Glas), DPH (Camb), DFM &H (Eng)**, Chief Medical and Health Officer, North Western Railway *b* 12th July 1885 *Educ* University of Glasgow House Surgeon, House Physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, Asst to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University, Resident Physician, Ruchill and Knightswood Hospitals, Glasgow, Sanitary Officer, 34th Genl Hospital, Major RAMC (Femp), Dy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary) 8th Lucknow Division Senior Assistant Health Officer Bombay Municipality Principal Medical and Health Officer GIP Railway Major, Auxiliary Force Medical Corps and Commander Venerable Order of St John *Address* C/o the Agent North-Western Railway Headquarters Office, Empress Road, Lahore
- CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV FOSS WESTCOTT, DD** *b* 23 October 1863 *s* of the Rt Rev B F Westcott (late Bishop of Durham) *Educ* Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge Joined the S P G Mission, Cawnpore, 1889 Bishop of Chota Nagpore, 1905 Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India Burma and Ceylon, 1919 *Address* Bishop's House, Calcutta
- CALDER, CHARLES CUMMING, BSc (A) I S** Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden Calcutta, Superintendent Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, and Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta *b* 3 Dec 1884 *m* Lilian Margaret Reid *d* of James Reid, Esq, Aberdeen, Scotland *Educ* Logic School Moray shire Gordons College, Aberdeen University of Agriculture University of Berlin Botanisches Institute Dhalum, Germany, Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule Berlin Curator, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden Calcutta, Secretary Board of Scientific Advice for India Superintendent, Gardens and Plantations in Bengal and Burma and Director, Botanical Survey of India *Publications* Various Reports and Records, Editor, Report of Board of Scientific Advice Annals, Royal Botanic Garden Calcutta Records of the Botanical Survey of India *Address* Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta
- CAMBATA, SHIVAX CAWASJEE JP** Justice of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay Honorary Magistrate Andheri Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee President Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and several other public bodies and commercial

- associations Managing Director of Shrivax C Cambata & Co Ltd, Bombay Director of the Hirdagrah Collieries, Ltd, Director of several other wellknown commercial firms, etc Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry Member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Address Cooks Building, 324 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
- CAMPBELL, THE HON MR JUSTICE ARCHIBALD B A** Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore *b* 18 Jan 1877 *m* Violet, youngest *d* of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K C S I, Lt Governor of Bengal *Educ* Harrow and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge Entered I C S (Punjab), 1901, Asstt Commr, Registrar, Chief Court, 1912, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, 1918, Addl Judge, High Court, 1921, Permanent Judge, 1925 Address Lahore
- CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B A** (Oxon), Solicitor *b* 23 Aug 1878 *Educ* Private and Univ College, Oxford Address 4, Pali Hill Bandra
- CASSELLS, GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARCHIBALD G C B** (1833), C S I D S O (Commander in Chief of the Army in India since Nov 1913) *b* 15 March 1876 *m* Miss F E Jackson (1904) Served in the European war, including Egypt and Mesopotamia Commanded Peshawar District 1923-27, Adjutant General in India 1928-29, A D C (General to the King 1929-33) G O C in Northern Command in India, 1930-34 Address Simla and New Delhi
- CATRY, DR HECTOR, O C**, Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since March 1928 *b* 1889 Belgium *Educ* Seraphic School Bruges Joined the Capuchin Order at Enghein, 1907 ordained priest, 1914 came to India 1920 Address 1 Lawrence Road Lahore
- CHAIN SINGH RAO BAHADUR, M A, LL B, F R C S** Thakur of Pokaran in Jodhpur State and Taluqdar of Ralpur (District Bar) Jodhpur *b* 5th February 1889 *Educ* Canning College, Lucknow and Muni (Central College Allahabad) Was awarded the Victoria Jubilee Medal as best man of the year at the M A Examination of the Allahabad University Enrolled Allahabad High Court Bar, 1911 Joined Jodhpur State Service as Judge Court of Sardars, 1911-1922 Puisne Judge Chief Court, 1922-1927 Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1927-1929 Minister in charge of Justice and Education Government of Jodhpur since 1929 Acting Chief Minister Government of Jodhpur in 1934 Also President of the Jodhpur State Soldiers Board and Jodhpur Branch of the Red Cross Society Member, Governing Bodies of the Agra and Benares Hindu Universities Presided over the Delhi All India Education Conference held in Delhi in December 1934 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Education Conference held in Oxford in August 1935 Made an extensive tour of the European Continent during 1935 Vice Chairman of the Servants of India Insurance Company New Delhi Title of Rao Sahib conferred in 1922, Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in 1928 Has four sons Address Pokaran House, Jodhpur and The Fort, Pokaran
- CHAMAN LALL DIWAN, ex M L A** *b* 1892 *Educ* at Convent Muree, Gordon Mission College Rawalpindi Joined the Middle Temple in 1910 finished his Bar Final in 1914, took Honours Degree, in Juris prudence from Jesus College, Oxford 1917, returned to India in 1920, joined the staff of the *Bombay Chronicle* as Asstt Editor, founded the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30 Founder of the defunct *Daily and Weekly Nation* (Newspaper), Adviser, Labour Delegate International Lab Confere Geneva, 1925, Labour Delegate, International Labour Confere Geneva, 1928, Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931, resigned from the Legis Assembly, 1930 on tariff issue, President various Unions of railway men, postmen and telegraph men seceded from All India Trade Union Congress and as chairman of secessionists helped to found All India Trade Union Federation Labour Delegate International Labour Conference Bureau 1932 Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly (1937) *Publication* Coolie or the Story of the Capital and Labour in India Address Lahore (Punjab)
- CHAMNEY, LT COL HENRY, CM G**, 1900, Principal, Police Training College Surdah *b* Shillelagh, co Wicklow *m* 1st, 1907, Hon Cecilia Mary Barnewall (*d* 1908) sister of 18th Lord Trimlestone, 2nd, 1913, Alice, *d* of Col W E Bellingham of Castle Bellingham, co London *Educ* Monaghan Diocesan School Served South Africa 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary joined Indian Police, 1909, accompanied the relief column to Manipur in 1891 Address Police Training College, Surdah, Rajshahi, Bengal
- CHANDAVARKAR, VISHAI NARAYAN**, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, oldest *s* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar B A (Cantab), Maths Trip Pt I (1909) Nat Sc Trip Pt I (1911), Hist Trip Pt II (1912) Barrister at Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913 Assistant N Sirur & Co, Cotton Mill Agents *b* 26 Nov 1887 *m* Vatsalabai, 3rd *d* of Rao Sahib M V Kalkini of Karwar (N Kanara *Educ* Aryan L S High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20 Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915, joined the firm of N Sirur & Co, 1920, Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926, re-elected 1929 and 1932 Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29, Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30, Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930-31, Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33 Vice Chancellor, University of Bombay since April 1933 Elected Deputy Chairman Millowners Association, Bombay, March 1935, Chairman in 1936 Address 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay
- CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON'BLE RAJA** (1832) Chief of Punjab and Member, Kapurthala Ruling Family, Member, Council of

State Durbar, 1903, Coronation, 1911, Durbar, 1911 *b* 1883 *s* of Kanwar Sohel Singh *Educ* Jullunder, Chief's College, Lahore, Govt College, Lahore *Address* Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City, Chadwick, Simla, S W, 5 Mansingh Road, New Delhi

CHARKHARI, H H MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ, SIRDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR *b* Jan 1903, *s* 1920 *Educ* Mayo Coll, Ajmer, invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924 *Address* Charkhari State, Bundelkhand

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G C I E (1933), K C S I (1930), K C I E (1925) Member of the India Council, 1931 1936 *b* 24 Nov 1874, *m* 1 Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M Broughton, O B E, M A, D Sc, Bar at Law *Educ* Hare School and Presidency Coll, Calcutta, and King's Coll, Cambridge, First in 1st Calcutta B A, B A with Honours (Cambridge), Hon LL D (Edinburgh), First in 1st I C S Open Competition Entered I C S, 1897, served in U P Special Inquiry into Industries in U P, 1907 08, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U P, 1912-18, Revenue Sec, U P Govt, 1917 18 Ch Sec, U P Govt, 1919, Govt of India Delegate to International Labour Conf, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933, (President, International Labour Conference, 1927) and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925, President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933, Vice President of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, Member, Permanent Opium Board of League of Nations has been Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925 1931, Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930, Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries 1921 Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour, Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921 24 High Commissioner for India in London, 1925 31 Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference Ottawa 1932 Director Central Exchange Bank of India, London *Publications* Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909) Joint author of 'Short History of India' *Address* The Athenaeum Waterloo Place, London, S W 1

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M D (Edin) M R C P (Edin), D P H (Univ Edin), Chief Medical Officer, E B Railway *b* 4 Dec 1886 *m* Nance MacDonald, *Educ* Calcutta and D Edinburgh Temp Commission in the I M S during Great War, District Surgeon, G I P Railway, 1918 28, Dy Chief Medical and Health Officer, N W Rly, 1929 31, Principal Medical and Health Officer, G I P Railway, 1931, 1933 34 *Address* 2 Belvedere Park, Calcutta

CHAUDHARI, JAGES CHANDRA, B A (Oxon), M A (Cal), Bar-at-Law *b* 23 June 1862 *m* Saraswala Devi 3rd *d* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee *Educ* Krishnagar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College,

Oxford For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896, Organising Secy, Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1908 7, Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921 1923, Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931 Chairman, National Insurance Co, Ltd, Hon Treasurer, National Council of Education, Bengal, President, Ripon College Council, President, Jagadbandhu Institute, Calcutta *Publications* Calcutta Weekly Notes *Address* 8, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON CAPTAIN THE HON RAO BAHADUR, B A LL B O B E M L A (Nominated) *b* 1882 *m* Shrimati Sushila Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur Dist *Educ* St Stephen's College Delhi joined Revenue Department 1904, took LL B degree, 1912 and practised as lawyer at Rohtak, elected Vice Chairman, District Board, 1914 17, elected Punjab Council, 1916, nominated Council of State 1922, President All India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected), Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers, hon recruiting officer during War Minister, Punjab Government, 1924 Revenue Member Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926 1927 Has taken to practice as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak President All India Jat Maha Sabha Granted a jagir by Government for two generations and 5½ squares of land in Punjab Colonies Elected Non Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1936 *Address* Rohtak

CHERRY, SIR JOHN ARNOLD, KT (1934) C I E (1919) Bar at Law, M Inst T M L C (Burma), Chairman, Rangoon Port Commissioners *b* 13 Feb 1879 *m* Doreen Gert rudd, *d* of the late W T Wilecy of Cape Town Bombay Port Trust, 1908 1920 Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon since 1921 *Address* 15, Windermere Park, Rangoon

CHETLY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, K C I E (1933), B A, B L Lawyer and Dewan Cochin State *b* 17 Oct 1892 *Educ* The Madras Christian College Elected as a member of the Madras Legis Council in 1920 was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922 in Oct 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926, was re-elected uncontested to Legis Assembly



in the General Election of 1926, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly, was nominated by the Government of India as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928. Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers in the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, was appointed as member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest, was elected Dy President Legislative Assembly in January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers, was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933.

Address Hawarden Rice Course
Coimbatore Ernakulam Cochin State

- (HHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, KCSI (1933), KCIL (1928), MBE (1918), b 12th December 1888 m to d of his uncle Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Allgarh), UP Educ MAO College, Aligarh President, All India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923, Member, UP Legislative Council, 1920-25, First elected non official Chairman, District Board, Bulandshahr, 1922-23, Minister of Industries, UP, 1923-25, Home Member, UP, 1926-1933, Ag Governor UP, June 1928 August 1928, Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931, appointed Governor of United Provinces, 6th April 1933, First Chief Minister, United Provinces (1937) *Address* Secretariat, United Provinces

- (HICHELE PLOWDEN THE HON LTUT COLONEL CHARLES FRENCH CIE (1933), Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg since May 1933 b 6th February 1883 s of late Lt Col Trevor John Chichele Plowden CIE, of Punjab Commission m Beatrice Stretton, d of the late Lieut R E Liston, West India Regiment Educ Cheltenham College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst First commission, August 1902, Indian Army, 1904, entered Political Department of Government of India, 1908, Political Officer, North West Frontier Province, Central India and Rajputana, 1908-14, Great War, 1914-18, Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, 1919-22 Vice President, Council of Regency, Coorg Behar States, 1923-26, Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928, Political Agent, Kalat, 1929-1932 *Address* Residency, Bangalore

CHIDAMBARAM CHETTIAR The Hon ble Mr M Cr M, Banker, b 2nd August 1908, e s of late Sir M Ct Muthiah Chettiar, one of the richest and leading members of the Naga rathar Community Educ Christian College Governing Director M T M Banking Corp'n Ltd Member Council of State, Councillor, Corporation, of Madras, Chairman United India Life Assurance Co Ltd, Director Indian Bank Ltd Madras, Director, Indian Overseas Bank Ltd, Director, Kanadukathan Electric Supply Corp'n, Ltd Director Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Director, Madras City Cooperative Bank Ltd, Director, Mysore Paper Mills Ltd President, Managing Committee of Sir Muthiah Chettiars High School, Purasawalkam Madras, Vice President National College, Frichinopoly, Trustee Hindu High School, Triplicane Madras, Trustee Hindu Theological High School, Monagay Choultry and Connected Trusts Madras and Vice President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce Clubs National Liberal Club, London Cosmopolitan Club Madras, Madras Race Club and Madras Flying Club Ltd *Address* Bedford House, Vepery, Madras Tel ' Emcete



CHINYOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, KCI (1933), Member, Council of State President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937/1938 Chairman of



1 M Chinyoy & Co, Ltd, Bombay, b Bombay, 11th February 1882 Educ Bharda New High School, Bombay Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18 Member Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929 Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor 1926-27, Elected Member Legislative Assembly, 1931, Non Official visitor to Prisons since 1922, Member, Advisory Board Indian Jails Committee, since 1924 President Indian Merchants Chamber, 1936 Non Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo Japanese Trade Negotiations, Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee 1936-1937, Director Imperial Bank of India, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co, Ltd, Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co, Ltd, Associated Cement Companies Ltd, Andra Valley Power Supply Co, Ltd, The United Power Co Ltd, The Raza Sugar Co, Ltd, Alcock Ashdown & Co, Ltd, and The Western India Miteh Co Ltd is connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City *Address* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7 T 74 Friendship, Bombay T (Residence) 4174 (Office) 27224 Clubs Royal Western India Turf, Orient, Willington Sports, Islam Club

Islam Gymkhana Bombay, Royal Calcutta Turf, Calcutta Chelmsford, Imperial Gymkhana, Roshanara, and Cricket Club of India Ltd., New Delhi

CHINYOY, SULTAN MEHERALLY, Justice of the Peace for the Town and the Island of Bombay, Chairman, Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, Managing Director,



F M Chinyo & Co, Ltd.,
b 16th February 1885,
m Sherbanoo one s
four d Educ Bharda
New High School and
Elphinstone College,
among the pioneers in
India in the Motor Car
and petroleum trade,
mainly responsible for the
introduction of Wireless
Telegraphy in India on a

commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd., Member, Municipal Corporation of Bombay its Standing and Improvements Committee, Member of the Managing Committee of the Junu Municipality, Member of the Bombay Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee, Committee Member of the Children's Aid Society, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, and several other benevolent institutions in the city, raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund, organised Pagant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross Director, Reserve Bank of India (Local Board) Acting Chairman Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd, British India General Insurance Co, Ltd Recreation Horse flesh, Clubs Willingdon Sports, Orient and Royal Western India Turf Address Dilbahar, Carmichael Road Bombay

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA, Chief Editor of *The Leader* of Allahabad b 12 April 1880, m Srimati Krishnavenema, Educ Maharaja's College Vizianagram, Editor of *The Leader* Allahabad 1909-20, Member U P Legislative Council 1916-1923, and again since 1927 Delegate of the Liberal Party to England 1919 General Secretary National Liberal Federation of India 1918-20 and 1923-29, President, ibid, 1920 and 1931, Minister of Education and Industries, U P, 1921-23, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, and Indian Franchise Committee, President, U P Liberal Association, President, Second Anti Communal Award Conference, and third All India Journalists Conference, 1935 Publications Indian Social Reform, 1901, Speeches and writings of Sir Pheroz Shah Mehta, 1904 Address Gauri Nivas, 17, Hamilton Road Allahabad

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, LL B, Advocate (O S), J P, Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay b 17 May 1877 Educ Wilson College and Govt Law School, Bombay Practised as an Advocate on the

Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916, acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17, confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec 1928 Ag Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935 Address Alexandra Road New Gamdevi, Bombay

CHOKSY, THE HONBLE SIR NASARVANI HORMASJI, Kt (1929), C I E, 1922, Member Council of State, 1933, Khan Bahadur (1897) Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899), Medaliste des Epidemies Republique Francaise (1906) M D (Hon Causa), Freiburg, F C P S (Bombay), L M & S (Bombay 1884) Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912-1932 ex President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bombay Medical Union, Hon Secretary, Governors Hospital Fund for Bombay, Member of the Governing Body and Chairman the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme b 7 Oct 1861, m Sirenbai Maneckjee Jhaveri Educ Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College Medical Superintendent, Acworth Leper Asylum, 1890-97, Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1888-1921), and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921) Publications Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Leprosy, Special reports connected with these subjects, etc Address Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

CHOWDHRI, RAI SAHIB M S DUTT B A LL B Judicial Member Barwani, S O Chowdhri Harpandass Dutt Pleader and Zamindar of Kanjur b Gurdaspur (1894) m d of K C Mehta B A, LL B (Cantab), Bar at Law, Ajmer and gr d of Rai Bahadur Bhag Ram, C I E Revenue and Judicial Member Kashmir (1909) Educ Government School, Gurdaspur (1910) Forman College, Lahore (1914) and University Law College, Allahabad (1916) Served during Great War in Rawalpindi and overseas in Bushire (Iran) (1917-20) and later with Excise Commissioner for C I Indore (1920-21), Vakil H C Ajmer (1921-25) Guardian to the Kur of Bandanwara 1923-24 Chief Judge, Barwani (1924-26), District and Sessions Judge, Barwani (1926-27) Judicial Member, Barwani (1930) in charge of Law Justice, Stamps Customs, Excise, Post Stationery Printing, Jails, Camp Godown and Municipality Made Rai Sahib 11 January 1935 Address Barwani, C I via Mhow Cantt, B B & C I Ry



CHUNI LALL RAISAHIB General Manager and Controller of Distribution, Bombay Talkies Ltd *b* June 1899, *Educated* Government High School, Mardan, N W F P and Punjab College of Commerce, Lahore



Joined Government service in Military Accounts Department, Peshawar 1916, resigned in July 1918, and went to Mesopotamia to take up an appointment in the Civil Administration, promoted to a Gazetted appointment in Accounts and Audit Department in 1920 on account of his outstanding ability. In July 1922 selected for the newly created post of the Financial Assistant and Accounts Officer to the Inspector General of Police and given the rank of an Assistant Commandant of Police. Rai Sahib at the age of 26 (1925) in recognition of meritorious services, took keen part in public activities in Mesopotamia for the betterment of Indians there and took special interest in the welfare of Indian pilgrims going to the holy places in Mesopotamia. One of the founders of the Indian Association in Iraq of which he was in turn, Secretary, Vice President, and later President. Returned to India in 1929 following a Cabinet crisis in Baghdad with the co-operation of Mr. Himansu Rai founded the Himansu Rai Indo International Talkies Ltd (1931) and later Bombay Talkies Ltd (1934). Vice President of the Motion Picture Society of India (1934-1936). *Address* Ready money Building, Churchgate Street Fort Bombay.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, H M Trade Commissioner, Bombay *b* 3rd March, 1890 *m* Jocelyn, *d* of late J R Baker Esq., Christ Church N Z two daughters. *Educ* High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921 joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915, served with 38th Dogras, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16 appointed Asstt Cable Censor, Madras, 1916, and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board Bombay, 1918-19, Hon Secretary Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921. *Address* Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay.

CLAYTON, HUGH BYARD, C I E (1924), I C S, Chairman Public Services Commission, Bombay *b* 24 Dec 1877 *m* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ* St Paul's School, Wadham College Oxford, 1st Class Hon Mods 1st Class Lit Hum Come to India, 1901, served Bombay Presidency, employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1918-1928. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30. Member, Council of State, 1929-30. *Address* Secretariat, Bombay.

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M A, J P, F S S, C S I (1935) C I E (1928), Indian Civil Service, Secretary to Government of India, Dept of Industries and Labour (1930) *b* 29th April 1890, *m* Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale 1925. *Educ* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh. St John's College, Cambridge. Served in U P as Asstt Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20, Controller, Labour Bureau, Govt of India, 1920-23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922, Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1922, Under Secretary to Government of India, 1923-24, Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934, Dy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27. Joint Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1931-35, Member Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35, Member, Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31. *Publications* The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924), Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry, (1928), etc. *Address* 2, York Place, New Delhi.

COCHRANE, H E The Hon ble Sir Archibald Douglas, K C S I, D S O (1915), Governor of Burma *b* 8 January 1885, 2nd s of 1st Baron Cochrane of Cultra *m* 1926 Julia Dorothy, *d* of Baron Cornwallis, one s one d. Entered R N 1901, served European War, 1914-18, (dcs patches thirce, D S O and bar) retired list, 1922. M P U East life, 1924-29, Dum bartonshire 1932-36. *Address* Governor's Camp Burma.

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M A, O B E (1919), C I E (1931), I C S, Acting Commissioner in Sind, *b* 3rd November 1888 *m* Joyce, *d* of G Iurville Brown, Esq. *Educ* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Asstt Collector, 1912, on Military Duty, 1916-18, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22, Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1926, Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1926-27, Collector and District Magistrate, 1923-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932-34, Home Secretary, 1929-31. Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay 1934-35. Officiating Commissioner in Sind 1935. *Address* Karachi.

COLSON, LIONEL HEWITT, C I E (1934), King's Police Medal (1916), Commissioner of Police, Calcutta *b* May 24, 1887 *m* Isabel A Denham *d* of T Denham, Esq., Indian Educational servloe (retired). *Educ* Victoria College, Jersey. *Address* 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

COLVIN, GEORGE LETHERIDGE, C B (1919), CMG (1918), DSO (1916); Commandant of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus (Italy), 1920, A D C to H M King (1928) Agent, East Indian Railway b 27 March 1878 m Katherine Mylne, d of James Mylne of Edinburgh Educ Westminster Joined E I Railway, 1898, served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919, Hon Brigadier General in Arm Director of Development Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921 Rejoined E I Rly in 1921 as Agent Address Bengal Club Calcutta

CONNOR, MAJOR GENERAL SIR FRANK POWELL Kt (1926), DSO, FRC S, KHS, IMS; Surgeon General with the Govt of Madras Late Professor of Surgery Medical College, Calcutta b 1877, m Grace Ellen Lees, d of late R O Lees Educ St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Indian Army Civil in Bengal, War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, DSO, Brevet Lt Col), Consulting Surgeon Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force Publications Surgery in the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on Surgery in the Tropics in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose Leaf Surgery and various surgical articles in Medical Journals Address Surgeon General's Office, Teynampet, Madras

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAYAJIBI DORAJI, B A, J P Hon Presidency Magistrate, Member of the Committee of Visitors for the Cama and Allibless Hospitals, Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramji High Girls School Bombay Educ Wilson College, Bombay First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922), an extensive traveller throughout India Burma and Ceylon, and in China, Japan and United States of America, and Educational tours in 1921 and 1933 through principal Cities of England France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway Publications Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay Address Hardinge House Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay

COOPER THE HON SIR DHANJISHAR BOMANJI KT, Chief Minister Government of Bombay b 1878 Member, Satara Municipality since 1914 Vice President 1920-23 President, 1923, Vice President, Satara District Local Board 1922-25 Chairman School Board 1925-28, President 1929-32 Member, Bombay Legis Council since 1920 Minister Local Self Government 1932-34 First Chief Minister, Bombay (1937) Chairman Executive Committee Silver Jubilee Celebrations, Bombay Address Secretariat, Bombay

COSGRAVE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, B A (Dublin), C I E (1931), Indian Civil Service Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1935) b 6 April 1879 m Maude Elizabeth, d of late C E Gale, Esq., of Cheltenham Educ Shrewsbury and Trinity College Dublin, Came to India 1903 and served in Bihar, Eastern Bengal and Assam, transferred to Assam, 1912, Political Agent in Manipur, 1917-20, Deputy Commissioner, Imphur,

1920-24, Official representative of Govt of Assam on Indian Legislative Assembly in several sessions between 1925-32, Chief Secretary to Government of Assam, 1930-31 and 1932-33, Commissioner, Assam Valley Division, 1933, Officiating Member, Public Service Commission, India (April-October) 1934 Address Government House, Port Blair, Andaman Islands

COUBROUGH, ANTHONY CATHOART, C B E (1918), M A, B Sc, C E, M I E E, M I M E C H, E, M I E (Ind), Director, Messrs Mather and Platt, Ltd b 10th Feb 1877 Educ Glasgow University Joined Mather and Platt, Ltd in 1898 as apprentice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits, has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt During war services were lent to Govt of India under Munitions Board, was Controller of Munitions and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture Publications Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects Address, 7 Hare Street, Calcutta

COUCHMAN BRIGADIER HAROLD JOHN, D S O (1918), M C (1916) Surveyor General of India b 29 July 1882 m Evelyn Beatrice, d of late Col Baddeley R E Educ Haileybury College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich 2nd Lieut Royal Engineers 1900 posted to India, October 1902, appointed to Survey of India, 1906, Great War, 1914-18 in France Reverted to Survey of India 1919 Deputy Master, Security Printing, India, 1926-29 Survey of India since 1929 Surveyor General 1933 Fellow National Institute of Sciences India 1935 Address 13 Wood Street Calcutta

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, Doctor of Literature of Kellogg University, Japan (1922), m Margaret E Cousins, B Mus J P (1903) Educ at various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers Course), Private Secretary to Lord Mayor of Belfast, Asstt Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy, Asstt Master, High School Dublin, Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col of Science, Ireland Asstt Editor, New India, Madras Principal, Theosophical College Madanapalle 1916-21, and again from 1933, Fellow and Prof of English, National University, Adyar Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama (School of International Culture), Adyar Madras, 1922-1928, University Extension and Post Graduate Lecturer, Madras University Calcutta University, Benares Hindu University, Mysore University Visiting Lecturer Tagore's Visva Bharati, Bengal Travelling Lecturer, America, 1928-31 Special Lecturer in English Poetry in the College of the City of New York, 1931-32, Organizer of the Mahatma's Indian Art Gallery, Mysore (1924) and of the State Picture Gallery, and Ranga Vilasam Gallery and Museum Trivandrum (1935)

a co founder of the Irish Literary and Drama
ic Revival (1900, etc.), poet, dramatist,
critic, educationist, philosopher *Publications*
(Prose) A Text book of Modern Geography,
The Wisdom of the West, The Renaissance in
India, The Kingdom of Youth, Footsteps of
Freedom, New Ways in English Literature,
The Cultural Unity of Asia, The Play of
Brahma Work and Worship The New
Japan, The Philosophy of Beauty, Heathen
Essays, Samadarsana The Work Pro
methan A Study in Synthesis, (Poetry)
Ben Madighan Sun by Six, The Bleimshed
King, The Voice of One, The Awakening, The
Bell Branch E'ain the Beloved, Straight and
Crooked, The Garland of Life, Ode to Fruth,
Moulded Leathers, The King's Wife (drama)
Sea Change, Surya Gita, Forest Meditation,
Above the Rainbow A Tibetan Banner, The
Shrine, The Girlie, A Wandering Harp
(Collected Edition) A Bardic Pilgrimage
(Second Collection) *Address* Krishna
Cottage, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency

COYAJEE SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, Kt,
Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy
Andhra University, *b* 11 Sept 1875
s of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot
Educ Elphinstone College, Bombay
and Calcutta College, Cambridge lately
Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian
Tariff and Indian Currency Member of
Council of State, 1930, Delegate to the As-
sembly of League of Nations Geneva, 1930
1932, Principal, Presidency College, 1930 31,
Correspondent, Royal Economic Society
Publications The Indian Fiscal Problem,
Indian Currency and Exchange, The Indian
Currency System "India and the League of
Nations", "The Economic Depression"
Address Ridge Road, Bombay, 6

CRAIK, SIR HENRY DUFFIELD Bt B A (Oxon),
CSI (1924), KCSI (1933) Home Member,
Government of India *b* 2nd January
1876 *Educ* Eton and Pembroke Coll., Oxford
Joined ICS, 1899 and served in the Punjab
and with the Government of India in various
capacities since then Succeeded to baronetcy,
1929 Finance Member, Govt of the Punjab,
1930, appointed Home Member, Govt of
India, April 1934 *Address* Simla and Delhi

CUNNINGHAM, SIR CHARLES BANKS, Kt, 1933,
Police Medal (Jan 1929), CSI, Jan 1931
King's Inspector General of Police, Madras *b*
8 May 1884 *m* Grace Macnish, *d* of Hugh
Macnish, 1912 *Educ* Campbelltown
Grammar School Asst Superintendent of
Police, Madras Presidency, 1904, Supdt
of Police, 1909, Dy Commissioner of Police,
Madras, 1910, Commissioner of Police,
Travancore, 1915 1921, Dy Inspector Genl
of Police, Jan 1928, Commissioner of Police,
Madras, May 1928, Inspector General of
Police, Madras, May 1930 *Address* 25,
Sterling Road, Madras

CUNNINGHAM, H E Sir GEORGE, BA
(Oxon), KCIE (1935),
OBE, ICS, Governor,
N W I P *b* 23 March
1888 *m* K M Adair
Educ Fettes Coll, Edin-
burgh, Magdalen College,
Oxford ICS, 1911, Poli-
tical Department since
1914 Served on N W
Frontier, 1914 25, Coun-
sellor, British Legation,
Kabul, 1925 26 Private
Secretary to H E the
Viceroy 1926 31
Address Government House Peshawar



CUTTRISS, C A, MBE, Landlord Hon
Magistrate, Rangoon *b* Launceston,
28 Nov 1862 *m* Janet, *d* of Dr Hayter,
MD, was Hon Sec, Burma, "Our Day",
Fund, Burma War Fund Rangoon Rivercraft
Committee and Rangoon Impressment of
Shipping Committee during the war *Publi-
cations* Avenue House Essays on Com-
mercial Subjects *Address* No 80 University
Avenue, Rangoon and "Riverside" Kalaw
Burma

DADABHOY SIR MANEKJI BYRAMJEE
CIE (1911) Kt (1921), KCIE
(1925) KCSI (1936) President
(Council of State since 1933, *b* Bombay,
30th July 1865 *m* 1884, Baljibanoo OBE,
Educ Proprietary High
School and St Xavier's
College, Bombay Joined
Middle Temple, 1884
called to Bar 1887
Advocate of Bombay High
Court 1887, Member, Bom-
bay Municipal Corporation
1889 90 Government Advocate,
Central Provinces,
1891, President, Provin-
cial Industrial Conference,
Raipur, 1907, President, All India Industrial
Conference, Calcutta, 1911, Member of Vice-
roy's Legislative Council, 1908 12 and 1914
17 a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India
(1920 32) Elected to the Council of State,
1921, Nominated to the Council of State,
1926, 1931 and 1937 Member, Fiscal Com-
mission appointed by Government of India
Sept 1921 Member of the Royal Commission
on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925 26,
Member Round Table Conference and Federal
Structure Committee, 1931 Member, Muni-
cipal Board Nagpur, for 39 years *Publi-
cations* Commentary on the Land Laws of the
Central Provinces, and Commentary on the
Central Provinces Tenancy Act *Address*
Nagpur, C P



DALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, B A (Bombay),
MA (Cambridge), ICS, (ret'd) Director,
Tata Sons & Co, Ltd *b* 24 April 1884 *m* to
Manackbal Jamssetji Ardeshir Wadia *Educ*
Elphinstone College, Bombay St John's
College, Cambridge Asstt Collector, Dharwar,
Colaba, Bijapur Superintendent Land Re-
cords, Belgaum, Collector, Ratnagiri and
Panch Mahals, Deputy Secretary, Govt of
Bombay, Revenue Department, Acting

Secretary, Govt of Bombay, Finance Department, Ag Secretary, Govt of India Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Address C/o Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd 100 Clive Street, Calcutta

DAGA, RAI BAHADUR (1901) SETH SIR BISESERDAS, Kt (1921), K C I E (1934), Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abeerchand, Banker Government



Treasurer, L and L Merchant, Millowner and Mineowner, Director of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera Chairman Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State b (1877) m Krishna

Rai Educ privately First Class Tazim Bikaner State Publications Sir Kasturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity Address Nagpur (C P) and Bikaner (Rajputana) Son Khushalchand Daga, b (1921)

DALAL SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt (1924), C I E (1921) b 12 Dec 1870 m 1890, one s three d Educ in Bombay Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1913), Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report, Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921) Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov 1921 to 25th Jan 1923 Delegate for India at International Economic Confce, Genoa and representative for India at the Hague (1922) Member of the Inchaque Committee, 1922-23, Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923) High Commissioner for India in the U K 1922-24 Address 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay

DARLEY, SIR BERNARD D OMER, Kt (1928) C I E (1919), M I C E, Chief Engineer Bahawalpur State b 24 August 1880 Educ, T C, Dublin and Coopers Hill Irrigation work in P W D United Provinces, 1903-31 Chief Engineer 1924-31 Address Bahawalpur, Punjab

DARLING, MALCOLM LYALL, B A (Cambridge), C I E (June 1934), I C S, Financial Commissioner Punjab, b 10 Dec 1880 m the late Jessica Low d of Lord Low Educ Eton and King's College Cambridge Joined Indian Civil Service, 1904, Under Secretary to Punjab Govt 1911-13 Commissioner of Income tax Punjab, etc 1921-27, Registrar, Co-operative Societies Punjab 1927, Chairman, Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930, Commissioner, Rawalpindi, 1931, on special duty, Finance Department, Govt of India, 1934 Publications Some Aspects of Co-operation in Germany and Italy, 1922, The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt, 1925, Rusticus Loquitur

or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village, 1930, Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village, 1934 Address Financial Commissioner's Office Lahore

DAS, B M L A, B E, B S C (Glasgow) A M I C E, (London) A M I E E, Cuttack (Orissa) b 1887 Educ Ravenshaw College School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Sibur Engineering College, Calcutta and Glasgow University Consulting Engineer Elected Member of Indian Legislative Assembly from Orissa (since 1924) Founder Member and Whip Independent Party 1924-27 Chief Whip, The Nationalist Party from 1927-32, Chief Whip of Democratic Party Member, Congress Party Assembly Executive Committee Off and on a prominent member of A I C President Utkal All Parties Conference 1928 Employers Adviser to International Labour Conference Geneva, 1929 Champion of aboriginal races and against Forced Labour in Assembly London and Geneva Member of Empire Parliamentary Society London, Treasurer to the same in India, Champion of Orissa Movement Deputed to England by the Orisians in 1932 to get Separate Province for Orissa declared in 3rd R F C Deputed in 1933 to give evidence on Orissa boundaries before the I P C London Member Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Publications Several constitutional publications on Orissa Separation and Finances of Orissa, also in Oriya and English Salt Manufacture on Orissa Coasts Flood ravages in Orissa and how to prevent them Editor of the Young Utkal Address Chandni Chowk, Cuttack B N R

DAS, BRAJA SUNDAR, B A, Member, Legislative Assembly, Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation b July 1880 m to Umaundari 4th d of Rai Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur Educ Ravenshaw Coll and Presidency Coll, Calcutta Took part in Utkal Union Conference since its beginning in 1904 and served for two years, Vice President, Utkalsahitya Samaj, President, Oriya Peoples Association, Vice President, Orissa Assn, and Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj, was President of Central Youngmen's Association Member, Sakhi Gopa Temple Committee, was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board Member, Bihar and Orissa Council, 1916-1920 Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate Publications Editor of the Oriya Monthly Mukun and of the only English Weekly in Orissa 'The Oriya' Address Cuttack

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C I E, C S I b Jan 1885 Educ at Punjab Government College, Lahore, Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K C B, 1888-1898, Mily Secy to the Com in Chief, Jammu and Kashmir 1898-1909, Mily Secy to H H the Maharaja, 1909-14, Home Minister to H H the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922 Retired from Service, appointed Tazim Sardar by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 9th October 1930 Address Jammu and Kashmir

DAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA, M.A., writer of books for children on new lines *b* August, 1884 *m* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905), *Educ* Ravenshaw College, (cuttack) and Scottish Churches College Calcutta Founded with Pt Gopabandhu Das and others the residential open air private school at Satyabadi on a new line, was Resident Head Master there for 8 years worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919 appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920 Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and edited *The Seba* in 1921 became Dist Congress Secretary Puri and Prov Congress President Utkal 1922 Imprisoned for four months and fined Rs 200 in 1923 elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924, and again in 1927 made Secretary Utkal Provincial Congress and President, Utkal All Party Conference President Gopabandhu Sebak Samaj Elected Chairman, Reception Committee I N Congress Puri Session *Publications* Poems (long and short) in Oriya and Aryan Civilisation many other books for children *Address* P O Sakhipogol, Dist Puri (Orissa)

DAS, PROFULLA RANJAN, ex Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919 *b* 23 April, 1881 *Educ* St Xavier's College, Calcutta *m* Dorothy Mary Evans, 1904 *Address* Patna

DASTUR, SIR HORMAZDJI PHIROZE, KT (1933), B.A., LL.B., Bar at Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay *b* 20th March 1878 *m* Bachubai Dalaji Dastur *Educ* St Xavier's College Acted as Taxing Master, Clerk of the Crown, High Court *Address* The Grange, 21, Wodehouse Road, Bombay

DAVE P M MIES I RES born 19th August 1898 in the native state of Rajkot in Kathiwar



Joined the service of the Kathiwar State immediately after completing his education and then joined the service of the famous Prince Ranji of the state. There he organised a new insurance department which is still a boon to the State people and State servants. After the death of Prince Ranji he went to England and opened his export and import business in London. He is a much travelled man. He has travelled about half a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes. He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey. He is the Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League Rajkot Branch and is a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society. He is a philosopher and writer too. He is very fond of collecting old books and documents and he has a big collection of Italian, Swedish and English books and documents of the 12th and 13th centuries. Recently in 1936 he went to Louvain and visited the excavations there. He presented several old manuscripts and coins found there to the Watson Museum at Rajkot *Clubs*

Overseas League and Royal Empire Society *Address* Narayan Niwas, Rajkot 8, Creed Lane, London

DAVE RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER JB KRISHNA, Advocate Bombay High Court, Dewan of Ratlam State *b* 9th January 1870 *Educ* at Wadhwan Civil Station Alfred High School Rajkot and Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan Passed District Pleaders Examination 1894 and High Court Pleaders Examination, 1898 standing first in both examinations Practised as a pleader in Kathiwar Agency 1894-1900 Served as Chief Vakil for Dhrangadhra in 1901 and as Chief Judge of that State 1902-1911 Served Wankaner State as Naib Dewan 1914-16 and as Dewan 1917 to 1929 Conferred the title of Rao Bahadur in 1925 After retiring from Wankaner on pension served as Member, State Council, Rajkot 1930-31, Dewan of Ratlam State since 1932 *Address* Ratlam

DAVISON, DEXTER HARRISON, Doctor of Dental Surgery *b* 29 Sept 1869 *m* Margaret St Clair *Educ* Chicago University *Address* Lansdowne House Lansdowne Road Apollo Bunder, Bombay

DE GLANVILLE F, SIR OSCAR JAMES IARDNER, Kt (1931), C.I.B. (1925) Barrister at Law Governing Director, *Rangoon Daily News* Member, Burma Legislative Council, Ex President, Burma Legislative Council, *Address* Rangoon, Burma

DE, KIRAN CHANDRA, A.B., C.I.E., I.C.S *b* Calcutta, 19 January 1871 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, St John's College Cambridge Registrar of Cooperative Societies, also Fishery Officer, 1905 Magistrate Collector, Rangpur, 1911, Member of Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913 Press Censor Bengal 1914 Secretary to Government to Bengal General Dept., 1915, Commissioner of Chittagong Division 1916-21 Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India 1920 Commissioner of Burdwan Division, 1922 Commissioner Presidency Division, 1923, Member of the Board of Revenue Bengal, 1924-28 Member of the Council of State, 1928 retired from Indian Civil Service Dec 1928, Chairman Bengal Inquiry Committee from August 1 1929 to May 1930 Government Manager of the estate of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad from June 1931 *Address* 1 Dumdum Road, Cossipore, Calcutta Brookside Shillong

DEHLAVI, THE HON SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, J.P., Kt (1931), Bar at Law (1896) *b* 1875 *Educ* Bombay and London Practised in Gujarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908) Started the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called *Al Haq* in Sind in the interests of the Zamindars in 1900, and edited it for three years Organised the first Muslims Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902 and was the local Secretary of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference invited to Karachi in 1907 as a result submitted the first non-official report to Government, on Education of Mahomedans in Sind Was the Chairman of the Reception

Committee which launched the All India Muslim League for the first time in India in 1907 in Karachi. Was Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-1912), acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Was elected to the Bombay Council from the Northern Division and was appointed Minister for Agriculture (1924-27). Was President of the 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held in Poona. Was President of the first Mahomedan Educational Conference in Konkan held at Ratnagiri in 1920. Was elected again to the Bombay Council in 1927 and was elected as the President of the Council in the same year (1927-1930). Was elected again at the last general election from the same Mahomedan Constituency of Gujarat, and was again re-elected unanimously as President of the Council in 1931-1936. He was selected once again as Minister by the Governor of Bombay, and vacating his presidential chair which he filled nine years, took his seat as Minister of Local Self Government Bombay on 1st April 1936. *Publications*—History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure). *Address*—Secretariat, Bombay.

DENHAM WHITE, ARTHUR, LT COL, I M S, M B B S (Hons), Lond 1904, M R C S, L R C P (Eng) 1903, F R C S, b Feb 26, 1879, m E Gratton Geary (nee Davis), *Educ* Malvern College and St Bartholomew Hospital, Gold Medalist Netley. Entered I M S, 1905. Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also Indian Hospital and Presidency General Hospital, active service in Mesopotamia 1916-18. Offg Professor of Surgery Medical Course in 1922. Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, 1919-1922. Civil Surgeon, Alipore, 1923. Retired 1934. *Publications*—Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning. Monograph on Toxic Effects of Organic Arsenic. *Address*—4, Asoka Road, Calcutta.

DERBYSHIRE SIR HAROLD, M C, K C, Chief Justice High Court, Calcutta since 1934. b 1886, m 1915 Dorothea Alice, d of John Taylor Crosshill Blackburn. *Educ* Blackburn Grammar School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M A, LL B, Barrister, Gray's Inn, 1911 (Curt of Honour), K C 1924, Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34, served European War, 1914-1919 (M C), Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France. Liaison Officer between R A and R A F, Hon Major R A, Bancher, Gray's Inn 1931. Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. *Address*—High Court, Calcutta.

DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M A, LL B, M L A, Advocate (Original Side) Bombay High Court b 13 October 1877, m Ichhabai. *Educ* Elphinstone College and Govt Law College, Bombay. Was for some time Professor of History and Economics of the Gujarat College Ahmedabad, afterwards taking the LL B degree enrolled as an Advocate (O S) of the Bombay High Court. Was Ag Advocate-General of Bombay, now one of the leading lawyers of India. Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the

Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry. Joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932, was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced for a period of one year and Rs 10,000 fine, after release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva in 1933. Took active part in the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board, became its General Secretary and now President elected as the Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly and is the present Leader of the Opposition. *Address* 89, Warden Road Bombay.

DESAI, NICHABHAI KALLIANJI, RAO SAHEB (1934), B A, LL B, Dewar Sant State b 19 July 1875, m A S Ichhabai. *Educ* Anglo Vernacular School, Bulsar, The New High School Bombay, Elphinstone College, and Govt Law College, Bombay. Mathematics teacher Cathedral Boys High School, Bombay. High Court Pleader, Bombay, Nayadhiwari Sant State, 1904 to 1912, Dewan Sant State, since 1912. Has received certificate of merit for assisting in War Loan of 1917. *Publications*—Administration reports of Sant State. Received Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address*—Bulsar and Sant trampur, Gujarat.

DIFSAI RAMRAO PHANI, J P Hon Presidency Magistrate b 18 March 1876, m to Laxmi, eldest d of the late N L Mankar, Chief Translator, Bombay High Court. *Educ*—Elphinstone High School and Wilson College. Joined the Municipal Commissioner's Office in 1899 subsequently taken up as an Asst in the Municipal Corporation Office where he rose to be Municipal Secretary to which post he was appointed in January 1925. Retired from 1st April 1931. Member of F Ward Local Committee of the Schools Committee, Bombay. *Address*—The Dawn, South Plot No 107, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L M & S (Bom), F R C S (Eng), M D (Lond), M L A, Consulting Surgeon and Physician b 4th Jan 1884, m Annapurnabai d of Deshmukh of Wun. *Educ* Morris Coll, Nagpur, Grant Medical College, Bombay, King's College and the London Hospital Medical College. London House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd. Professor of Surgery in Univ of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital, Hon Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at I J Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920). Professor of Surgery at Goverdhanas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon Surgeon at King Edward Hospital, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1922-23. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. *Publications*—Some papers on Abdominal Surgery, publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. *Address*—Feddor Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, *b* 25 November 1892 *m* Shashikala Rajee, *d* of late Sardar Kadam of Gwalior *Educ* at Cambridge President, All India Maratha Conference, Belgaum, 1917, practised at Amraoti in 1918 and at Nagpur, 1919-20 elected to C P Legislative Council in 1920 for Amraoti West Constituency, elected to All India Congress Committee in 1921, elected to Legislative Council in 1923, as Swarajist, Member of All-India Congress Committee, 1921-25, President of the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925 elected first non official Chairman of District Council, Amraoti 1925, resigned his membership of the Legislative Council in October 1925, elected to the Legislative Assembly in February 1926, elected to the C P Council for Amraoti Central Constituency as Responsivist in November 1926 Minister to C P Government, 1927, was again elected to All India Congress Committee in 1927 while a minister 1928 Resigned the Ministry in August 1928, took office again in August 1929 Resigned Ministership in July 1930 in consequence of Berar Responsivist Party joining Forest Satyagraha Lost his seat in 1930 elections owing Congress opposition Started agitation for constituting Berar as a distinct unit of the Indian Federation in May 1931 President of the Berar Nationalist Party, 1932-35 Witness before Joint Parliamentary Committee with Hindu Mahasabha deputation in charge of Berar question Delegate to England for Berar-All Party Committee to represent the Berar case before the Secretary of State for India, 1933, President Greater Maharashtra Conference, October 1933 (Chairman, Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party 1933-35 Member, Berar Provincial Congress Committee 1934-35 Member All India Congress Committee 1934-35 Advisor to the Sindur State 1936 *Address* Morsai Road Amraoti (Berar)

DESHMUKH, DR P S, M A (Fdn), D Phil (Oxon) Barrister at Law, Minister for Education (Central Provinces), *b* December 1898 *m d* of Mr Jairam Nana Vaidya of Bombay *Educ* Fergusson College Poona and took M A (Hons) at Edinburgh Won the Vans Dunlop Research Scholarship in 1923 Called to the Bar in 1925 and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 by writing a thesis on the Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature Was elected (Chairman of District Council Amraoti in 1928, increased taxation by 50 per cent for compulsory education and threw open public wells for untouchables Elected to C P Council in 1930 appointed Minister December 1930 and put in charge of Education and Agriculture Reduced School fees for agriculturists introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill etc Established Provincial Village Uplift Board Resigned Ministry August 1933 and resumed practice Thesis published by Oxford University Press 1934 price Rs 15 Elected Chairman Co-operative Central Bank Amraoti, biggest in the province, by an unprecedented

majority, July 1934 Reelected 1935 Chairman, C P and Berar Sports and Athletics Board since 1933 *Address* Amroati, Berar

DESHAPANDE, SHANTARAM RAMKRISHNA, B A (Bom 1st Class Honours), B Litt (Oxon), Diploma in Economics and Politics and in Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon), Assistant Commissioner of Labour Labour Office Secretariat Bombay *b* 14th May 1899 *m* Miss Leela Rajee *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Wilson College Bombay, and University of Oxford Appointed Senior Investigator, Labour Office, 1924, officiated as Director, Labour Office, 1925, statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, 1929 Nominated as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1935 *Publication* Some Village Studies Some Vital Problems relating to the Bombay Working Classes written in collaboration and Published in the *Indian Journal of Economics* A Note on the Cotton of which the famous Dacca Muslins were made (Published in the Bombay University Journal) *Address* 14th Road Khar, Bombay 21

DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR Sir I, B A, B I Kt (1922), K I H (Gold) 1920, Advocate, Trichy *b* Sept 1868 *Educ* Pachayappa's and Presidency Colleges, Madras *m* Pattinimal, *d* of Dewan Bahadur T M Rangachari Has been closely identified with Municipal and Local Board Institutions was elected Chairman of Trichinopoly Municipal Council for one term and nominated President of the District Board for three terms, Ex President of the District Urban Bank the National College Council, Dt Health Assn, Discharged Prisoners Aid Society the Trinity Bank Ltd The P J Bank Ltd, The Trichinopoly Mills Ltd, The East Tanjore Rice Supply Corporation and Dt Scouts' Council Trichinopoly Was a nominated Member in the Madras Legislative Council for two terms and took a leading part in amending the legislation in connection with the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act, was a member of the Civil Justice Committee and the Malabar Tenancy Committee, President, Trichinopoly Hindu Devasthanam Committee and Chairman of the Trichinopoly Sringam Electric Corporation *Address* 'Vankata Park, Reynolds Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly, and Enderley, Coonoor Railway Station

DEVADOSS, THE HON SIR DAVID MUTHIAH B A, B I (Madras) Bar at Law Inner Temple, Kt (1932) *b* 18 Dec 1868 *m* Lady Mosellamony Chellammal Devados *Educ* C M S High School Palamcottah, Hindu College Trincoval and Presidency College, Madras Practised as High Court Vakil in Trincoval District from 1892 to 1908, called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges *Address* Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras

DHARAM NARAIN KAK Dewan Bahadur, Pandit, Thakur of Jasnagar, Marwar and Sonlana, Mewar Holds in Jagir villages, Jasnagar, 6



Sardargarh and Gole with 1st class Judicial powers in Marwar and Sonlana, Umand and Rolian in Mewar Rao Saheb (1920), Dewan Bahadur (1931) Born in 1887 Educated in Jodhpur and the Downing College, Cambridge Bar at Law Middle Temple, London

Married 1903 has 3 sons, 6 daughters Supdt, Court of Wards, Jodhpur, 1911 13, Judge, Fozdari Court Jodhpur 1914 22, Member, Mahendraj Sabha, Udaipur (Mewar) 1922 Senior Member Mehmakhas Udaipur 1922 '1, Senior Minister, 1931 35, Musahib Ala, Mewar State 1935 Helr Kanwar Krishna Prasad Address Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, and also, Udaipur, Mewar

DHAU BAKHSI RAGHUBIR SINGH, RAO BAHADUR (1912), C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. Retired President of State Council Bharatpur b 1862 Educ Privately Sardar holding a hereditary jagir, Sardars allowances, etc, from the State Entered Bharatpur State service at an early age, promoted a Member of the Council of Panchayat of Sardars in the time of His late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Sahib Bahadur, subsequently appointed Dhau and Guardian to His late Highness Maharaja Shri Kishan Singh Sahib Bahadur Was a member of Indian Students Advisory Committee for Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara, was also President of a Soldiers Board in Bharatpur Address Bharatpur

DHURANDHAR, RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH A.M. b 4th March 1871 m Gangubai, 4th daughter of Madhavrao T. Rao Educ Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art, then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918 Acted as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923 Retired as Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in March 1928 and was re appointed as Visiting Professor of Painting, Acted as Officiating Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art in 1930 Re appointed as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency and retired in December 1931, was selected to decorate the Hon. Law Member's room Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi Publications A Kincaid's (1) Deccan Nursery Tales, (2) Stories of King Vikram S.M. Idwardes (I.C.S.) By ways of Bombay Otto Rothfelds, (I.C.S.) Women of India and several other Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi and Mythological books for Messrs Macmillan & Co., Oxford University Press, Longmans Green & Co., and several other Indian publishing firms Address 'Shree Amba Sadan,' Prabhu Nagar, Khar, Bombay, No 21

DIGBY BESTE, HENRY ALOYSIUS B., O.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1931), J.P., Captain, Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin b November 5th, 1883 m Olive Hume Henderson, d of Col. W. Hume Henderson I.M.S. Educ Stonyhurst College, Lancs, England Went to sea in Merchant Service, 1899, joined R.I.M. as Sub Lieut., February 5th 1903, service afloat till 1914, war service in H.M.S. Lawrence, Mesopotamia, transferred to Staff Central Headquarters, Bombay, and served as Divisional Naval Transport Officer up to 1921 served afloat in command of R.I.M.S. Dufferin and Clive, 1923, Deputation to England, 1924, Deputy Conservator, Madras, 1925 26, Port Officer, Bombay, 1927, Captain Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin since November 1927 Publication Drafted Government of India Sea Transport Regulation Address I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, Mazagon Pier, Bombay 10 and Marykka Harrow, Victoria, Australia

DIKSHIT, SARDAR KESHAVRAO JAGANNATH First class Sardar of the Deccan and Jahagirdar of Shendurni Estate in the East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency Descendant of Saint Narayan Dikshit b 1880 Fduc at Ratnagiri Succeeded



to the estate in 1900 Member Taluka and District Local Boards, East Khandesh District Was appointed Village Munsiff in 1903 under the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act, Honorary 3rd Class Magistrate in 1909 and 2nd Class Magistrate in 1910, and second class Sardar in 1911 Chairman Sanitary Com-

mittee of Shendurni Received a certificate in recognition of public services from His Majesty the late King George V. Emperor of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held in Delhi on 12th December 1911. Keen co operator social worker and promoter of Hindu Muslim unity Address Shendurni E. K.

DINA NATH AITMAD UD DAULA, RAI BAHADUR CAPTAIN, DEWAN, Minister in waiting, to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, Indore, b 13th March (1884) Educ Government College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford Bar at Law of Lincoln's Inn Asst Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, (1914 20), Judge, High Court Patiala, State, (1920 22), Foreign Minister, Patiala Govt, (1923 24), Superintendent, Mandi State, (1924 25) Chief Secretary and Chief Minister, Mandi State, (1925 30), His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy, (1930 33) Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933) Minister of Public Health and Education,



Patiala Government, Sept., (1933-36), Fellow of the Punjab University, (1934-35) Retired from Patiala State 1st January 1937 Minister in waiting, Holkar State, February 1937 Address Indore C I

DINAJPUR, THE HONBLE JETTANAT MAHAPAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR b 1894 s by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K C I E m 1916 Educ Presidency College, Calcutta President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association late Chairman District Board and Municipality, Dinajpur, Member, Council of State, British Indian Association, Bengal, Landholders Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association London, Calcutta Literary Society, North Bengal /amindars Association, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Road and Transport Development Association Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan 1924 Address Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur, P 2/0 Russa Road, Calcutta, 3, Council of State, Delhi and Simla

DINSHAW, SIR HORMUSJEE COWASJEE, Kt cr 1922, O B E 1918, M V O 1912, senior partner in Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros, Merchants, Naval Agents Shipping Agents, and Ship Owners, Consul for Portugal and Consul for Austrian Republic, b 4 April 1857, s of late Cowasjee Dinshaw, C I E m 1875 Bal Maneckbhai d of Nusserwanjee (overjee) Erskine three s one d Educ Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, evening classes, Kings College, London Served apprenticeship with James Barber and Son & Co London and Leopold Buzbars and Gans Paris joined his father's firm 1879, acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891, head of the Parsee Community of Aden since 1900, acted as a member to the Aden Port Commission, 1901, presented an address from the different communities of Aden to King George and Queen Mary on their way to India represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at the Fifth International Congress, Boston, 1912 Address Steamer Point Aden

DIVATI HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE HON MR JUSTICE, M A, LL B, Puisne Judge High Court of Judicature Bombay m Jolly Ben d of Principal A B Dhruva Pro Vice Chancellor Benares University, Educ Gujarat College, Ahmedabad Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College 1910 12 Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court 1912 1933 Professor, Government Law College, 1928 1931, Hon Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932 33 Publications Psychology (in Gujarati Language) Address Sans Souci, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

DOOSANJH, S N S, Bsc (1ond), A M I C E Civil Engineer Bhopal State, b 4th February 1907, son of Sardar Bahadur K S Doosanah of Jullundar, Punjab, m Miss Dalip Singh of Bina Educ Government High School, Jullundar, St Joseph College Mussoorie and Kings College, London apprenticed to Messrs Dorman Long and Co, Engineers London, Sub Divisional Officer, Military Engineering Service, Lahore 1931 3, Lieutenant Army in India Reserve of Officers

Civil Engineer in charge Schore Sugar Factory Represented the Institution of Highway Engineers of London at the International Road Conference at Washington (1930) travelled extensively in America, Canada and the European continent before coming out to India Has written several articles in Engineering Journals Recreation Tennis Address Circuit House, Schore Cantt Bhopal State

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912, Rt Rev VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 1st Indian bishop, Hon LL D (Cantab) b 17 Aug 1874 Educ C M S High School, Mengnanapuram, C M S College, Tinnevely, Madras Christian College One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevely, 1908, Hon Secretary, 1903 9, Hon Gen Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9, visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice President, 1909 11, visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference 1910, Head of Dornakal Mission 1909 12 Publications Holy Baptism Confirmation First Corinthians, India and the Christian Movement The Acts of the Apostles The Life of Christ according to St Mark, Christ in the Indian Villages General Editor of The Pastor and the Pastorate Address Dornakal Singareni Collieries, Deccan

DOW, HUGH (S I) (1937), C I E (1932), b 1886 m Ann, d of James Sheffield 1913 Educ Askes Hatcham School and Univ Coll London Entered I C S 1909 and served as Asst Coll in Sind Municipal Commr for Surat, 1916 18 Asst Commr in Sind, for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918 20, and Deputy Controller of Princes Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay 1921, Ag Secretary Finance Department, 1923 Financial Adviser to P W D 1926, 1927 33 Revenue Officer to Flood Barrage Scheme, Sind, Member of Sind Committee 1932 (Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee 1933 34 Joint Secretary Commerce Dept Govt of India, 1934 36 Secretary, Commerce Department 1936 Address Delhi and Simla

DUBEY DORI LALL, M A (Allahabad) Ph D (London), Professor of Economics, Meerut College b Sept 1897 Educ Agra College (1916-1922) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1923-1930) Professor of Economics Meerut College since 1923 Was invited by the U P Government in Jan 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Economic organisations for India Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, U P, of the Editorial Board of the U P Co-operative Journal of the Committee of Courses in Economics of the Board of High Schools and Inter Education, U P and of the Executive Committee of the Indian Economic Association Served as a member of the U P Agricultural Debt Committee (1932) and submitted a note on the dangers of Land Alienation Act Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal A frequent

writer to the press on economic and financial questions *Publications* Indian Economics (1927), Revd 1932 and The Indian Public Debt with a foreword by Sir George Schuster (1930) 'Some Financial and Economic Problems of India' and "R T C Financial Safeguards (1931) *Address* Meerut College, Meerut

UDDHORIA, NABA KUMAR SING, g s OF RAI BUDH SING UDDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ, Zemindar and Banker b 1904 m sister of Hach Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad *Educ*



privately Member, Legislative Assembly, (1930-34), Member British Indian Association, Calcutta, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Country League, Delhi and Simla, Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla Bengal Landholders Association, Calcutta, Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Royal Calcutta Turf Club Calcutta, Marwari Association, Calcutta, Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Calcutta, Automobile Association of Bengal, Calcutta, Murshidabad Silk Association, Berhampore, Bengal Member, Academy of Fine Art, Calcutta and all Bengal Music Conference Member, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Patron, Jilends Union Club, Berhampore, Bengal Vice President, Kalighat Club, Calcutta Life Member Mohan Bagun Club, Calcutta *Address* 74/1, Chive Street, Calcutta and Azimganj, P O, Murshidabad Dist (Bengal)

DUFF, REGINALD JAMES, J P, Hon Presidency Magistrate, General Manager, New India Assurance Company, Ltd, Bombay b 11 July 1886 m Olive A Lockie *Educ* Whitgift Grammar School North British and Mercantile Insurance Co, Ltd London and Bombay *Address* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay

DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSEERWANJI, Kt, C I E, O B L, D O (Oxon), F C P S, Lt Col, A I R O, L M & S, J P, Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay b 8 April 1884 m Miss Parakh *Educ* Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay, is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner Hon Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay *Publications* A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value, contributions to various periodicals *Address* The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

DUHR THE REV JOSEPH, S J, Ph D, D D, Professor b March 18, 1835 *Educ* the Gymnasium Echternach Grand Duchy of

Luxemburg, St Joseph's College, Turnhout, Belgium, Manresa House, Roehampton, London St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, Imperial College South Kensington, St Mary's Theological Seminary, Kurseong, India, Gregorian University Rome, Campion Hall, Oxford, Professor at St Xavier's College Calcutta 1910-1915, Professor at St Xavier's College Bombay, 1918-1921, Principal of St Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924 to 1932 *Address* St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road Bombay

DUNI CHAND, LALA, B A, Licentiate in law Honours in Persian and Literature (1894) Member, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work b 1873 m Shrimati Bhagdevi *Educ* Forman Christian College and Oriental Coll, Lahore Practised at the bar until 1921 Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899, was Manager of Anglo Sanskrit High School Amballa from 1906-1921, Member, Managing Committee, D A V College re-umed practice in 1923, presided over All-India Sudh Conference in 1917, been a member, All India Congress Committee, since 1920, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act, presided over Punjab Provincial Conference held in Rohtak in 1922 was Swarajist Member of the Second Legislative Assembly, Suspended practice in 1930, Nominated Member, Working Committee of All India Congress Committee was invited by Government to serve on the Punjab Jail Inquiry Committee in 1929 Elected President, Punjab Prov Congress Committee, Aug 1930 was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, for continuing member of the Congress Working Committee after it had been declared unlawful Was elected President district Bar Association Ambala in 1933 and 1934 Acted as president Punjab Provincial Congress Committee during period of incarceration of Dr Satya Pal in jail Has been local director of Punjab National Bank Ambala City and Cantt since 1933 *Address* Krupa Nivas, Ambala

DUNNICLIFF, HORACE BARRATT, M A (Cantab), M A, Sc D (Dublin), F I C, I E S Principal, Government College, Lahore, since 1936, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry Punjab University since 1924, (also Fellow, Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic) Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Department, Government of India, since 1928 b 23 September 1885 m Freda Gladys Burgoyne eldest d of Frederick William Burgoyne Wallace (1920) *Educ* Wilson's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar) M A O College, Aligarh, U P, 1908 1914 Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17, Government College, Lahore, 1917 to date Indian Munitions Board, 1917 Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918 1921, Delegate to Imperial Education Conference (London), 1927 Special duty with Finance Department Government of India, 1928-29 Member Punjab Research Council, Punjab Chemical Research Fund Committee, Indian Committee

of Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Vice-President Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934 *Publications* Research papers in Chemical Journals *Address* The Lodge, Government College, Lahore Punjab

DUTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., s of late Mr Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal Mohini Dutt, Advocate, Calcutta High Court b 19 May 1875 m Srimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyatara, born 1902, son, Asok Nath, b 1906 *Edu* Salkia A S School, Howrah Ripon Collegiate School and Municipal School, Calcutta Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll was Chairman Local Board Member, District Board, Secretary, Peoples Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Burdwan, elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925 1934 and Elected Member Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923 1934 was President Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All India Telegraph Union 1928 34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928 30 and was editor of monthly magazine *Alo* Member Retrenchment Committee 1931 *Address* Rukli Aloy, Keshabpur, P O and Purbachal Burdwan

DWIVEDI, RAMAGYAN, M.A. (Honrs.) Principal Maharaja's College Dhar eldest s of Pt Rambhadr Dube, Zemindar of Basti and Srimati Ballaraj Devi b 21 Nov 1902 m



Miss Sarala Devi Misra, y d of Pt Ramharakh Misra, Zemindar of Bichhia, *Edu* Govt High School, Basti, Benares Hindu University, and Allahabad University U P Govt Scholar (1917 20) 1st Class Honours in English Literature Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1918 24 Prof of English D A V College, Cawnpore, 1924 27, Head

of English Department, N R L C College, Khurja, Vice Principal K K College, Luck now and Principal, Hindi Vidyaipth College, Allahabad, Chairman, Reception Committee, All India Students Conference and Secretary, All India Poets Conference (1925) President, Board of Education, Dhar State, Member Board of Education for Central India, Rajputana and Gwalior at Ajmer, its examiner and Member on the Committee of Courses in English awarded the title of *Sahityamani* by His Holiness the Sankaracharya, represented Dhar State as a delegate in the All Asia Educational Conference, 1930 as also at the All India Education Conference at Gwalior (1936), Elected President, All India Arya Kumar Conference, Bareilly (1931) Member P E N Society of World Writers, invited to speak in the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala Series of annual lectures organised by the late Sir R G Bhandarkar and elected to the Executive Council of the All-India Education Federation *Publications* From Dawn to Dusk, Songs from Surdas, Songs from Mirabai, History of Hindi Lite

ature, Saurabh, Sone ki Gari, (Hindi Drama), Dooj ka Chand, (Hindi), Sansar ke Sahityik, (Hindi), Padya Punj, Life and Speeches of Pandit J L Nehru, (illustrated), Readings in English, A Critical Guide to the Study of Poetry Published a number of original papers on Philology, Literature, Folklore etc, in leading English and Vernacular Journals Edited several classical Hindi books and periodicals, *Udaya, Kadambari Indore Times and Sammelan Patrika (Weekly)* Recreation—billiards, tennis, and chess, hobby—stamp collecting *Address* Maharaja's College Dhar and Villa Soma Captainingan), Basti (U P)

DYER, JAMES FERGUSON, M.A., C.I.E. (1929), I.C.S. President of the Council and Revenue Member, Bhopal State Joined I.C.S. in 1902 and arrived in India in 1903, Asstt Commissioner, Registrar in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and Settlement Officer from 1903 to 1915, 3rd Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, 1916, Deputy Commissioner, 1917, Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, C P 1922, and Commissioner, 1929 *Address* Riaz Manzil, Bhopal, Central India

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P. Solicitor and Notary Public b 2 September 1890 m Esme Beryl Chester Winkles Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England June 1914 Served in the Great War from 1914 1919 as Lieut R.F.A. (P.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. *Address* c/o Little & Co, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay

EBRAHIM, Sir Currimbhoy (3rd) Barchet, J.P., b 13th April 1903, succeeded his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim (2nd) Baronet 1924 landed Proprietor Bombay, m 1926 Aminakhanum, of Cassamally Jalrazbhoy of Poddar Road, Umballa Hill, Bombay Honorary Presidency Magistrate, President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Khoja Orphanage Matunga, Bombay, Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, 1932, repeatedly elected and served on the Executive Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, President of the Muslim Committee, Bombay, Elected President of the Muslim League and Relief Committee during the Hindu Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936, presided over the Gujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934, was chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936, a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928 29 and again from 1935, Elected Member of the Reformed Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City and Suburban Urban Muslim Constituency 1937 *Address* Belvedere, Warden Road, Bombay

EDWARDS, THE REV JAMES FAIRBROTHER Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six Missions b March 25th 1875 m Miss

Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School *Educ* (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England Eight years in charge of English Churches in England, arrived in India, Sept. 1908, until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay, since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work, went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College *Publications The Life and Teaching of Tukaram* article on Tukaram in Vol XII of Hastings *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics The Holy Spirit the Christian Dynamic* four Marathi books on The Cross, the Resurrection and the Holy Spirit, two Marathi Works on Tukaram, Editor since 1919 of English Section of the *Dnyanodaya Liquor and Opium in India* (reprint of Memorandum to Simon Commission published in London) Editor of the Poet Saints of Maharashtra Series of English translations of Marathi poetry history and biography 11 vols *Address* United Theological College, 7 Sholapur Road, Poona

EMERSON, H E SIR HERBERT WILLIAM, KCSI CIE, CBE, Governor of the Punjab b 1 June 1881 *Educ* Calday Grange Grammar School, Magdalene College, Cambridge Entered Indian Civil Service 1905, Manager Bashahr State 1911 14 Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State 1915 Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer Punjab 1917, Deputy Commissioner, 1922 Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926 Chief Secretary to Government,



Punjab, 1927 28, Secretary to Government of India Home Department 1930 32 appointed Governor of the Punjab 1933 *Address* Government House, Lahore

ERSKINE, LORD, JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY G CIE (1934), Governor of Madras 15th November 1934 Lieutenant R of O Scots Guards late Lieutenant, Scots Guards, M P (U) Westonsuper Mare Division Somerset of 1922 23, and since 1924 b 26th April, 1895, es of 12th Earl of Mar and Kellie m 1919 Lady Marjorie Hervey, ed of 4th Marquess of Bristol, qv four s *Educ* Eton, Christ Church Oxford Asst Private Secretary, (unpaid) to Rt Hon Walter Long, (1st Lord of Admiralty), 1920 21 Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster General (Sir W Joynson Hicks) 1923 Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924, Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932 *Heir s* Master of Erskine qv *Address* 6, St James Square, S W 1 Government House Madras.



FALIERE, RT REV ALBERT PEIRRE JEAN, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Titular, Bishop of Clysma since 1930 1888 *Address* Mandalay

FARIDKOT, H H FARZAND-I SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT KAISAR-I HIND, BRAR BANU, RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR of b 1915, s in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab *Address* Faridkot, Punjab

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, BA (1911), F R Hist Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar b June 15, 1890 *Educ* Trinity Coll, Dublin *Address* Temporarily acting as Principal, Elphinstone College Bombay

FAWCUS GEORGE ERNEST MA (Oxon), CIE (1927), OBE (1923) V D (1923) Director of Public Instruction Bihar and Orissa b 12 March 1885 m (1911) Mary Christine, d of the late Walter Dawes, J P of Rye, Sussex *Educ* Winchester College and New College Oxford Joined the ILS 1909 Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa 1917 36 President Public Service Commission for Behar Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar (1937) *Address* Patna E I R

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, SIR (1913), CBE (1920), Merchant and Millowner b 4 Oct 1872 m Bai Sakinabai d of the late Mr Datoobhoy Ebrahim *Educ* privately Municipal Corporator for over 21 years (Chairman, Standing Committee (1910 11) President, 1914 15, Represented Bombay Millowners Association on Bombay Prov Council, 1910 12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913 16 represented Bombay Corp on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W India now a nominated Member by the Government Hon Secretary Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances invited by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels convened by the Council of the League of Nations 1920 Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, Chairman, Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau 1914 15 An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association being Chairman 1907 8 A keen advocate of education, particularly of Mahomedans Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice President of the All-India Muslim League a Member of the Committee of the Moslem University Foundation Association Sheriff of Bombay, 1926 *Address* Pedder Road Cumballa Hill Bombay

FERMOR, SIR LEWIS LEIGE, KT (1935), FRS, OBE (1919) DSc (London), ARSM, FGS FASB, M Inst MM, Director Geological Survey of India 1932 35 b 18 Sep 1880 *Educ* Wilson's Grammar School

- Camberwell, Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines London National Scholar 1898, Murchison Medalist and Prizeman 1900 Geological Survey of India, since 1902, attached Indian Munitions Board 1917-18 represented Government of India at International Geological Congresses in Sweden (1910) Canada (1913), Spain (1926) South Africa (1929), President, Mining and Geological Institute of India, 1922, Vice President Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1931-33, President 1933-36, President, National Institute of Sciences of India 1935-1936, Vice President, Himalayan Club, 1931 and 1932 Vice President Society of Economic Geologists, 1932 and 1933, President Governing Body, Indian School of Mines, 1921, 1925-1928, to 1935 Bigsby Medal Geological Society of India, 1921 *Publications* Manganese Ore Deposits of India, Memoirs Geological Survey of India, and numerous papers on mineralogy, petrology, ore deposits, meteorites and mineral statistics in the publications of the Geological Survey of India, the Transactions, Mining Geological Institute of India, the Journal Asiatic Society Bengal The Geological Magazine and elsewhere *Address* C/o Geological Survey of India, Calcutta and Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta
- FIELD LIEUT. COLONEL DONALD MOYLE C I E** (1935) Chief Minister, Jodhpur State Rajputana 1935 b 19 November 1881 *m* Muriel Elly d of the late Surgeon General G W R Hay *Educ* Tonbridge School, R M C Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900-1907 Political Department Government of India 1907-1935 *Address* Jodhpur Rajputana
- FILIOSI LT COL CLEMENT, M V O**, Military Sec to Maharaja of Gwalior, since 1901, b 1853 *Educ* Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin, Carlow College Entered Gwalior State service, 1872, Lt Col, 1903, Assistant Inspector Gen, Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97, A D C to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901 *Address* Gwalior
- FINTAYSON, MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT GORDON, C B** (1931), C M G (1918), D S O (1915), R A, Commanding Rawalpindi District since 1931 b 15th April 1881 *m* 1912, Mary Leslie, d of late James Richmond, Kincairney, Perthshire Entered Army, 1900 Captain, 1908, Major, 1914, Major General 1930, served European War, 1914-18 (despatches 8 times, Bt Lieut Colonel Bt Col D S O C M G) North Russia 1919, A D C to the King 1929-30, G S O 1 War Office, 1921-25 G S O 1 Staff College, 1925-27, C R A 3rd Division, 1927-30 *Address* Rawalpindi
- FITZMAURICE DESMOND FITZJOHN MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS** (retired 1930) B A, (Hons) Cantab Master Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps b 17 August 1893 *m* 1926 Nancy d of Rev John Sherlock and Mrs Leake, of Grayswood Surrey 1 s 2 d *Educ* Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy Woolwich, 1912-14 Cambridge University, 1920-22, Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War 1914-1918, Wounded, 1915 mentioned in Despatches, 1918 Instructor, R M A, Woolwich, 1918-1920, Instructor, Sch of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925, Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co, Ltd., 1927-29 Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931, Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik 1932-33 Master Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps, since 1934 *Publications* Papers on Hydro Electric Developments in France, Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints *Address* Caxton House, Nasik Road, G I P Railway
- FITZPATRICK, SIR JAMES ALFANDR OSSORY, K C I E** (1933), B A, LI B, Bar at Law, C I E (1917) C B E (1919) Indian Civil Service, A G G Punjab States b 21st November 1879 *m* Ada Florence Davies *Educ* High School, Dublin, and Trinity Coll, Dublin Joined I C S, 1903 served in various appointments on N W F P Political Agent, Tochi, 1913-1915 Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, 1915-1916 Political Agent, Wano, 1916-19, Resident in Waziristan 1920-22, Commissioner, Ajmer, 1923, H B M's Consul in Arabistan (Persia) 1922 Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur 1926-1927, A G G Punjab States, 1927 Active Service Tochi operations 1914-15 (mentioned in despatches), Mahsud Expedition 1917 (despatches and received thanks of Government), Waziristan operations, 1920-1922 (despatches and thanks of Commander in Chief) *Address* Lahore, Punjab
- FLEMING, MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE C B** (1935) C B E (1932) D S O (1916) Commander Madras District b 3 Nov 1879 *m* Simone, d of Pierre Grisy of Paris *Educ* Lysons and University Colleges In ranks Imperial Yeomanry, 1 year 165 days Joined Somerset L I, 1901 S African War 1900-01, Great War 1915-19 Commanded 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment, 7th Bn N Staff Regt, 9th Bn R War Reg, 1st Bn Welch Reg Served in France Gallipoli M L F Persia and Middle East Commander in Shanghai 1931-33 Major General 1933 Medals S African War Q M G Clasp Order of S Stanislaus 3rd Class with swords, 1914-15 S B W M, V M, D S O *Address* Flagstaff House, Bangalore
- FORBES VERNON SIGFRID M A** (Cantab) F R S Vice Principal Rajkumar College, Raipur, C P b 9th December 1901 *Educ* Captown S Africa Christ's College Cambridge, University of California *Address* Raipur, C P
- FORSTER, SIR MARTIN ONSLOW, Kt** 1933, Ph D (Wurzburg), D Sc (London), F I C, F R S (1905), b 1872 *Educ* Private schools, Finsbury Technical College, Wurz burg Univ, Central Technical College South Kensington Asst Prof of Chemistry Royal College of Science 1902-13, Director, Salter's Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1922-33 Hon Secretary, Chemical Society 1904-10, Treasurer 1915-22, Longstaff Medalist, 1915, President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921, President

Indian Science Congress, 1925 *Publications*
Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical
Society, *Address* Old Banni Mantap, Mysore
City

FOWLER, GILBERT JOHN, D Sc, F I C, F R
San I b 1868, m Amy Hindmarsh, d of
George S and Eleanor Scott *Educ* Sidcot
School, Somerset, Owens College, Victoria
University, Manchester, Heidelberg Univer-
sity For 20 years in service of Rivers
Committee of Manchester Corporation
Responsible for treatment of the sewage and
trade effluents of Manchester Pioneer of
Activated Sludge process of sewage
purification World wide experience as
sanitary expert Consulted by cities of New
York, Cairo, Shanghai, and Hankow First
visited India in 1906 on special duty for
Government of Bengal, re purification jute
mill effluents From 1916 to 1924 Professor of
Applied Chemistry and later of Bio chemistry
at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
During the war was Consulting Adviser to the
Government of India on the production of
acetone, used in the manufacture of cordite
Was appointed Principal of the Harcourt
Butler Technological Institute Cawnpore, in
July 1927 Retired in November 1929, after
assisting in framing a policy for the conduct
of the Institute, accepted by Government
Has been President of the Indian Chemical
Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary
for India of the Institute of Chemistry of
Great Britain and Ireland, and Correspond-
ing Member of the Manchester Literary and
Philosophical Society Has published many
scientific papers and discourses *Address*
Central Hotel, Bangalore, S India

FREKE, CECIL GEORGE, M A (Cantab), B Sc
(Lond), F S S, I C S, Financial
Secretary, Government of Bombay b 8
Oct 1887 m Judith Mary Marston *Educ*
Merchant Taylors' School London St John's
College, Cambridge Entered I C S 1912,
Under Secretary, Government of India,
Commerce and Industries Department, 1919,
Director General of Commercial Intelligence
and Statistics, 1921-1926, Deputy Secretary,
Government of Bombay, Finance Department,
1926-1929, Finance Secretary, 1929-30,
and from April 1932 *Address* Secretariat,
Bombay

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S, Artist b 19 Dec 1880
m Atiya Begum H Fyze, sister of Her High-
ness Nazli Kafiya Begum of Janjira *Educ*
School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London
and privately with John Sargent, R A, and Sir
Solomon, J Solomon R A, London Exhibi-
tor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions,
privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris,
Goupils' Arthur Tooth's and the New
Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlers,
Andersons New York and at the Palace of
Fine Arts in San Francisco In 1925 the
National Gallery of British Art acquired two
paintings for their permanent collection, now
hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank In 1930
the authorities of the Luxembourg Gallery of
Paris acquired one painting for their perma-
nent collection, as also the City Art Gallery
of Manchester Her Imperial Majesty the

Queen Empress honoured his exhibition by a
visit at the New Burlington Galleries In
1926 and 1927, painted the first dome in the
Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi and in
1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee
Room B' of the same building For several
years Art Adviser to H H the Gaekwar of
Baroda In the spring of 1930 the authorities
of the City Art Gallery, Manchester organised
an exhibition of his entire works at their
Galleries by special invitation Painted
many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of
India Leader of the Indian School of paint-
ing and opposed to the methods both of the
Bombay and the Bengal Schools *Publica-
tions* History of the Bene Israelites of India
Address Alwan e Rifat Ridge Road
Malabar Hill, Bombay

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BATA
CHARYA MA, M R A S Professor of
Sanskrit Elphinstone College, Bombay b
1 Oct 1892 m Miss Kamalabai Shaligram
of Satara *Educ* Satara High School
Satara and the Deccan College, Poona Ap-
pointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit
at Elphinstone Coll, Sept 1915, Lecturer,
1917, apptd Prof of Sanskrit Elphinstone
College, in 1920 Holds the rank of Captain
and commands C" Company of the 1st
(Bombay) Bn U T C (ITF) Is one of the
founders of the Swastika League (1929) and the
G O C of its Volunteer Corps *Publications*
Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for
the use of University students which include
Kalidasa's Ritusamhara, Kalidasa's Shakun-
tala, Bana's Harshacharita Dandin's
Dashakumara Charita, Bhatta Narayana's
Venisamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha
etc *Address* Maharaja Building, Bombay 4

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M A
B R Econ S, F S S, Secretary, Indian
Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Secretary
Indian Sugar Mills Association Jt Hon
Secretary, Indian Collieryowners Association
Registrar, Indian Chamber of Commerce
Tribunal of Arbitration Calcutta, Secretary
Indian National Committee, International
Chamber of Commerce, 1929-31, Secretary
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce
and Industry, 1929-30, s of late Purushottam
Kahanji Gandhi, of Limbdi (Kathlawar)
b 5th November 1901 *Educ* Bahaduddin
College, Junagadh, Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad, and the Benares Hindu Univer-
sity m 1926, Rambhagauri, d of Sukhlal
Chhaganlal Shah of Wadiwan Joined
Government of Bombay Labour Office, as
Statistical Assistant, 1926, Indian Currency
League, Bombay, as Asstt Secretary, 1926,
Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926
Publications A Mercantile Marine for India—
a paper read before the Indian Economic
Conference, 1926, Economic Planning in
India—a paper read before the Indian Econo-
mic Conference 1934 Modern Economics of
Indian Taxation—being the Sir Manubhai
Mehta Prize Essay (In Gujarati), 1924 Awarded
Gallara Gold Medal in 1935 The Indian Cotton
Textile Industry—Its Past, Present and Fu-
ture, 1930, revised and enlarged edition of
author's Bombay University Ashburner Prize
Essay, 1925 How to compete with Foreign

cloth with a foreword by Sir P C Roy, 1931 Vernacular Editions of How to compete with Foreign cloth in Tamil, Gujarati, Hindi and Bengali The Indian Sugar Industry—Its Past, Present and Future, 1934 Research in Sugar Problems and Utilisation of By products, 1934, Possibilities of Development of the Sugar Industry in Bengal, 1934, Single Sugar selling Organisation, 1935, Sugar Industry and the Problems of Transport, 1935 The Indian Sugar Industry, 1935 Address 135, Canning Street, Calcutta, India

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at Law (Inner Temple) b 2nd October 1869 Educ at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London Practised law in Bombay, Kathlawar, and South Africa Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign, (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation, (1919-21) Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa Sentenced to six years simple imprisonment in March 1922, released, Feb 4th, 1924 President of the Indian National Congress, 1925 Inaugurated campaign for breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930 Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931 Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931 Imprisoned, January 1932, released on May 8th, 1933 Publications 'Indian Home Rule, Universal Dawn,' 'Young India, Nava Jivan (Hindi and Gujarati) Address Wardha, C P

GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM, M A, BSc, A R S M, D I C, F G S, M Inst M M M Inst M, M I S I, University Professor and Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares, s of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathlawar), b 22nd December 1886 m 1906, Shivkumvar d of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand, Ranpur, Educ Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay Imperial College of Science and Technology, London Joined Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1915, General Manager, Messrs Tata Sons Ltd, (in Tavoy (Lower Burma) where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, (1916-1919), University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University since 1919, President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933 President, Geological Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935 36 Address Hindu University Benares

GANGARAMA KAULA, B A, C I E (June 1930), I A & A S, Retired Controller of Civil Accounts b 9 May 1877 m to Bhagyabharée Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi Educ Central Model School, Lahore and Government College, Lahore Entered the service of Government of India as Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896, rose to the rank of

Accountant-General, 1921, Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, 1925-1928, Director, Railway Audit, New Delhi and Simla 1929-30, Controller, Civil Accounts*, New Delhi and Simla, 1930-32, appointed to officiate as Auditor General from September 1930 to January 1931, Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts, Enquiry Committee, 1931, Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932, Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34, Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) (1930, 1933 and 1935) Honorary Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society Honorary Treasurer, All India Women's Education Fund Association Hon Treasurer, Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35 Chief Minister, Jind State (Punjab), Fellow, Punjab University Publication Several departmental codes, manuals and reports Address New Delhi Simla, Sangrur (Jind State)

GANGULI, SUPRAKASH, Artist, M R A S, F R S A, (Lond), Curator, Museum and Art Gallery, Baroda b 8th May 1886 m Srimati Tanujabala Devi Educ Doveton College, Calcutta, subsequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology, He held a temporary post in the Imperial Archaeological Survey under late Dr B B Spooner, Dy Director General of Archaeology in India Here he spent about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta and branches Publications Descriptive Guide to the Baroda Museum and Art Gallery Under preparation 1 A monograph on Rags and Raginis with 36 colour reproductions of old paintings 2 A monograph on Rajput and Kangra Paintings with 12 illustrations 3 A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat 4 Moghul tile tiles 5 Lacquer work in India Address Pushpabag, Baroda

GARBETT, COLIN CAMPBELL, B A, LL B, FRGS, CSI (1935), CMG (1922), C I E (1917) Chief Secretary to Government Punjab, b 22 May 1881 m Marjorie Josephine Kaiser I Hind, 1933 d of late Lt Col Maynard, I M S Educ King William's College, Isle of Man (Cricket and Football Colours (Captain) Victor Ludorum, Jesus College Cambridge Senior Scholar Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, BA (1st Class Hons) Classics, 1903, LL B (2nd Class), 1904, ICS, 1904, Asst Censor, 1915, Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice), Assistant Secretary, India Office, Member Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920 Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22, returned to India, 1922, Senior Secretary to Revenue Board 1922-25, Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29, Rawalpindi, 1929, Chief Secretary to Govern

ment, Punjab, 1931, Commissioner, Multan, 1935 *Address* Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore/Simla

GARETT, JOSEPH HUGH, BA (Cantab), C 81 (Jan 1931) Commissioner, Northern Division *b* 22 June 1880 *Educ* Highgate School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge Served in Bombay as Asstt Collector and Magistrate and Asstt Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, Dec 1919, Offg Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Jan 1921, Offg Collr and Talukdari Settlement Officer, June 1923 and again June 1925 confirmed, Jan 1926, Offg Commissioner, March 1925 and again February 1926 and again March 1929 31, Ag Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, 1933 Again Commissioner, Northern Division, July 1933 34 Member, Bombay Legis Council, 1929 31 and 1933 34 *Address* Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad

GAUBA, KHALID LATIF, formerly **KANBAYA LAL, BA, LL B** (Cantab), 1920, Member, Lcg Assembly 1934 Barrister at Law *b* 28th August 1899 *m* Husnara Aziz Ahmed, *d* of late Aziz Ahmed, Bar at Law converted to Islam in 1933 *Educ* Privately and at Downing Coll Cambridge Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920) Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director, Lahore Electric Co, Ltd, The Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, etc President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932 33, Ex President, Punjab Journalists Association, (1922), Member N W R and Railway Rates Advisory Committee, 1930 33, and Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund (1931) Member of the Councils of the All India Muslim League and All India Muslim Conference, the Ex Committee of the Ahrar Party 1934 Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935 Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislatur 1935 *Publications* Leone, (1921) Uncle Sham, 24th Ed, (1929) H H or the Pathology of Princes 4th Ed, (1930), The Prophet of the Desert, (1934) *Address* Alkman Road, Lahore

GEDDIS, ANDREW, J P, JAMES FINLAY & Co, Limited *b* 11th July 1886 *m* Jean Balkie Gunn, *d* of Dr Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh *Educ* George Watson's College, Edinburgh Joined James Finlay & Co, Ltd, Bombay, 1907, Chairman, The Finlay Mills Ltd, The Surya Mill, Swan Mills, Ltd, Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd, Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Bombay Millowners Association, 1926, Millowners Association a representative on Port Trust G I P Railway Advisory Committee, also Director, East India Cotton Association *Address* Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill

GLENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, C B E (1933), Bar at Law (Middle Temple, 1911) Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information Bombay Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Chief Conciliation Officer *b* 21 Sept, 1885 *m* Edith *d* of 1 J Wallis, Esq, of Croydon, Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk *Educ*

Aske's Hatcham and Dulwich Entered Journalism in 1902 and served on the Editorial Staffs of the *Morning Leader*, *Star*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph* Army (2/5th Buffs and R G A), 1915 1919, War Office M I 7 b, Propaganda Section, from Aug 1916 to Feb 1917 Director of Information, Dec 1920, Ag Director of the Labour Office in addition, July 1925 to March 1926 Since that date in charge of combined offices as Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information *Address* Secretariat, Bombay

GHOSH, THE HONBLE MR JUSTICE SARAT KUMAR, I C S, M A (Cantab), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta *b* 8rd July 1879 *m* Belle, *d* of Mr De, M A, I C S *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London Magistrate, Bengal, District and Session Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928 Confirmed 1929 *Address* 7, London Street Calcutta

GHORPADE SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO BABASAHEB, of Ichalkaranji *b* in 1870 Adopted to the Gadi in 1876 and invested with powers in 1892 *Educ* in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Law Colleges Bombay As a first Class Sardar in the Deccan represented the Sardars in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with conspicuous ability During the 44 years of his illustrious rule, various reforms have been introduced in the State chief among them being free Primary Education Co operative Societies rural uplift Industrial development and promotion of higher education by several endowments and free gifts Has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice *Address* Ichalkaranji, (S M C)



GANGABAI MAISAHEB SHRIMANT S S RANISAHB of Ichalkaranji is the talented consort of the Chufisahb to whom she has been a co partner in life in the fullest sense of the term She is an educated lady with a religious turn of mind and is endowed with such qualities of head and heart that go to make home life happy In her the Chufisahb has a staunch and sincere adviser in all matters that concern the social and educational welfare of his subjects The Ranisahb takes in season and out of season a very keen interest in the uplift of her sex and her strong advocacy for female education in the Jakir knows no bounds In his first tour in Europe she had accompanied the Chufisahb and while there had made a large number of friends among the members of her own sex In memory of her devotion to her wifely duties the Chufisahb has constructed and donated a Library at Ajra and a ladies Club at Ichalkaranji both of which are named



after her. She has spent a considerable amount from her private purse to extend the Ghat on the river Panchaganga at Ichal karani. She has been ably managing the Khargi Department of the Jagir for over 25 years.

G. H. O. R. P. A. D. E., SHRIMANT SARDAR BHUJANGRAO YESHWANTRAO RAJE, Jaghirdar of Gajendragad in Dhawar District and representative of the Junior Branch of the Sandur Ruling House. He is the father of Raja Shrimant Yeshwantrao Hinda Rao Ghorpade Mamlakatmadar Senapathi, Ruler of Sandur.



Educ privately and has been in charge of his Jaghir for the last 30 years. *m* Shrimant Sow Tarabai Saheb Ghorpade, and through her is related to the Tanjore Princes and the Ruling House of Barod. He has improved his Jaghir villages very much by giving permanency of tenure to his tenants. Vice President of the Sandur State (Council and President of the Huzur Darbar, (Executive Council). He is a keen sportsman and a very good shot.

GHUZZNAVI OF DILDAR, THE HON. ALHADI NAWAB BAHADUR SIR ABDELKERIM ABU AHMED KHAN, KT (1928) M.L.C. Zemindar and Land owner. *b* 25 August 1872. *m* Nawab Begum Lady Saldennessa Khanum, 1894. *Educ* St Peter's School, Exmouth Devonshire Messrs Wren and Gurney's Institution, London. Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). Returned to India, 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors. Fatehdad Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last Independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council, (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Viceroy's Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic, (1913). Entered Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and again in 1927. Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925. Elected Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 and General Chairman of all Provincial Simon Committees in March 1929. Appointed Member, Executive Council Bengal Government, April 1929. Author of "Pilgrim Traffic to Hedjaz and Palestine". "Moslem Education in Bengal and other works". Has one son (Alhadi Mr I. S. K. Ghuznavi, B.Sc.) and four daughters.

Address North House, Dildar, Mymensingh, Writer's Buildings Calcutta. Lohani Manor, Lohani Sagardighi, Mymensingh, Bengal.

GIBSON, RAYMOND EVELYN, C.S.I. (1936). C.I.E. (1924). I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind. *b* 10th Oct 1878. *m* 1st, 1925, Mrs Lillie Kerr Gordon (died 1926). Secondly, 1927, Mrs Greta Twiss. *Educ* Winchester College and New College,

Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1901 and became Asstt Collector, 1902. Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Sind, 1906. Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, 1909. Asstt Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi. Translator to Government, 1910. Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, 1912. Asstt Collector, Gujarat, 1914. Collector in Gujarat and Sind, 1916. Acting Commissioner in Sind in 1923 and 1929, Commissioner in Sind, 1931-36. Revenue Commissioner for Sind. *Address* Karachi.

GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, KT (1931), Lt Col. I.M.S. (retired), I.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., D.O. (Oxon). I.R.S.A. (London). D.P.H. (Cantab). M.L.A. J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon. *b* 9 June 1873. *Educ* Baldwin's High School, Bangalore. St Peter's Bombay and at Calcutta. Edinburgh R. College. University College Hospital, London, Cambridge and Oxford. Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911). Entered I.M.S., 1898. Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N.E. Frontier, 1913. N.W. Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded), and Great War, 1914-1918. President in Chief, Anglo Indian and Domilled European Association All India and Burma. Leader of Anglo Indian Deputation to England, 1925. Accredited leader of the Domilled Community in India and Burma. Member of Legislative Assembly, Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India, Anglo Indian Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conferences, London, Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, Assessor to all four Government of India Retrenchment Sub Committees (1931), Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. *Address* 87 A, Park Street Calcutta.

GILBERT LODGE CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON, F.S.I. F.I.A.I., M.T.P.I., J.P. *b* 23 Jan 1880. *m* May *d* of Thomas Spencer, Esq. of Norwood, London. S.E. *Educ* at Sydney, N.S. Wales. Australia. Private practice London. 1903-1914. Royal Engineer, April 1915—May 1920 then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain and is now on retired list, Asst. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay, May-Nov 1920. Land Manager and Consulting Surveyor to Govt. Development Directorate, Nov 1920 to Dec 1925. *Address* Improvement Trust Building Esplanade Road Bombay.

GILLES MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD DOUGLAS C.B. (1932). C.M.G. (1919). D.S.O. (1916). American D.S.M. (1919). ADC to the King (1930-31), Major General, Cavalry in India. *b* 13th October 1879. *m* Eileen Graham Dingwall Fordyce, *d* of late C.G. Dingwall Fordyce and Mrs J.K. Barry. *Educ* Marlborough College, and R.M.C. Sandhurst. Joined King's Shropshire L.I., 1899, transferred to Sunde Horse, 1901. *p.s.c.* 1912, Great War in France, 1914-18. (4 times mentioned in despatches—D.S.O., Lt Col., C.M.G., American D.S.M.), transferred to K.G.O., Central India Horse, 1919. Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1921-24. Commanded 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade, 1925-26 and 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry Brigade, 1926-29, Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India,

1930 31, Major General, Cavalry in India, 1931 *Address* Army Headquarters, India, Delhi and Simla

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, KT (1927), B A (Hist Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister at Law, Adviser to Swedish Match Co of Stockholm and Western India Match Co, Bombay *b* Nov 1875, *m* Frenny Bevonji *Educ* Govt High School and Gujarat College Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Called to the Bar, 1899, Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905 Asstt Govt Advocate, 1915, Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916, resigned, 1920 President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922 23, Member Legislative Assembly, 1921 23, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923, President, 1926 1930 Resigned July 1930, Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930 Member, Round Table Conference, 1931 Ottawa Conference, 1932 World Economic Conference 1933 *Address* 38, Hyde Park, Gate, London, S W 7

GLANCY, SIR BERTRAND JAMES, KCIF (1936), **C SI** (1933), **C IE** (1924), Political Secretary to the Government of India Foreign and Political Department *b* 31st December 1882 *m* 1914, Grace Steele *Educ* Clifton Monmouth Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service *Address* Delhi and Simla

GLANGY, SIR REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT KCIF (1928) **C SI** (1921), Member of the India Council *b* 1874 *m* Helen Adelaide *d* of Edward Miles Bowen House *Educ* Clifton College, Christ Church Oxford, Entered ICS, 1896, Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903, Finance Member of Council, H E H the Nizam's Government, 1911 1921, Resident in Baroda, 1922 President of the Cabinet, Jaipur 1923, Agent to the Governor General, Central India, 1924 29 Chairman, H E H the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930 Member of the India Council, 1931 *Address* India Office, London

GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE (See under De Glanville)

GODBOL, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO SAHEB (1934), **BA**, **II B** Dewan Phaltan State *b* 21st September (1889) *m* 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakatal *d* of the late Rao Bahadur G V Jozlekar *Educ* at the New English School and Fergusson College, Poona Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct 1921, as First Class Sub Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar Co operative Societies High Court Judge Was appointed Dewan of the State on 6th Feb (1929) Attended the 2nd

and 3rd Round Table Conferences and represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh Bhor, Jamkhadi, Jath, Kuundwad (Senior), Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg and gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933 *Publication* Maharashtra Shakuntal



Is regarded as possessing very intimate knowledge of matters concerning smaller States especially in the Deccan *Address* Phaltan (Dist Satara)

GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, KT (I E **BA** Merchant Banker Mill owner and Zimundar Hindu Mirwari son of Ram chander Goenka deceased *b* (1883), graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta in the year 1905 and joined business immediately after *m* second daughter of Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad of Bariukhabad Partner Ramdutt Bankissindas *BA* *m* chander Goenka & Sons Sole piece goods brokers to Messrs Rath Brothers Ltd, and Kothwall Bullen & Co Ltd One of the proprietors Khim Raj State Director Reserve Bank of India (Central Board) Indian Prins (Continental Airways Ltd Triton Insurance Co Ltd, Dalhousie Jute Mills Co Ltd Chiv Mills Co Ltd Auckland Jute Mills Co Ltd Bala Jute Manufacturing Co Ltd Himgur Paper Mill Co Ltd Dunlop Rubber Co (India) Ltd Banthwaite & Co (India) Ltd Hercules Insurance Co Ltd New India Investment Corp Ltd Kamal Mills Ltd President Board of Directors Imperial Bank of India (Calcutta Circle (1933) Vice President Imperial Bank 1932, 1934 Fellow Calcutta University Trustee Calcutta Improvement Trust since 1928 Presidency Magistrate Calcutta President Mirwari Association 1928 30, Member Bengal Legislative Council 1923 35, Sheriff of Calcutta 1934 35, Municipal Councillor 1923 26 Member Bengal Banking Enquiry Committee President Mirwari Club and Mirwari Bowling Club Justice Calcutta Panchayat Society Shree Visudhnam Hospital and Governor Bigli Mirwari Hindu Hospital Made Rai Bahadur 1925 **C IF** 1928 and Knight Bachelor 1934 Club Calcutta Club *Address* Gochaki Hou c, 145, Mukhtarim Babin Street Calcutta



GOKUL CHAND NARANG, THE HON BLE DR Sir MA, Ph D Bar at Law, Ex Minister Punjab Government, Lahore *b* 15 Nov 1878 Punjab University Calcutta University Oxford *Educ* University, and Bern University Was Professor and Barrister *Publications* The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism *Address* 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore

GOLDSMITH, REV MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of CMS in Madras and Hyderabad, Deccan *b* 1849 *Educ* Kensington Proprietary Grammar School, St Catherine's College, Cambridge Ordained, 1872, **C M S** Missionary Madras, 1872 73 Calcutta, 1874 75, Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1888-91 Hyderabad, 1891 09, Hon Canon, St George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905 *Address* Royaspet House, Royaspettah, Madras

GORDON, LRF, BA (Oxon), CSI (1935) **C IF** (1931) President, Public Service Commission *b* 28 Feb 1884 *m* Libas

Edith Napier (1912), d 1933 *Educ* Rossall and Queen's College, Oxford Joined ICS Member of the C P Executive Council Address Government of India, Delhi and Simla

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHARAN, MA (Oxon), Zemindar Member, Legislative Assembly Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council b 1898 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris Dilegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section Address The Raj Barea Serampore, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta Kamachha, Benares, Puri

GOULD, HERBERT ROSS, B A (Oxon), C I F Indian Civil Service b 17th April 1887 m Florence Mary Butler *Educ* Chilton College, Brasenose College Oxford Arrived Bombay, 1911 Asst Colr Dharwar, Canara, Larkhana, 1911-16 Military Service, I A R O 1916-1919 Asst Colr, Sholapur, 1919 Dy Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier, 1920-23 Colr Sholapur, 1924-1928, Colr Poona 1929 Private Secretary to Governor (Acting) 1929-30 Address Bombay and Poona

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, KT (1925), MA, D Litt, DCL LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34 Barrister at Law b 26 Nov 1872 *Educ* Govt High School Sangor Hislop Coll, Nagpur Downing Coll Cambridge Presdt, Municipal Committee Nagpur, 1918-22 First Vice Chancellor and Hon D Litt, Delhi University, appointed 1st May 1924 1926, now Vice Chancellor Nagpur University (1936-7) President of the High Court Bar Association Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition 1927-1934 Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament 1933, Hon Member of the Athenaeum Club National Liberal Club and British Empire Society Publications Law of transfer in British India 3 vols (6th Edition) Penal Law of British India 2 vols (5th Edition) Hindu Code (3rd Edition) The Spirit of Buddhism, (4th reprint) His only Love, Lost Souls Story of the Indian Revolution Random Rhymes and other poems Address Nagpur C P

GOVINDOSS, CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS DIWAN **BAHADUR, EA M L C** b 20th February 1878 Leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, Senior Partner of Messrs Chathoorbhoojados Khoojados and Sons Sheriff of Madras for the year 1914 Presented the city of Madras with a statue of His late Majesty King George V one of the founders of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and its Vice President Vice President of the S P C A One of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank



1st Director Madras Telephone Company a trustee of the Madras Port Trust Was Director of the Central Bank of India Madras, and the Bank of Hindustan Ltd Madras Director and Vice President, Madras City Co-operative Bank President, Hindu Central Committee Madras and Vice President, Servants of Dharm Society Madras Member Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India Madras Address 459 Mint Street Park Town Madras Telephone No 2151 *Telegraphic Address* C/o Diamond

GOWAN H I SIR HYDE CREARNDON, B A (Oxon) V D, C I E (1928), C S I (1932) K C S I (1933) J P, ICS Governor, Central Provinces & Berar b 4 July 1878 m Edna Gowan (nee Brown) 1905 *Educ* at Fettes School, 1889-1892, Rugby School, 1892-1897 New College, Oxford 1897-1901, Univ Col, London 1901-1902 Under Secretary to C P Govt, 1904-08, officiated as Under Secretary Commerce and Industries Department Government of India, July to Nov 1908, Settlement Officer Hoshangabad District 1913-18, Financial Secretary to Govt C P, 1918-1921, Dy Commissioner, Nagpur 1923-25, Financial Secretary to Govt 1925-27, Chief Secretary, March 1927, Revenue and Finance Member, C P Government, July 1932 Address Nagpur



GOWAN EDNA H I LADY born 18th of September 1878 second daughter of the late James Brown Chairman of the Finishing Cotton Spinners Association of Merit Oaks Wigan Lancashire & Blackholme Windmills Educated at private Quaker School Birkdale and Lady Margaret Hall Oxford Took first class honours in School of English Language and Literature in 1899 B A and M A degrees conferred in 1921 retrospectively In 1905 married Hyde Gowan ICS at present Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar Three sons Awarded the Karsai Hind Gold Medal for public services in India in 1936

GRAHAM, H I SIR LANCELOT, MA (Oxon) K C S I (1936) K C I E (1930), Bar at Law, C I E (1924), J C S First Governor of Sind b 18 April 1880 m Olive Bertha Maurice *Educ* St Pauls School, London and Balliol Coll Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904, Asst Collector, 1904 Asst Judge, 1908 Asst Legal Remembrancer, Bombay 1911 Judicial Asst Kathlawar, 1913, Joint Secretary Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921-1935 Address Karachi



GRAHAM, VERY REV JOHN ANDERSON, C I E, 1911 V D, F R G S, Kaiser I Hind Gold Medallist (Delhi Durbar, 1903, Bar, 1935) Silver Jubilee Medal M A (Edin), D D (Edin and Aberdeen), Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32 Missionary of the Church of Scotland at Kalimpong Bengal, since 1889, Hon Superintendent of the St Andrew's Colonial Homes for Poor Anglo Indian Children b 8th Sept 1861 s of David Graham, formerly of H M Customs, London latterly of Cardross, N B m 1889 Kate M Conachie (d 1919) Edinburgh, (Kaiser I Hind Gold Medallist 1916) two s four d Educ Cardross Parish School Glasgow High School Edinburgh University. Was in the Home Civil Service in Edinburgh, 1877-82 graduated 1885, ordained, 1889. *Publications* On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands, Missionary Expansion of the Reformed Churches *Address* Kalimpong, Bengal

GRAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, I C S, Provincial Art Officer, Supdt of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925 b 1871 m 1905 Elizabeth Dunlop Dunning, niece of Governor Dunlop of Maine U S A Educ at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Supdt and Pol Officer, S Shan States, Commissioner, Pegu Division in 1918 and again from Feb 1919 to June 1920, Superintendent and P O, S S S from 1922-25 *Address* Pegu Club, Rangoon

GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D Sc, F A S B Superintendent, Government Museum Madras b 7th Dec 1885 m Laura Bailing Educ Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ of Manchester Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ of Manchester Asst Superintendent, Indian Museum Calcutta Asst Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India Superintendent Government Museum, Madras *Publications* Various papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum *Address* Museum House, Egmore, Madras

GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, I P (1918), Manager Bank of India Ltd, Vice President Indian Institute of Bankers b 1884, m Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild 1922 Educ Maclesfield Grammar School Parris Bank, Ltd, Manchester and District, arrived India, 1905, entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd, 1908 *Address* 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

GREEN, SIR ALAN MICHAEL, Kt (1935), M A (Oxon), C I E (1933), ICS Deputy High Commissioner for India, (1930) b 11 April 1885 m Joan, the only child of Mr and Mrs F D Elkin, (1919) Educ St Paul's School London, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined ICS in 1909 *Address* India House, Aldwich London, W C 2 Meads, Frithsden Copse, Berkhamsted, Herts

GRIGG, SIR (PERCY) JAMES, K C B, (1932), K C S I (1936), Finance Member of Government of India since 1934 b 16 Dec 1890

s of Frank Alfred Grigg m 1919 Gertrude Charlotte, y d of Rev G F Hough Educ Bournemouth School, St John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos appointed to Treasury, 1913 served R G A, 1915-18, Principal Private Secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1921-1930 Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise, Nov 1930, Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34, Finance Member, Government of India, 1934 *Address* Government of India, Simla and New Delhi

GULAB SINGH, REIS, SARDAR, Ex M L A, Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars Bank Ltd, Lyallpur, and Landlord b March 1866, m d of Dr Sardar Jawahir Singh Reis of Lyallpur Educ Government Coll, Lahore Headmaster, Govt Sandeman High School Quetta, for 10 years, Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist Board, Lyallpur, and Pres of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920 and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India Hon Magte, Lyallpur for 9 years *Address* Gulab Singh Street Lyallpur, Punjab

GULAMJILANI, BIJLIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAI First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief b 28 July 1888 m sister of H H The Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Jaora, son and heir, Nawabzada Saaduddin Haidar Educ Rajkumar College, Rajkot Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years 1906-09 was Additional Member, Bombay Legis Council, and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923 was elected Vice President Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon ADC to H E the Governor of Bombay in 1929 President of the State Council, Jaora State 30th July 1930 for three months after which resigned *Address* The Palace Wai District Satara

GULLILAND, COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course and starter, Western India Turf Club Ltd b 2nd December 1892 m Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Dench) Educ Oundle School Joined F W Hedges & Co, London, 1912, Calcutta, 1914-15, served with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919 saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19, with Croft and Forbes, 1919-20 Partner, Croft and Forbes Exchange Brokers Bombay, served as member of Committee Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 1920 joined W I T C as Asst Secretary, Nov 1929 *Address* 5, Burnet Road, Poona

GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C I E (1932) Bar at Law, Secretary Legislative Assembly Department b 16 September 1876 m second d of the late Mr K N Roy Statutory Civil Service Educ London Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1910-14 subsequently Dy Secretary and Joint Secy Legislative Department, Government of India Appointed Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department, 1929 Retired 1933 *Address* 29, Rajpore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi

GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR-UL-MULK Azim Ul Iqtidar, Raft ush shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohataasham i Dauran, Umdat ul Umra, Maharajadhiraja Hisamud Saltanat JIJAJIRAO SCINDIA Alijha Bahadur Shrinath Mansur i Zaman, Fidwi i Hazrat-i Malik i Manzam i Raft ud Darja i Inglistan b 26th June 1916 Succeeded to the *gads* on 5th June 1925 *Address* Jal Bilas Palace, Gwalior

HABIB-UL LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD KT (1922) KCSI (1927), KCIE (1924), IL D b Sept 22 1869 m Sudathun Nisa Begum *Educ* Zilla High School, Salda pet Joined the Bar in 1888 In 1897 was presented (certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria from 1901 devoted whole time to local self government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres Tahuk Board and Pres, Dist Board Khan Bahadur, 1905 Member, Legislative Council 1909 12 appointed Temporary Member Madras Executive Council, 1919, was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920 Gave evidence before Royal Comm on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Comm served as a co opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India Nov 1923 March 1924 Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920 1924 Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925 1930 Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926 27 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929) *Address* Madras

HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED, Ex Member Legis Assembly and Asstt Manager, Court of Wards, Balrampur Raj b 8 Nov 1879 Married *Educ* Collegiate School Balrampur, M A O Coll, Aligarh, Agra College and Mistris Accountancy Institution, Bombay, Member, Gonda Dist Board, for six years, Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur for 20 years, Hon Magte, Balrampur for 20 years Vice Chairman Balrampur Central Co operative Bank, Member, Standing Committee, All India Shia Conference Trustee, Shia Coll, Lucknow President and Trustee of the Balrampur Girls School *Address* Balrampur, Dist Gonda (U P)

HAIG H F SIR HARRY GRAHAM KCSI, CIE (1923) CSI (1930) Governor of the United Provinces b 13 April 1881 m to Violet May Deas, d of J Deas, ICS (retired) *Educ* Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford Entered ICS, 1905 Under Secretary to Govt U P 1910 12 Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1915 1919 Deputy Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1920 Secy, Fiscal Commission, 1921 22 attached Lee Commission, 1923 24 Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1925, Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept, 1926 30, Home Member, Govt



of India, 1930 34 Governor of U P Since Decr 6, 1934 *Address* Governor's Camp (U P)

HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), M B I (1936) Managing Director of Pioneer Arms Co, Delhi and Meerut During Great Balkan War (1910 12) was Treasurer Meerut Division Red Crescent Fund, during Great War (1918) worked as Hon Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee Member of many educational Institutions Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board, re elected in 1919 elected in 1920 to Legislative Assembly, re elected in 1923, re elected unopposed in 1930 Elected to Railway Finance Committee, 1931 and to Standing Committee for Idgrimag, to Hedjaz 1934 as well as to Fuel Oil Committee and to the Committee in the Department of Education Health and Lands to the Government of India Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon Magistrates, appointed 1927 Chairman Cantonment Bench empowered First Class 1929 Empowered First Class Special, 1933 Elected in 1922, Hon Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India Elected unopposed in 1927 to Cantonment Board, re elected unopposed in 1928, elected Vice President of Prohibition League of India President of Meerut Cantonment Residents Association Elected President Central Muslim Association Elected President of Mercantile Association and Elected President U P Punjab Sowdagar Conference 1930 Elected Chairman All India Muslim Conference in 1936 *Address* Keshmni Gate, Delhi

HAKSAR, COI SIR KAIAS NARAIN, Kt, 1932 CIE, Mashri Khas Bahadur Political Member Gwalior Darbar since 1912, b 20th February, 1878, s of Pt Har Narain Haksar g s of Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar CIE, one s three d *Educ* Victoria College Gwalior Allahabad University, B A, Hon Professor of History and Philosophy 1899 1903, Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia from 1903 12, Under Secretary, Political Department on deputation, 1905 1907 Capt 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903 Major 1904 Lt Col, 1907 Col, 1924 Senior Member Board of Revenue, 1909 14, Director Princes Special Organisation on deputation, 1 Feb 1928 to 18 Dec 1928, and since 1st December 1929 upto April 1932 Nominated Member to the Indian Round Table Conference both sessions, also served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub Committees Mr Thomas Army Committee and Peel Committee, nominated to serve on the Federal Finance Committee of the Round Table Conference in India, served as Secretary General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, also represented Government of His Highness of Jammu and Kashmir at the 2nd Round Table Conference *Publications* (with H M Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925, (with K M Panikkar) Federal India, 1930 occasional articles on social and literary subjects in the Asiatic Review *Address* Gwalior, Central India

HALLETT, H E, SIR MAURICE GARNIFF,
K C S I B A (Oxon), C I E (1930) C S I
(1934), I C S, Governor of Bihar b 28 Oct



1883 m G C M Vasey
Educ Winchester College
and New College Oxford
Appointed to I C S, 1907
Under Secretary, Bihar and
Orissa 1913 15, Magistrate
and Collector 1915 20,
Secretary Local Self
Government Dept, Bihar
and Orissa, 1919 24 Magis-
trate Collector 1925 29
Commissioner, 1929 30 (h
Secretary to Govt of Bihar

and Orissa, 1930 32, Home Secretary Govt
of India 1932 *Address* Government
House Patna

HAMILL, HARRY, B A, Principal Elphinstone
College b 3 Aug 1891 m Hilda Annie
Shipp *Educ* Royal Academical Institution,
Belfast, and Queens University, Belfast
After graduation served in British and Indian
Army Appointed to the I L S in 1919
Address Elphinstone College, Bombay

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY M A, J P,
F R G S, M R S I V D Hon Presi-
dency Magistrate, Principal Anglo Scottish
Education Society, President Bombay
Rotary Club Lt Col Commanding,
Bombay Battalion, 1931 b April 20
1886, m Dorothy Dymoke, d of late H
Dymoke of Scrivelsby Hall, Lincolnshire
Educ Warwick School Worcester Coll,
Oxford Trinity Coll Dublin *Address*
Cathedral and John Cannon High School,
Fort Bombay

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, B A (Dub)
(First Class Hons and Gold Medalist in
Philosophy), Dip Ed M A, J P Fellow
of the Bombay University, Principal, Sec-
ondary Training College, Bombay b 1 May
1890 m Stella, only d of the late
Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K C G M
Educ Trinity College Dublin Appointed
to I L S, 1913 Prof, Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad, and Elphinstone College, Bombay,
1914 20, Vice Principal Karnatak College,
Dharwar, 1920 23, Principal, Karnatak
College Dharwar, 1923 30, Principal
Secondary Training College since 1930
Publication Editor, Indian Education,
1919 23 *Address* Secondary Training
College, Cruikshank Road, Bombay

HAR BILAS SARDKA DIWAN BAHADUR, 1932,
F R S L, M P A S, F S S, b 3 June 1867
Educ Ajmer Government College and Agra
College was a teacher in Government College,
Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Depart-
ment in 1892 apptd Guardian to H H
the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894, reverted
to British service in Ajmer Merwara
in 1902, was Subordinate Judge Fir t Class
at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub Judge and
Judge, Small Causes Court Beawar, till
1921, Judge, Small Causes Court Ajmer,
1921 23 officiated as Addl Dist and Sessions
Judge and retired in Dec 1923 and was
Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur Elected
Member, Leg Assembly, from Ajmer Merwara

Constituency in 1924 and re elected in 1927,
and again in September 1930, was Dy Leader,
Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly
Was one of the Chairman of the Leg Assembly
Presided over Indian National Social Con-
ference at Lahore 1929 and All India Vaisha
Conference at Bareilly in 1925, was a member
of the Primary Education Committee appoint-
ed by the Government of India and of the
General Retrenchment Committee Govern-
ment of India and General Purposes Com-
mittee, has long been a member of the Stand-
ing Finance Committee of Government of
India Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935
Member B B & C I Ry Local Advisory
Committee Vice President Ajmer Merwara
Child Welfare and Maternity League Member
on Board for the Victoria Hospital Leprosy Asy-
lum Ajmer Author of Child Marriage Restr-
ict Act popularly known as the Sarda Act
also Ajmer Merwara Court Fees Amendment
Act and Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act,
both passed by the Legislative Assembly
Publications Hindu Superiority, Ajmer
Historical and Descriptive, Maharana Sanga,
Maharana Kumbha Maharaja Hamir of
Ranthambhor Speeches and Writings and
Prithviraj Vijaya Is Editor of the Dayanand
Commemoration Volume and is Secretary of
the Paropakarini Sabha of India *Address*
Harnavis Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M A,
C S I, C I E, Rai Bahadur b 1869 s of Raja
Pandit Suraj Kaul, C I E, *Educ* Govt
Coll Lahore Asst Commr 1890, Jun
Secy to Financial Comrs, 1893 97, District
Judge, Lahore, 1897 98 Deputy Commr,
Jhang 1898, Settlement Officer Muzaffar-
garh, 1898 1903 S O Mianwali 1903 8
Dy Commr, 1906 Dy Commr, Muzaffar-
garh, 1908 09, Dy Commr and Supdt
Census Operations, Punjab, 1910 12, Dy
Commr s, Montgomery, 1913, on special duty
to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec 1913 April
1914, Deputy Commissioner for Criminal
Tribes, 1917 19 Dy Commissioner Jhelum,
1919, Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division
1919 20 Commissioner, Jhelunder Division,
November 1920 to November 1923 Member
Royal Commission on Services 1923 1924
Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1924
retired, Nov 1924 Member, Economic
Inquiry Committee, 1925 Member, Indian
Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry En-
quiry), 1926 27 Dewan, Bharatpur State
April to October 1927 Prime Minister
Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931 32 *Address*
29 Lawrence Road Lahore

HARISINGH, MAJOR GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR
HAKUR OF SATTASAR, C I E, O B E, Army
Minister, State Council and G O C, Bikaner
State Forces b 1882 *Educ* Mayo College
Address Sattasar House, Bikaner

HARRIS, DOUGLAS GORDON, Dip Ing (Zurich),
C S I C I E, M I E (Ind) Indian Public
Works Department (ret'd) (1925) b 19 Oct
1883 m Alice d of Spencer Ackroyd of Brad-
ford, Yorks *Educ* Rugby School and Federal
Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland Asst and
Executive Engineer, P W D, 1907-14, Under
Secretary to Government, U P, P W D, 1917
Under Secretary to Government of India,

P W D, 1916, Secretary to P W D Reorganisation Committee, 1917 Under Secretary to Government of India, P W D, 1918, Asstt Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, 1920 Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour Public Works Branch 1922, Consulting Engineer to Government of India 1928 JI, Member Sind Financial Enquiry Committee 1931 Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932 *Publications* Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press) *Address* 1, Hayes Barton, Shanklin

HATHWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF b 19 July 1893 S Oct 1896 to the *Gad* after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishan Pratap Sahi, P C I E, of Hathwa *Address* Hathwa P O District Saran Behar and Orissa

HAY, MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES JOHN BRUCE (B (1920), (M G (1910), C B E (1921) D & O (1916), Comdr of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, F R G S, F R Empire Society, Fellow, R Institute of International Affairs, Inspector General Iraq Army and Head of the British Military Mission b 18 May 1877 at Rous Tench Court, Worcestershire m Agatha youngest d of the Rev James Mangin, DD LL D one d *Educ* Wellington College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College Camberley On deputation to Canadian Militia 1909 10 Extra A D C to Lt Governor of Bengal for Coronation Durbar 1911 D A A and C M G India, 1912 14, on the General Staff in France, Belgium, Aden and Iraq 1914 18 (Despatches 5 times, Brevet of Lieut Colonel C M G D S O) on the General Staff in the 1st Afghan War 1919 (Despatches), on the General Staff in the Insurrection in Iraq (Despatches, C B F) Commanding 19th Punjab 1921 23 (Colonel on the staff, General Staff, Southern Command, 1923 27, Commander, Xth (Jubbulpore) Infantry Brigade, 1927 29 Commander Sind (Ind) Brigade Area, 1929 31 Commander, Lucknow District 1931 34 Junior United Service M C and Public Schools Alpine Sports Club *Address* The Citadel Baghdad Iraq

HAYE MIAN ABDUL, B A, LL B, M B E (1919), M L A, Advocate, Lahore High Court b Oct 1898 *Educ* at Lahore *Forman* Christian College Passed I L R, 1910, started practice at Ludhiana, elected Municipal Commissioner same year elected Jr Vice President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice President Is first non official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922 *Address* President, Municipal Council Ludhiana

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR Editor and Managing Director, *The Madras Mail* b March 7, 1887 m Sybil Anne Copland 1928 *Educ* London and Paris Free lance journalism, London, till 1912 joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912 Asst. Editor *The Madras Mail* 1921, becoming Editor 1929 Member Madras Port Trust Madras City Council *Publications* 10000 Miles in Africa *Address* Sunnyside, Whites Road, Madras

HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, C I E, Tea Planter (retired) Supdt of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam, Chairman, Ind Tea Assoc, Cachar and Sylhet Represented tea planting community on Imp Leg Council, 1901 2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration Was Member, Legislative Council of E Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-18 *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta

HERAS, HENRY, S J M A, Professor of Indian History Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute St Xavier's College, Bombay University, Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute London and of Academia Espinola de la Historia Madrid b September 11 1888 *Educ* Barcelona (Spain) Cleveland Ohio (U S A) Professor of History Sacred Heart College (Barcelona), Principal Our Saviour's College Saragossa (Spain) *Publications* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (In Spanish) 3 Vols The Conquest of the Port of Ashrahar by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye witness) (In Ind Ant) The City of Jinjat at the end of the 16th Century (*Ibid*) The Portuguese Port of Barcelona (*Ibid*) The European Prison of Sadasiva Raya (*Ibid*) Venkatapatiaya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society) The Statues of the Navaks of Mundira in the Pudu Mantapam (*Ibid*) Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (*Ibid*) Asoka's Dharma and Religion (*Ibid*) Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) Goa Virajal of the time of Harihara II of Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History) The Palace of Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri (*Ibid*) The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara (1614 1617) (*Ibid*) Seven Days at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) Rama Raya Regent of Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly) The Last Defeat of Mchhakula (*Ibid*) Relations between Guptas, Kadambas and Vakatakas (Journal of the Bharat Orissa Research Society), The Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda (*Ibid*) Rama Deva Raya II an Unknown Emperor of Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, B B R A S) A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (*Ibid*) Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions (*Ibid*) Two Controversial Points in the Reign of Samudra Gupta (Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute) The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society), Three Catholic Padres at the Court of Ali Adil Shah I (*Ibid*) A Historical Tour in search of Kadamba Documents (*Ibid*) A Newly Discovered Image of Buddha near Goa (*Ibid*) Pre Portuguese Remains in Portuguese India (*Ibid*) Some Unknown Dealings between Bijapur and Goa (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission) A treaty between Aurangzeb and the Portuguese (*Ibid*) Jahangir and the Portuguese (*Ibid*)

The Expansion wars of Venkatapa Nayaka of Ikri (*Ibid*). A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Nayaka of Ikri (*Ibid*). Krishna Deva Raya's Conquest of Rachol (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland). The Victory of Bhuti Vikramaksha over the Pallavas (*Ibid*). Tripuravata (Journal of the Karnatak Historical Society). A Realistic School of Indian Sculpture in the 16th Century (Journal of the Univ of Bombay). Three Forgotten Pallava Kings (*Ibid*). The Origin of the Palla. The Royal Portraits of Mahabalipuram (Acta Mentatia), was (*Ibid*). The Jesuits in Afghanistan (The New Review). The Writing of History. Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Madras, 1926). The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol I 1542-1614 (Madras 1927). Beginnings of Vijayanagarav History (Bombay 1929). The Pallava Genealogy (Bombay 1931). The Conversion Policy of the Jesuits in India (Bombay, 1933). Studies in Pallava History (Madras 1933). Address St Xavier's College Bombay

HIDAYATALLAH, SIR GHULAM HUSAIN, KCSI M LA b January 1878 Educ Shikarpur High School D J Sind College and Government Law School Bombay



Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period. In public life since 1901 up to the present time without any break. Vice President of the Hyderabad Sind Municipality and first non-official President of the Hyderabad Sind District Local Board. Entered the

Bombay Legislative Council in 1912 and was a non-official member of that body till 1920. A Minister of the Government of Bombay, January 1921 to June 1928 three times in succession was a Member of the Executive Council of H E the Governor of Bombay 1928 to 1934 thus associated with the Government of Bombay for a continuous period of nearly fourteen years. Held charge of almost every department of the administration including Revenue and Finance. As Finance Member, produced balanced budgets after several years of deficits. Was also leader of the Bombay Legislative Council and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H E the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Invited also to attend the third session, but could not be spared by the Government of Bombay. On retirement from office was nominated a Member of the Council of State for six months. Subsequently elected as a Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Appointed President of the Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Also President of the All India Local Self Government Conference. Elected Member Sind Legislative Assembly and Chief Minister, Government of Sind.

Address Safford Road, Karachi

HIGHET, JAMES COCHRANE, AGENT, North Western Railway India b 1884 m 1907 Agnes Orme Lindsay Educ Ayr Academy and Blairlodge Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Appointed Asst Engineer, PWD (Railways Branch) India, 1905, posted to Eastern Bengal Railway and employed on construction of Golakganj Gauhati extension, afterwards becoming sub-divisional officer, Saldpur services lent to Kashmir Government and subsequently posted to the British section of Kashmir Railway survey via Abbottabad, transferred to Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly in 1910 as Personal Assistant to Manager, in 1914 was placed on special duty to investigate realignments and other works in the vicinity of New Delhi, Asst. Secretary (Stores), Indian Railway Board, 1915, Asst. Secretary War Branch, 1916, Controller, Railway Materials, 1917, Secretary to Indian Stores Purchase Committee, 1919. Asst. Agent N W Railway, 1921, and Deputy Agent subsequently, Secretary Indian Railway Board, 1926, Director of Establishment of the Board, 1928, officiated as Agent, N W Railway from May to October 1931, appointed Agent, April 1932. Officiating as Member, Railway Board from April 1936. Elected Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engineers 1910. Address New Delhi and Simla

HOGG GILBERT PITCAIRN, M A (Glasgow) C I F (1932), I C S, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal b 2nd February 1884 m Isabel Bain Educ Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1907 arrived 28th November 1908 and served in East Bengal and Assam as Assistant Magistrate and Collector transferred to Bengal April 1912. B Magt and Dy Collr, Novr 1914. Vice Chairman Chittagong Port Commrs July 1915, on Military duty Octr 1917 to Jan'y 1918. Offg Addl Dist and Sessions Judge Assam May 1918, on Military duty Aug 1918 to Jan'y 1919 and returned to Bengal Magt and Collr April 1921. Commr of Excise and Salt Bengal Sept 1923. Offg Secy, Govt of Bengal, A & I Deptt, and Director of Industries, April 1926, Secy Govt of Bengal, Agric and Ind and P W Depts Novr 1928. Offg Commr July 1931 confirmed as Commr, Decr 1931. Addl Secy to Govt of Bengal, Pol Deptt, Octr 1932. Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal 10th April 1933. Address Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Writers Buildings, Calcutta

HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C I E (1931), Inspector General of Police, U P b October 6 1881 m Ethel, youngest d of J Sheffield, Esq. Montnotte, Cork Irish Free State three d Educ Queen's University, Cork. Joined Indian Police, 1902 as Asst Supdt of Police served in various districts as Asst and as Supdt of Police, Asst to D I G C I D and Personal Assistant to I G, Second ed to Tonk State Rajputana, as I G Polr 1915-18, Judicial Member, Tonk State, 1921-1925. D I G I Range U P 1925-1930. D I G, C I D, U P, 1930-31, appointed

Inspector General of Police, April 1931
Appointed Director General of Police and J. L. H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad
July 1935 Degree of Honour, Urdu, High
Proficiency Hindi, Police Medal, 1918
Publications Tonk State Police Reorganisation Scheme, Tonk State Police Manual
Tonk State Criminal and Civil Court Manual
the Criminal Tribes of the U P *Address*
Hyderabad Deccan

HOWFLI, SIR FVELYN BERKELEY, K C I E, C S I, Foreign Secretary to Government of India b Calcutta 1877 m 1912, Laetitia Cecilia *Educ* Charterhouse, Etonmanuel College, Cambridge entered I C S 1900 Political Assistant, N W K P, 1906, Deputy Commissioner, 1907 Dist Judge, 1907, served Zekka Khel Expedition, 1908 Dy Commissioner, Kohat, 1910 H M S Consul, Muscat, 1916 Dy Commissioner, Basrah Wilayet, 1917 Military Governor, Baghdad, 1918, Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, 1918 20 Deputy Foreign Secretary, 1922 Offg Foreign Secretary, 1923 24 and 1926 27 Resident in Waziristan, 1924 28 Resident in Kashmir, 1927 29 President of the Frontier Defence Committee under the Government of India, 1924 *Publications* Contributions to the N W K Provinces Gazetteer and various articles *Address* Government of India, New Delhi and Simla

HUBBARD, H E, SIR JOHN AUSTEN MA (Contab), C S I (1913) First Governor of Orissa b 27 Feb 1878 m Budget Alington Roys *Educ* Winchester and King's College Cambridge Asst Magt and Collector and Settlement Officer in Bengal, Settlement Officer 1909 Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collr, 1910 transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912 Offg Secretary 1913, temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Dept, India Office, 1915 Magistrate and Collector 1916 served



under Govt of India Army Department 1918 Offg Secretary to Govt of Bihar and Orissa Revenue Department 1919 confirmed, 1919 Director of Land Records 1923 Offg Commissioner, 1925 confirmed 1928 Offg Member, Board of Revenue, 1932 Member Governor's Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa 1933 *Address* Secretariat Government of Orissa

HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, Kt, Member, Legislative Assembly from Sept 1912 b 25 Nov 1872 *Educ* Christ's Hospital Joined P & O S N Company, London, 1889, and came to their Bombay Office 1894, subsequently stationed at Japan, China and Australia returning to Bombay, 1915 Joined Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co, October 1916 Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923 24 President, 1924 25, 1927 28 Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923 26, 1927 28, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1932, 1933 and 1934 *Address* P O Box 122, Bombay

HUSAIN, SYED ABBAS, Principal Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad b 1884, *Educ* Nizam's College Hyderabad Deccan, Delegate to the Oriental Conference at Calcutta, 1922, Delegate to the All India Libraries Conference at Madras, 1923 *Publications* A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library *Address* The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan

HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR MA (1890) B L, (1889) LL D, (1924) C S I (1911) Nawab (1917) K C I E (1922) Peshwa Minister, i.e. Minister to H E H the Nizam from 1915 to 1935 b 11 Aug 1863 m Fatima Lady Amin Jung 1907 Has 6s 3d *Educ* Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar, High Court Vakil (1890) Advocate (1928) Deputy Collr and Magistrate, 1890 92 Asst Secretary to the Nizam 1893 Personal Secretary to Nizam 1895 Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt, 1905 *Publications* Notes on Islam, articles in Periodicals One of Hyderabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference 1930 31 Member of the Hon ble Sufi Khan Committee Since 1904 *Address* Amin Munzil Salabad, Hyderabad Deccan

HYDARI, SIR AKBAR NAWAB HYDR NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, Kt c 1928, P C (1936) President H E H the Nizam's Executive Council (1937) Honorary LL D (Osmania) Honorary LL D (Madras), Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council b 8 Nov 1869 s of Nazerali Hydari of Cambay, India m Amena Nijmuddin Tyabji (first Class, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) d of Najmuddin Tyabji Bombay four s two d *Educ* at St Xavier's College, Bombay joined Indian Finance Department 1888 Assistant Accountant General U P 1890, Deputy Accountant General Bombay 1897 Madras 1900, Examiner Government Press Accounts 1901 Comptroller India Treasuries 1903 lent as Accountant General, Hyderabad State 1905 Financial Secretary, 1907 Secretary to Government Home Department (Judicial, Police, Medical Education, etc), 1911 in addition Acting Director General of Commerce and Industries 1919 Accountant General, Bombay, 1920 Finance and Railway Member Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921 also Member for Co-operative Credit and Mines Department, 1927, Official Director Singareni Collieries Co, Ltd, and Mining Boards, 1925 Director of the Shahabad Cement Co, Ltd, The Indian Cement Co, Ltd, The Indian Industrial and General Trust Ltd, The Central Bank of India Ltd, The Osmania Mills Ltd and the Azamjahi Mills Ltd Chairman, Inter University Board 1925 First President Hyderabad Educational Conference, 1915 President All India Muhammadan Educational Conference Calcutta 1917 delivered the Punjab University convocation Address, 1925 Fellow of the Bombay Decca Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Osmania Universities conceived and organised the Osmania University, Hyderabad, the first University of its kind in India, imparting higher education through the medium of

the vernacular (Urdu) while retaining English as a compulsory second language throughout the Urdu Nastaliq type marks a new era in Urdu printing and the development of Urdu literature, organised the State Archaeological Department, negotiated the purchase for the State of the N G S Railway. Led the Hyderabad Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences in London at which he was a Member of the Business, Federal Structure and Finance Sub Committees, Member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee 1933 at which he was a member of the Reserve Bank and Railway Authority Sub Committee and Advisor to the League of Nations Monetary and Economic Conference held in London. President, Muslim Educational Conference (Bombay Presidency) 1934 also Vice President Nizam's Executive Council and Chairman of the Informal Committee of Indian States Ministers, especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings. *Publications*: Hyderabad State Budgets and Educational Addresses. *Address*: Dilkhush, Kharatabad Hyderabad, Deccan, India

INDORE The Maharaja of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sahai Shree Yeshwant Rao Kolkar Bihadur, G.C.I.B. 1935, *b* 1908. Accession 1926, Invested with Pow is 1930, *m* 1924 with Savvigitabai daughter of the Junior Chief of Kolgar (Kolhapur). Educated in England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford 1926-29. Daughter Princess Ushadivi, born 1933. *Address*: Indore Central India

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, Sir Kt (July 1936) J P Varn Merchant *b* 1872 *Educ* St Xavier's School for many years connected with Messrs David Sassoon & Co, Member of the Municipal Corporation Member, Managing Committee of the Society of the Hon Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and is on the directorate of several well known companies including the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co Ltd and the Union Mills trustee and President of the Managing Council of Sir Harkisondas Narottam Hospital and of Pechey Philpott Sanitarium for Women and Children. Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and Member of the Board of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute. Director Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd, and Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd, Member, Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Member, Managing Committee of the Helpless Beggars and President of his own community. Sheriff of Bombay, 1924-1925. Member of the Auditors Council Director, Lonavla, Khandala Electric Supply Co, Ltd, Director, Panvel Taluka Electric Co, Ltd and Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co, Ltd. Member of the Managing Committee, H E the Governor's Hospital Fund. *Address*: Garden View, Hughes Road, Bombay

ISRAR, HASAN KHAN, THE HONBLE KHAN BHADUR, DABIRUL MULK, SIR MAULVI MOHAMMAD, KT, C.I.E., *b* Shahjahanpur,

1865 *m* Lady Israr, daughter of Malak Mohammad Azmat-ullah Khan, Rais of Shahjahanpur 1886 *Educ* Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Amrul Umara Home Member and President, Judicial Council, Bhopal Retired 1927, Nominated Member, Council of State, 1931. *Address*: Jalikhotli, Shahjahanpur

ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, BA (Allahabad), Advocate Allahabad High Court, *b* 26 Aug 1874, *m* Srimati Mukhrani Devi *Educ* Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School Gorakhpur, U P and Muir Central College Allahabad Member first and third Legislative Assembly and also from January 1933 to March 1935, a member of the Court of Allahabad University, and of the Benares Hindu University President, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, 1925-29 was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls College, Allahabad Hon Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House Allahabad Hon Secretary, U P Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All India Congress Committee President, U P Political and Social Conferences Hon Secretary, Reception Committee Indian National Congress, 1910 President of the Allahabad Swadeshi League and of the Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh. *w* went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India. *Address*: 6 Edmondstone Road, Allahabad U P

IZZAT NISHAN, KRUDA BAKHASH KHAN TIWANA Nawab, Malik, Dist Judge, Deri Ghazi Khan *b* 1866 *Educ* Government High School, Shahp, private training through Col Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner. Appointed an Hon Magistrate, 1881 Extra Asst Commr, 1894, British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06. *Address*: Khwajabad, District Shahpore, Punjab

JACK THE HON MR JUSTICE ROBERT ERNEST Judge High Court, Calcutta *b* Dec 20 1878 *m* Bertha Inverarity Shallockross *Educ* Queen's College, Cork and Christ Church Oxford Entered the Indian Civil Service in 1902 and acted as District Magistrate and Collector and subsequently as Judge up to 1928. In April 1928 appointed a Judge of the High Court Calcutta. *Address*: Alipore Park Road, Alipore

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLOMFIELD M A (Oxon), ICS, Pulse Judge, Madras High Court *b* 26th Jan 1875 *m* to Mrs Jackson *Educ* Marlborough College, Meriton College Indian Civil Service. *Address*: High Court Madras

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI RAO, M A L I B, M L A *b* May 1867 *m* Bhagirathibai, a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District *Educ* Wilson College Elphinstone College, and Government Law School Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satyagrah Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been

in the Non Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured seven reserved seats for them; was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Sitara in the last two elections. Minister of Education 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture 1928-1930. Leader of the Non Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency, President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division, Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31, Associate Member of the Reorganisation Committee, Bombay (Chairman, Board of Directors of the Warden Insurance Co., Ahmedabad. Director Reserve Bank of India Ltd. Director Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Director Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. Director Indian Globe Insurance Co. Ltd. President Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute Ltd. Judge of the Supreme Court. Kolhapur. Address: Shahupuri Kolhapur and Arum Dongri Bombay 9.

JARI, DR. S. N. A. B.A. BAR AT LAW, M.R.A.S. (London). Gold Medalist and Life Member of the International Historical Society of France. Deputy Director of Public Information Government of India, Home Department. b. 1887. Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University in 1906. A.D. Called to the Bar from the Honble Society of Grays Inn, London, in 1929. Sometime Research Scholar in Economics at the London School of Economics. J.F.D. of Kansas, U.S.A. Member of U.P. Civil Service. Worked as a Census Officer in U.P. Was on special duty as Recruiting Officer during the War, Worked as Provincial Publicity Officer to U.P. Government. Was on special duty as Provincial Publicity Officer in the Bihar Province in connection with Earthquake Relief measures. Officiald as Director of Public Information Government of India in June July 1934. Officiald as Director of Public Information Government of India April October, 1935. Was specially deputed to Quetta to organise Earthquake publicity. Publications: History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the U.P. An Introduction to the assessment of Income Tax. British Constitution (Constitutional Urdu Series—No 1). Communism (Urdu), etc. Address: Home Department, Government of India Simla and New Delhi.

JAGATNARAYAN, Advocate, Chief Court of Oudh, was Vice Chancellor of the Lucknow University. b. Dec 1863. m. Srimati Kamalapati, d. of P. Sham Narayan Sahab Rana. Educ. Canning Coll., Lucknow, non official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality (Chairman Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress, Member, Hunter Committee was Minister, U.P. Govt., for Local Self Government and Public Health. Address: Jagatnarayan Road, Lucknow.

JATIMSINGH, MANOHARSINGH, THAKORE. Landlord of Bihampur U.P. and Bombay. Born 10th September 1879 at Shur. Educated in Residential School. Served in Poona



Horse from July 1900 to September 1909. (at discharge of personal request and started independent business and Army Contract work). Owns lot of property and buildings. Built and endowed a costly Dharam sala for the poor at Khedgaon. Poona. District President of the Meeting of the Mutthies held on the occasion of the Anniversary of the late Shahu (Chhatrapati Maharaj) of Kolhapur (1923-25). Elected President of the Rajput Kshatri Sabha. Has own community. 1926-28. Rendered valuable help to all without distinction of caste during the serious communal riots of 1929 and 1932. Right royally treated the Officers and other ranks of the Indian and British contingents to a tea party at Alexandra Docks on 12.4.1937. Pays Rs. 15,000 annually as property tax to the Municipality and Government. Recreations: Tennis, Riding, Swimming and Shooting. Address: Chhatrapati Maharaj, Bombay.

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNST, M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), b. 1891. m. Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). Educ. Leeds and London University Army, 1914-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps, 1916-19. General Secy., Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919-20, General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920, Member, Bengal Legis. Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-28. visited Persia re Welfare British Employees, A.P.O.C., 1924. President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-26, visited Java re establishment of Students hostel 1927. Political Secy. U.P.A.S.I. 1929. Member Madras Legis. Council. Madras Corporation, Senate Madras University, Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1931. Madras Franchise Committee and P.W.D. Reorganisation Committee 1932. Member Legislative Assembly from 1932. Chief witness for European Association before Joint Select Committee 1933. Member Standing Emigration and Finance Committee Legislative Assembly. Address: Madras Club Madras.

JAMES, MAJOR GENERAL SIR (WILLIAM) BERNARD, K.T. 1925, C.B. (1918). C.I.E. (1912), M.V.O., (1911) ex of the late William James, 42nd Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch, and of Otterburn Lower, Northernberland. b. 8 Feb 1865. m. Elizabeth Minto, e.d. of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam. two s. Educ. U.S. College and Sandhurst, 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment, 1888, 2nd Lancers Intelligence Branch War Office, 1900-01. South African War, 1902, various staff appointments in India, A.Q.M.G., Coronation Durbar, 1911, D.A. & Q.M.G. Corps, France, 1914-15, Brig General, General Staff, France, 1915-16, (Despatches) Brevet-Colonel. Temp. Q.M.G., India, 1916-17, Major General, Administration

Southern Command, 1917-19, Commanding, Bombay District, 1919-22, Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26. Founder and thrice President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, 1923 and Editor, Horse Breeding, 1925-1935. Director Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd. Address: 3 Pali Hill, Bandra, and (c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co. Ltd., Bombay).

JAMIAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E.
DIWAN BAHADUR Kalsar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1930. Bars-i-Gold Medal 1935. b 1861, m 1891. *Educ.* Bhowan Kohat and Gujarat. Ent. Govt. Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F.F. 1880, accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886, special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan 1897. Asst. to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan 1902-1907. services acknowledged by Govt. of India, on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910. Asst. to Supdt. of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11, Ex Asst. Commr., 1902 Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1912, Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22. Patron, Hindu Panchayat, Vice President Duffrin Fund Committee, Member, Prov. Council Boy Scouts and Vice President Ex Committee Red Cross Society, V.P. McMahon Museum Committee. One of the founders and patrons of Browne Gymkhana and of Sandeman Library and ex V.C. Quetta Municipality. Member of the S.P.C.A. Publications. Quetta Municipal Manual. History of Freemasonry in Quetta, Reports on the settlement of Duki and Bakkan. Notes on various subjects. Manual of customary law for Baluchistan. Address: Quetta.

JAMSHED NUSSEERWANJI, Merchant b 7th January 1886. *Educ.* at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914. President of Municipality, 1922-33, Mayor, Karachi 1933-34, Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind. Chairman Sind Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Chairman Buyers and Shippers Chamber. President, Karachi Health Association. President. Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association. Publications: Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life. Address: Bonus Road Karachi.

JANAKSINGH, MAJOR GENERAL RAI BAHADUR, B.A., C.I.E. Bahadur b 1877. *Educ.* Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities both in Civil and Military Deptts. In the Civil Branch as Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Dist. Magte and Sessions Judge and finally as Revenue Minister. In the Military Branch as Dy. Asst. Quarter Master General, Brigade Major, O.C. the 2/2 Kashmir Rifles and 3rd Kashmir Rifles. Got Afghan War Medal 2nd Class order of British India, 1919. Military Secretary to Commanders in Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Army and Public Works Minister. Retired from State Service, May 1932. Address: P.O. Khara, via Palampur (Punjab).

JARMANI DASS, SIRDAR, O.B.E., Minister in Waiting and Household Minister, Kapurthala State b 4 September 1893, Sultanpur, Kapurthala State. *Educ.* at the Punjab Oxford, and Sorbonne (France). Universities m to d of Mr. Shiv Dass of Lahore. Attended the League of Nations at Geneva 1926, 1927 and 1929 as a Member of Indian Delegation. adviser to the Princes Delegation at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 and a Delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931. Retired from Kapurthala State service in 1933, joined His Highness of Patiala's Government in 1933 in charge of portfolios for Forests and Agriculture. Holds First Class Order of Nishan-i-Hikhar of Kapurthala State. Officer of the Legion d'Honneur (France), Star of Military Merit of Spain, Star of Merit of Cuba, Order of Sun and Lion (Persia), Order of the Nile (Egypt), Order of (Morocco), Order of Abyssinia, First Class Order of Chih and Order of Bhawalpur State, Grand Cross of the Crown of Roumania. Star of the Order of Santa Silvia. Star of Santa Agata of San Marino and His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Medal 6th May 1936. Address: 12 Bis Bhupinder Nagar, Patiala.

JATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO, B.A., LL.B. Pleader b 24 April 1880 m to Annapurnaba. *Educ.* at Basim A.V. School, Amraoti. High School, Fergusson College, Poona, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Joined Yeotmal Bar in 1906. a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association, Yeotmal since its inception in 1915. non official elected Chairman Yeotmal Municipality, since 1919, President of the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. Yeotmal Deputy President, Berar Co-operative Institute Ltd. and Vice President, District Association Yeotmal. Address: Yeotmal (Berar).

JAVIE, MORFISHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR. J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912 b 12 Oct 1880 m Miss Moure. *Educ.* Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools, studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910. re-elected at subsequent general elections. Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation 1922-23. Chairman, Schools Committee 1922, Chairman, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee 1929-30, Chairman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30, Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. Address: Mayor Building, Opposite B.B. & C.I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.B. Bar at Law, Judge, Federal Court, Delhi (1937). Member, Legislative Assembly. *Educ.* at Bombay University. Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay worked there four years, practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court, took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life. elected to Bombay Legislative Council in 1923 by the Bombay University.

Constituency, and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March. Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. *Publications* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PANTUFU, B.A., B.L. b Aug 1861 *Educ* at Rajahmundry and Madras. Served in Rev Deppt in Madras Presidency and retired as 1st Grade Deputy Coltr, 1917, acted as Presidency Magistrate, Madras for three years. Ex Member, Legislative Assembly. *Publications* A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature, history and archaeology. Also Telugu translations of the Sanskrit drama *Uttararama Charitam* Amuruka Kavyam and Champu Ramayanam. Editor of the Suryaraya Telugu Lexicon being published by the Telugu Academy and also Volume IX of the South Indian Inscriptions (series published by the Government of India). Chairman of the Senate of the Telugu Academy (Andhra Sahitya Parishat). *Address* Mukteswaram, East Godavari Dist.

JEELANI, KHAN SAHEB DR. HAJI SYED ABDUL KHADER SAHEB, Ex Member, Legislative Assembly and retired Medical Officer and Superintendent of District Jail b July 1867. m d of Subadar Major Yacoub Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur. *Educ* at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonment Committee, for 14 years, member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was Vice President and Hon Magte for Madras for seven years. *Address* Saint Thomas Mount, Madras

JFFLERY COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914), C.S.I. (1924). General Staff, Army Headquarters, b 15 Dec 1878. m Cicely Charlotte Cowdell. *Educ* at Blundells Tiverton and Plymouth College. *Address* Simla

JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Bart.) M.A. (Cambridge) K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E., M.L.A. b Feb 1879. m to Hirabai Kaisar I Hind (Gold Medal) M.B.E. d of M.H.A. Hornsby of Lowly Castle. *Educ* at St Xavier's College, Bombay, and St John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921. Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-15, Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20, Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918. Member of the Legislative Council. Acting Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in charge of the Revenue Department (6th Dec 1921-15th July 1922), Member of the Executive Council, General Department (23rd June 1923-23rd June 1928). Elected Member, Legislative

Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930, Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933, Elected to represent the Assembly at the Empire Parliamentary Conference in London 1935. President Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference 1946. Partner in the Firm of Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir & Co. Ltd. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. *Address* Nepan Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

JEJEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJI, 6th Bart., J.P., b 10th May 1809, s of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, 5th Bart. K.C.S.I. Succeeded his father in 1931 assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee. *Education* at Cathedral and John Cannon High School Bombay and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1933. He was elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1934. Re-elected, 1935 retaining the seat. Made Justice of the Peace, December 1934. Hon. Presidency Magistrate, December 1935. Appointed District Scout Commissioner Bombay City, September 1934 and Provincial Scout Commissioner Bombay Presidency January 1937. The Indian Progressive Group and institution for the promotion of the political, economic and social welfare of India and the creation of better understanding between Indians and Europeans, was organised mostly through his efforts in 1936, of which he is the Chairman. Among his public activities may be mentioned the following—Chairman, Board of Trustees—Sir J. J. Parsce Dencvolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Panchayat (an asylum for old and disabled animals), The District Dencvolent Society etc. Justice—Sir J. J. School of Art David Sassoon Industrial School, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind Grant Medical College Endowment Funds, The Deccan College Endowment Funds, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsce Charitable Institution, J. J. Hospital, Nursing Association, Nowrojee Wadia Mitaniity Hospital, Bai Motilal Hospital, Zoroastrian Building Fund, Parsce Cowasjee Institute, N. N. and R. N. Wadia Trust for Parsce Buildings etc. etc. He is also a director of a number of Joint Stock Companies, Clubs, Willingdon Rotary, Ripon Cricket Club of India, Flying Club, Poona Club etc. *Address* Mazagon Castle, Bombay, Fountain Hill, Poona

JEYPORE, RAJAH OF, SRI SRI SRI VIKRAMA DFO VARMA s of late Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Dco and late Sri Sri Sri Rekhaidevi Mahadevi b 28 June 1869. m Sri Sri Sri Heeradevi Pattamaharani of Patna State. *Educ* Privately. Succeeded to the gadi on 21 Feb 1931, first landed zamindar in the Orissa, owning about 14,000 square miles. *Publications* Author of several works in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu. *Address* Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam District

JIND, H. H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND, RASIKH UL ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA

BAHADUR, COLONEL, G C I E, K C S I b
1879 s 1887 *Address* Sangrur, Jind State,
Punjab

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar at Law b 25th
Dec 1876 m d of Sir Dinshaw Petit (d)
Educ Karachi and in England Enrolled as
Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906, Pte
Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji, 1906
Member Imperial Legis Council, 1910
President Muslim League (special session),
1920, Attended Round Table Conference,
1930, President, Muslim League, 1934
Address Malabar Hill, Bombay

JOGENDRA, SINGH, THE HON SIRDAR SIR
Kt (1929) Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri
District Minister of Agriculture (1929)
b 25 May 1877 m Winifred May of
Donoghue Contributes to several papers in
India and England Has been Home
Minister, Patiala State Fellow of the Punjab
Univ Presdt of Sikh Educ Confce
served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian
Taxation Enquiry Commission and Sken
Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor
of *East and West Publications* "Kamla
Nurjahan, Nasrin Life of B M Malabar
and Kani Thus spoke Guru Nanak
Address Aira Holmc Simla (East)

JOHNSON, THE HON SIR JOHN NESBITT
GORDON Kt (1937) C I F (1928) C S I
(1936) I C S, Chief Commissioner, Delhi b
25 February 1885 *Educ* Rossall School,
and Queen's College, Oxford (Senior
Scholar) Entered I C S, 1909, Under
Secretary to Government, United Provinces,
1915 16, Indian Army Reserve of Officers,
attached 1/3 Gurkhas 1918 19, Registrar,
Allahabad High Court, 1919 24, Deputy
Commissioner, Delhi 1924, Off Deputy
Secretary to the Government of India,
Industries and Labour Department 1925
again Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1925
officiated as Chief Commissioner, Delhi,
March September 1928, and April October
1930 appointed Chief Commissioner, Delhi,
March 1932 *Address* Chief Commissioner's
House, Delhi

JOSHI, SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH, KT
K C I E B A, LL R, b 1861 *Educ* Dec
can Coll, Poona, and Elphinstone Coll,
Bombay Practised as Advocate in Judicial
Commrs Court in Berar from 1884-1920,
Home Member, C P Govt, 1920 25, Presi-
dent, All India Liberal Federation, 1925
Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928 29,
Advocate, Nagpur High Court, Nagpur
Address Nagpur C P

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR B A, M L A, J P
Member of the Servants of India Soc b June
1879 *Educ* Poona New English School and
Deccan Coll Taught in private schools and
Govt High Schools for 8 years Joined
Servants of India Soc, 1909 Sec, Bombay
Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec,
Bombay Presy Social Reform Assoc, 1917
1929 Sec, W India Nat Liberal Assoc,
1910 1929 Was sent to Mesopotamia by Govt
of India as representative of the Indian Press,
1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921,
1922, 1925 and in 1929 to Geneva as delegate of

the working classes in India to International
Labour Confee, Deputy Member of the
Governing body of the I L O, since 1922
Kaiser-i Hind Silver Medal (1919) Was
awarded, but declined C I E in
1921 Member of the Bombay Municipal
Corpn since 1919, up to end of March 1923
Nominated by Govt, a Member of the
Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in
1924, 1927 and 1931 to represent labour in-
terests Appointed a Member of the Royal
Commission on Indian Labour as Labour re-
presentative Attended Round Table Confee,
1930, 1931 and 1932 and was for sometime
member of the Consultative Committee
Attended the meetings of the Joint Parlia-
mentary Committee as Indian delegate
Elected Member of the Governing Body of the
I L O Geneva *Address* Servants of India
Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4

KAJI, Dewan Bahadur (1936) Hiralal Lallu
bhu, M A, B Sc, Advocate (A S), LL B S
F S S LL R S A J P, LL S Kaiser-i Hind
Medalist 11 (1905) (1930) Professor of Geo-
graphy and Statistics, Sydnham College
of Commerce and Economics, Bombay b
10 April 1886 m Miss Visintgavri B
Sheth of Surat *Educ* Gujarat College
Ahmedabad Won the Teling Medal in
History and Economics (1904), Professor of
Mathematics Gujarat Collge, Ahmedabad
Indian Assistant Rajkumar College, Rajkot
Hon Correspondent Bombay Census (1921)
and Bombay Labour office Hon Secretary
Seventh Ind Econ conference (1924), Hon
Treasurer Indian Econ Association (1924
30) Member of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay
Univ (1926 30), Vice Presidents Bombay
Boy Scouts Association (1928 30) and the
Surat Mahila Vidyalaya A cooperative
leader and writer of All India reputation
Hon Secretary Bombay cooperative Pro-
ducts Exhibition (1922) President Bom-
bay Divisional Cooperative Institute (1921-
26) Vice President Bombay Provincial
Coop Institute (1926 30) Chairman Cen-
tral Cooperative Education Board (1926 30)
All India Cooperative Institute Association
Hon Secretary (1929 33) and Vice President
from 1934 Member Cooperative Supervision
Committee of Government of Bombay (1933)
Founder Bombay Cooperative Insurance
Society and its President (1930 35), Bombay
Geographical Society and its President
(1929 32) Presided over numerous Taluk
district and divisional cooperative Conference
(cooperative urban banks conference of
Bombay (1932) and Madras (1938) Pro-
vincial cooperative conferences of Mysore
(1934) and Rajputana, Central India and
Gwalior (1937), Dasha Lad Tanja Conference
Baroda (1922), Bombay Geographical Con-
ference (1935) *Publications* Exercises in
Geometry (1911) Outline Atlas of Indian
Empire (1928), Primer on Cooperation (1925)
translated into the Bombay and Madras
vernaculars Cooperation in Bombay (1930)
Cooperation in India (1932) Life and Speeches
of Sir Vitthaladas Thackersey (1934), Prin-
ciples of General Geography (1937), For-
words to the Cooperative Movement in India
by Dr Miss Hough (1934), The Indian Rustic
by J L Raina (1935), The History of Co

operation in Surat District (1936) Residence Manek House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (6)

KALE, VAMAN GOVIND Retired Professor, Fergusson College b 1876 Educ New English School and Fergusson Coll, Poona Joined the Deccan Education Socy of Poona, as a life member in 1907 Fellow of Bombay Univ for five years since 1919 Prof of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll Member Council of State, 1921 23 and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923 25, Secretary, D E Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928 Chairman Bank of Maharashtra Poona etc Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings, has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works Indian Industrial and Economic Problems, Indian Administration, Indian Economics, Dawn of Modern Finance in India Gokhale and Economic Reforms, India's War Finance, "Currency Reform in India," Constitutional Reforms in India, Economics of Protection in India, Economics in India, Problems of World Economy, India's Finance since 1921, etc Editor Maathi Weekly Ashta Address Durgadhivasa, Poona No 4

KAMAKHYA DAT RAM, DEWAN LATUQAR of Rasulpur (District Fyzabad Oudh) Succeeded to the Diwani in November 1925 Educated at St Francis and Government



Jubilee High School Canning College and Reid Christian College, Lucknow married in 1908 and after the death of his first wife in 1909 married again in 1911 has four sons and three daughters by the second marriage Elected a member of the Benares Hindu University Court (1921 1932) elected Honorary Assistant Secretary of the All India Landholders Association in 1919, elected Honorary Joint Secretary of the Pilgrimage (British Indian) Association Oudh in 1927 and again in 1930 elected Member of Lucknow Municipal Board in 1930 elected a Member of Lady Duffin Hospital Committee Lucknow 1931 elected a Member of Lucknow University Court in 1929 and re-elected for three consecutive terms, was selected to appear as one of the witnesses on behalf of the British Indian Association in 1932 before the Provincial Franchise Committee, is also connected with various other Public Institutions and Bodies is Founder and Proprietor of a high class illustrated Journal—the "Raj Harid" published in three languages—English Urdu and Hindi is author of the India Armorial Bearings now under publication which deals with the authenticated history of Indian States and Estates belongs to a well known family of Oudh conspicuous for rendering valuable and loyal services to the Government, is grandson of the late Hon ble Raj Sri Ram Bahadur, CIE Address Golaganj, Lucknow

KAMAT, BAIKRISHNA SITARAM, BA, Merchant b 21 March 1871 Educ Deccan Coll m Miss Yamunabai R M Gawaskar of Cochin Member Bombay Legis Council, 1913 16 1916 20 Member Legislative Assembly 1921 23 (Liberal), Member Kanya Deputation to England, 1923 Member of various educational bodies, has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture Member Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Member, Bombay Leg Council 1930 36, Member, Bombay Retrenchment Committee Address Ganesh khind Road Poona 5

KAMBIT SIDDAPPA IOTAPPA BA JI B DIWAN BAHADUR SIR (KT 1937) Minister Intern Ministry Bombay (1937) Minister for Education to Bombay Government b September 1882 Educ at Deccan College Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts Non official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930 President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930, President Dharwar Dist Local Board in 1929 and 1930 Member of Bombay Council since 1921 Deputy President, Bombay Council 1927 30 organised first non Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920 was member, Railway Advisory Committee M S M Railway for about two years Presided over 1st Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co operative Conference held at Shinggaon in Dharwar Dist in 1927 President, All India Veeraswamy Conference at Bangalore in 1927 was President, Dharwar Non Brahmin League member, Jankavat Education Association, Dharwar and Indian Women's Aid Society Hubli appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930 Addressed 18, Queens Garden, Poona

KANDAHIL MOST REV MAR AUGUSTINE, D D, Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, Was titular Bishop of Arad and Co adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911 b Champ, Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug 1874 Educ Papal Seminary Kandy, Ceylon Priest, 1901 Parish Priest for some time, Rector of Prep Sem Ernakulam and Private Sec to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911 Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911 s Rt Rev Dr A Pare parambilas Second Vicar Apostolic, 9 Dec 1919 Installed on 18 Dec 1919, was made Archbishop, Metropolitan 21st Dec 1923, (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam) Installation 16 Nov 1924 Address Archbishop's House, Ernakulam Cochin State

KANGA SIR JAMSHIDI BYRAMJI, KT (1928) MA LL.B b 27th Feb 1875, s of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga Share and Stock Broker Educ Biphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School Bombay Advocate of the High Court, Bombay 1903 an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1921, Advocate General, 1922 1935 Address 120, Malabar Hill Bombay

KANHAIYA LAL, THE HON MR JUSTICE RAI
BAHADUR, M A LL B, Judge, High Court,
 Allahabad, *b* 17 July 1866 *m* Shrimati Devi,
d of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra *Educ* The
 Muir Central College, Allahabad, joined
 the U P Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as
 Munsiff, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907,
 appointed Asst Sessions Judge 1908 acted
 as District and Sessions Judge, appointed
 Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,
 July 1912, acted as Judge of Allahabad
 High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for
 different periods Promoted Judicial
 Commissioner of Oudh in 1922 Appointed
 Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923
 Retired July 1926, Vice President, Age of
 Consent Committee, 1928 29 Member, Hindu
 Religious Endowments Committee, 1928 30,
 Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U P,
 since 1925, Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad
 University since 1927 *Publications* Ele-
 mentary History of India, Dharma Shiksha
 or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacu-
 lar, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the
 Judicial Staff *Address* No 9, Elgin
 Road, Allahabad

KANIA, HARILAL JFKISONDAS, R A, LL B
 (The Hon Mr Justice) Judge, High Court,
 Bombay *b* 3rd Nov 1890 *m* eldest
d of Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K C I E,
 ex Member of the Executive Council of
 the Governor of Bombay About eighteen
 years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an
 advocate on the original side of the High
 Court Acting Judge, High Court, Bom-
 bay 1930, 1931 and 1932 *Address* 102, Ridge
 Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA
NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, K E, (1933), O B E,
 (1918), **RAJA OF** *b* 24 March 1881 *m d*
d of late Raja Jadukishore Mandhata, Ruling
 Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1909,
Educ Ravenshaw Collegiate School and
 Ravenshaw College, Cuttack Assumed
 management of Kanika Raj from Court of
 Wards, 1902, Nominated Member, Bengal
 Advisory Fishery Board, 1908, Elected
 Representative of the Landholders of Orissa
 and Chotanagpur to the Bengal Legislative
 Council, 1909, Conferred with the personal
 title of Raja, 1910 Elected Representative
 of Orissa Landholders to Bihar and Orissa
 Legislative Council, 1912 and again from the
 same constituency in 1916, Elected Addi-
 tional Member to Viceroy and Governor,
 General of India's Legislative Council from
 Bihar and Orissa Landholders' Constituency
 1916, Co-opted Member as representative of
 Bihar and Orissa Province to the Parliamen-
 tary Committee (Southborough) sat on the
 division of functions between the Central and
 Provincial Governments and between the
 Executive Council and Ministers in Provincial
 Governments, 1918 Fellow of Patna Uni-
 versity, 1917 to 1919, Title of Raja as heri-
 ditary distinction conferred in 1919, Elected
 Member of the Patna University Senate from
 1919 to 1922, Elected Member from Orissa
 Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and
 Orissa Legislative Council, 1921, Elected
 Member from Bihar, Orissa and Chotanagpur
 Landholders' Constituency to the Indian

Legislative Assembly 1922, Elected Member
 from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to
 Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1923 and
 again from the same constituency, 1926
 Nominated Member of the Patna University
 Senate from 1927 to 1929 Member of the
 Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legis-
 lative Council to co-opt with the Simon
 Commission, 1928 Appointed Member of the
 Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar
 and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice President
 of the said Executive Council December 1931
 Ex Officio Member of Patna University Senate
 1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since
 1932 Conferred with the title of Raja
 Bahadur as personal distinction 1931
Address Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa

KANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M A,
B Sc, b 22 Aug 1876 *Educ* New English
 School at Wal and Poona and Fergusson
 College, Poona Worked as Life Member
 and Professor of Physics in the D E Society's
 institutions, 1903 32, was in charge of the
 Boarding House, New English School in 1905
 in charge of Fergusson Coll Hostels, 1906 14
 in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914 21
 has been on the Bombay University Senate
 for the last 17 years, was on the Syndicate
 1921 29, and on the School Leaving Examina-
 tion Board for 6 years and Chairman Poona
 District School Board, for six years represent-
 ed western part of Poona on the Poona City
 Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked
 on the Vishweshwaraya Technical Education
 Committee, 1920 Secretary, Physical Train-
 ing Committee, appointed by the Government
 1928, Principal Fergusson College, Poona
 1921 1929, with a short break in 1924,
 was given King's Commission in 1928 as a
 Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay Uni-
 versity Training Corps Working as a Life
 Member of the Modern Education Society,
 Prof of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College
 Poona Elected Dean of the Faculty of
 Science, Univ of Bombay for 1933 34
Address Ganesh Wadi, Fergusson College
 Road, Poona 4

KANUNGO SHAMRAO VITHALRAO, MUSAHIB I
KHAS BAHADUR, M A, (Phil), M A
 (Ecos), Finance Minister to His Highness the
 Maharaja Holkar Indore
b 1894 Belongs to an old
 hereditary family of
 Kanungos of Indore
 Joined Holkar State Service
 1914, appointed Secretary,
 Commerce and Industry
 Department, 1920, Cus-
 toms Commissioner 1926,
 Member in charge of Cus-
 toms, Excise and Com-
 merce 1933 and Finance
 Minister 1934 Represents
 the State in the Indian Central Cotton
 Committee and is a member of the Govern-
 ing Body of the Plant Institute, Indore
Address South Tukoganj, Indore



KARANJIA, BEHRAM NAOROSJI, Merchant
b Sept 1876 *Educ* Elphinstone High
 School and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Puri
 Benevolent Institution of Bombay Was
 President of Japan and Shanghai Silk

Merchants Association, was Hon Secretary of the War Loan Committee for A Ward of Bombay, was Hon Secretary, Our Day Fund, Hon Secretary of People's Fair, in 1921. Awarded Kaiser i Hind Medal and a Certificate of Merit in 1922. Is Chairman of Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. Gave evidence before the Cotton Tariff Committee, also gave evidence before the Tariff Board of Inquiry re Gold Thread Industry and Central Banking Inquiry Committee. Is a Member of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, also a Trustee of various charitable institutions and has been the Director of some Joint Stock Companies. President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1933. Address Messrs Gobhai Karanjia, Limited, Bombay 2

KARAULI, H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DEO BHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI KCSI, b 18 June 1886 s 21 August 1927. Address Karauli, Rajputana

KARVH, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M A (Bombay), Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willingdon College, P O Dist Satara University Teacher and fellow Bombay University, b 24 Dec 1898 s of Karve Gopal Bikkishna and Gopikabal, m 1924 Sumati bai, d of Mr Khare three s and one d. Educ New English School and Fergusson College Poona Cobden Medlist 1921 Wedderburn Scholar 1923 Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College Poona 1923 1935, Assistant Superintendent, New English School 1924 26, Lieutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant University Training Corps 1924 28, General Secretary Poona Inter Collegiate Sports Association 1924 27, Rector, Fergusson College Hostels 1926 31, Gave evidence before Indian Sanhurst Committee 1926 and Bombay Physical Training Committee 1928, Associate Member of the Servants of India Society Local Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute Member Indian Economic Association. has frequently contributed to the press on political economic and constitutional matters. Publications Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929). Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933) Poverty and Population in India, 1937 Indian Federal Finance (1929) Geneva and Indian Labour (1931), Economic Conditions in the Deccan at the advent of British rule Parliamentary Government (1934), Economic Planning in India 1935. Address Willingdon College P O Dist Satara Club P Y C Hindu Gymkhana, and Deccan Sabha Social Club Poona

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, SHETH, Mili owner, b 22 Dec 1894 m Srimati Sardaben, d of Mr Chhimanil Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad Educ at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad Hon Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918 19 elected Vice-President Ahmedabad Millowners Association, 1923 26, elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners Association (1923-26),

Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929. Nominated delegate to the 18th Inter National Labour Conference, Geneva, 1934, Elected President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1934 35 Elected President, Ahmedabad Millowners Association 1935 and 1936 Address Pankoros Naka, Ahmedabad

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT (1927), J P, Managing Director, W H Brady & Co, Ltd, Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research b 20th January 1884 m 1928, Mildred, second d of late J S and R A Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire (d born 17th October 1934) Educ at Bolton, Lancashire (came to India to present firm, 1907, Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control, Chairman, Bombay Millowners Association, 1921 and 1922 Employers Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923 Officer in Bombay Light Horse Vice President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925, Vice President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925 26 31 32, President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926, Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926 Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926 Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1935 Address Wilderness Cottage Nepean Sea Road, Bombay

KAZI SYED, HIRAZAT ALI Khan Bahadur, BA LL B b 1892 Educ Jubbulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad Elected President Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920 1924 and 1933, Member Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1924 1935 Minister for Local Self Government, Public Works, Public Health etc, Central Provinces Address Jubbulpore, Khandwa

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B A, LL B (1894), ex M L A Editor, Kesari Poona b 24 Aug 1872 m Durgabai, d of Moropant Pendse Educ Miraj Poona Bombay Dist Court Pleader till 1896 editor, Maharashtra, Poona, from 1897 to 1919 editor, Kesari from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931 Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924, President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924 President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920 Delegate and member of Congress Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919, elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926 Publications Books in Marathi 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics in English, Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life, "A Passing Phase of Politics" Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen Retired from public life (1937) Address Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City

KELKER, VINAYAK MORESHWAR Diwan Bahadur (1933), M A, Treasurer, Nagpur University, 1931 b 11 Oct 1862 m Mrs Lakshmi bai Kelker Educ Burhanpur Zila School, Free Church Institution, Nagpur, Jubbulpore

- College, Muir Central College, Allahabad Entered Government Service as Schoolmaster Head Clerk, Clerk of Court, Extra Asst Commissioner from 1889, retired as Dist and Sessions Judge, Akola, December 1916 Address Craddock Town, Nagpur
- KEMP, SIR KENNETH MCINTYRE K B (1937)** M A Cantab, (Classical Tripos, 1906), Barrister at Law (Inner Temple), Advocate General, Bombay, b 13 Dec 1887, m Margaret, ed of Lt Colonel, Ashton Street, I M S Educ Geo Watson's College, Edinburgh, Dulwich Coll, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge Practised at Bar in Bombay, 1909 onwards (with interval of War Service), acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1912, Acted Judge, High Court, for periods during 1927, 1928 and 1929, Advocate General, February, 1935 Address The Leas, Altamont Road, Bombay
- KHAJA MOHAMAD NOOR, THE HON KHAN BHADUR, B A, B L, G B L, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court (1930), Ex Vice Chancellor, Patna University (1933) b 1878 m 1898 Educ Gaya Zillah School, Patna College, Doveton Coll, St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Ripon Coll, Calcutta Practised as lawyer from 1904 to 1922 President, Legis Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922-1930 Address Patna and Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)**
- KHAN, SHAFAT AHMAD Dr, Sir, B A First Class Honours, and Gold Medalist and Prize man in History, 1914, Litt D, 1918 University Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University, since 1921 b February 1893 m Fahmida, yd of the late Justice Shah Din, of the Punjab High Court, Educ Government High School, Moradabad, Universities of Cambridge and Dublin Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U P, 1924-30 Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924, the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conferences, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929, Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences, 1930-32, Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933, President, All India Muslim Conference 1933, Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference, President, Calcutta Muslim Youth League, May 1931, President, All Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931, President, Bengal Muslim Educational Conference, 1930, President, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, and Ajmer Merwara Muslim Educational Conference, 1929, President Modern Indian History Congress, Poona, 1935, Member of Federal Structure Sub Committee, and numerous other Sub Committees of the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Select Committee Member, Viceroy's Consultative Committee, R T C, 1932 Leader of Muslims in United Provinces, and represented United Provinces Muslims on Round Table and other Conferences from 1930-33, Knighted in June 3, 1935 Publications Founder and Editor till 1925 of the Journal of Indian History, published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667-1763, in 1923, East India Trade in the seventeenth Century, 1924, Sources for the History of British India in the seventeenth Century, 1926 John Marshall in India, 1668-1672, What are the Rights for Muslim Minority in India? (1928), Author of the Indian Federation An Exposition and Critical Review (1937) Numerous articles to historical journal and to Star, Allahabad Address 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad**
- KHAPARDE, BALKRISHNA GANESH, THE HON MR, B A LL B, Minister C P Government b August 1880 m Shrinant Sb Manutal Khaparde, d of Sardar Baba Maharaj First Class Sardar, Poona Educ Deccan College, Poona, and Bombay After taking the LL B degree settled down to practise as a lawyer at Amraoti (Berar) Took part in the Home Rule agitation of the late Lok manya Tilak and Mrs Besant Was Vice Chairman of the Amraoti Municipal Committee Entered Council in 1924 as a member of the Swaraj Party Resigned and re-elected to Council in 1926 as a member of the Responsivist Party Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council since 1927 Leader of opposition Set up Nationalist Party Ministry in office in 1927 and 1929 Was leader of opposition since 1930 till accepted office (Minister for Education) on 12th March 1934 Address Civil Lines, Nagpur Permanent address Khaparde Wada, Amraoti (Berar)**
- KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B A (1877), LL B (1884) Advocate and Member of Council of State b 1855, m Laxmi Bai Educ in Berar and Bombay Extra Asst Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889, returned to the Bar, Vice Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, Member of the Council of State, re-elected in 1925 Address Amraoti Berar, C P**
- KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor The Imperial Publishing Co, Lahore b April 1882 Educ at F C College Lahore Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd, 1902 Manager, People's Bank, 1904 Punjab Co-operative Bank 1905, Started own firm of Khosla Bros, 1901 started the Imperial Publishing Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924 after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Re-elected Member, N W R Advisory Committee Lahore Publications Khosla Directory from 1906-16 and 1925-28, Imperial Coronation Durbar, India and the War, Who's Who in Indian Legislature and R T C Indian Status and Estates H I M King George V and the Princes of India H I M King George V and the Indian Empire, Editor Daily Herald 1932 Address 99, Railway Road, Lahore**
- KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON SIR, M A (Cambridge), C I E, Minister of Education, Government of Bengal, from 1920 b 19 July 1864 m Shahar Banoo Begum**

Educ M A O College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922-29, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29 **Address** 25 1, Balgunge Circular Road, Calcutta

KIBE, MADHARAO VINAYAK, Sardar (here ditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan of Khas Bahadur (1920), M A (1901), Aitmod ud Dowla (1930) Vazir ud dowla, Retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore b 1877 m Kamalabai Kibe **Educ** Daly College, Indore, Muir Central College, Allahabad Hon. Attache to Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Minister, Dewas State (J B) **Publications** articles in well-known magazines in Hindi Marathi and English on Economics History and Antiquities **Address** Saraswatinketan Camp, Indore Central India

KIKABHAI PRFMCHAND, SIR, KT (1931) Financier, April 1, 1883 m Lady Lily **Educ** at Bombay Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930, Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee Sheriff of Bombay for 1932 **Address** Premodyan, Byculla, or 63 Apollo Street, Bombay

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, I C S, M A (Bom), B A (Oxon), Bar at Law (Lincoln's Inn), Chief Secretary to Government Sind b 28 Jan 1888 m to Gull H Gidvani **Educ** N H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D J Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll, Oxford Asst Collr and Magt, Ahmedabad Broach and Surat 1912-1918 Municipal Commr, Surat, 1918 to 1920 Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat, 1921, Dy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921, Collr and Dist Magt, Kalra, 1923-24 Dy Secretary to Government, Rev Deptt, 1924-26 Ag Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926 Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929 Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31, Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34, Member, Legislative Assembly 1935 Secretary to the Government of Bombay General Department April 1935 **Address** "Fairfield", Karachi

KISHENGARH, H H UMDAI RAJHAI BALAND MAKAN MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJA YAGYANARAIN SINGH BAHADUR b Jan 1896 m sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksood nagar **Educ** Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination **Address** Kishengarh, Rajputana

KISHUN PERSHAD, RAJA I RAJAYAN MAHA RAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS SALTANATH SIR, G C I E (1910), K C I E, cr 1905 Hereditary Pashkar and President of the State Executive Council, Hyderabad State b 28 Jan 1864 **Educ** Nizam's College, Pashkar and Military Minister, 1893-1901, Prime Minister, 1901-1912 President of Executive Council since Nov 1928 till March 1937 **Publications** Copious in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry

Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chandoo Lal 4s Heir Raja Khaja Pershad **Address** City Palace, Hyderabad

KOLHAPUR LT COL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI RAJARAM (CHATTRAPATI, MAHARAJA OF, since 1922, G C S I (1931), G C I E (1924) b 30 July 1897, es of Col Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d 1922), direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Maratha Empire m 1918 H H Shrimati Tarabai Saheb, g d of H H Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Ruler of Baroda m again to Her Highness Shri Vijayamala Maharani Saheb in June 1925 **Educ Privately in Kolhapur, Hendon School, studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad Hon Lieut-Colonel in the Indian Army, April 1927 **Address** Kolhapur**

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V VASUDEVA RAJA VALLA NAMBUDIR, KT (1925), C I E (1915) F M U (1921), Landholder b Oct 1873 m to C Kalyani Amma, d of Mr K Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore **Educ** Rajah's High School, Kollegode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Vengadan in Malabar twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders, Member, Council of State (1922) Temp Member, Madras Executive Council, from Nov 1923 to April 1924 Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly, also elected member of the Governing Body of the Red Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Annamalai University since 1929 **Address** Kollegode, Malabar Dist

KOTAH, H H LIEUT COLONEL, MAHI MAHRAN DRA MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGHI BAHADUR, MAHARAO OF, G C S I, G C I E, G B E, b 1873 s 1889 **Address Kotah, Rajputana**

KOTAK, H B, RAO BAHADUR, B A, LL B, Dewan, Janjira State since (1932), Naib Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankaner State (1900-1907), where for meritorious work H H the Raja Saheb granted him an annuity for life, Dewan Rajkot State (1907-1921), where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level. Was awarded a certificate of merit by the Government of India for valuable services in connection with War Loan—(1917) Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in June (1920), as a mark of personal distinction General Manager of E I Cotton Association (1921-23) when he helped to put the Association on an organized basis and was made a J P and Hon Magistrate, Dewan, Idar State (1926-28) when he speedily improved the financial position of the State Appointed Dewan, Janjira State (1932), during Minority



Administration to aid Her Highness the Regent Begum Sahiba. After the termination of the Regency Administration in 1933 His Highness the Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Bahadur appointed him as his Dewan which position he still holds.

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAH, B A LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State b 19 April 1886 m Tehmi, d of late Mr K R Kama of Ootacamund *Educ* Rajpipla High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915 Appointed Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927 Dewan, Nov 1930 *Address* Rajpipla (Rewa Kantha Agency)

KOTLA, HONBLE RAJA BAHADUR KUSHAL PAL SINGH OF MA (Cal), LI B (All) M I C, Minister for Education and Industries, U P Government b 15 Dec 1872 Succeeded to Kotla estate 1905, Member, U P Legis Council since 1909 Member, Imperial Legis Council, 1913 16 Member, Legis Assembly 1921 23, Special Magte Chairman, Agr 191st Board Trustee and Mem of Managing Committee of Agra Coll Member of Governing Body of Cawnpore Agricultural College Member of the Senate of Agra University *Address* Naini Tal, Lucknow

KOTRA, RAJA MAHESHWAR DAYAL SETH, RAI BAHADUR Taluqdar of Kotra in Sitapur District in Oudh, Special Magistrate Chairman District Board and Honorary General



Secretary of the National Agriculturist Party of Oudh The Raja is a prominent member of the British Indian Association of Oudh and is the President of the United Provinces, Fruit Development Board and the President of the District Association of Sitapur and a non-official visitor of the

District Jail of Sitapur, member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee Sitapur and members of the Dufferin Fund and Child Welfare and Maternity Scheme Committees The Estate maintains two High Schools one Sanskrit college one Female Dispensary and one *Sadabart* institution and awards a number of medals and scholarships in various institutions of United Provinces, Owns Estate in Sitapur and Lakhimpur districts Has been non-official Chairman of the District Board since November 1928 Was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in June, 1934 and personal distinction of "Raja" in January, 1936 His lately devoted all his time and energy to the organization of the National Agriculturist Party of Oudh of which he is the founder It is due to his organising capacity that the Party is a living force in Oudh

KRISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G, B A, B L, Dewan Bahadur (1918), Raja Bahadur (1925), Retired President to H E

H the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Land holder and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and Member, Legislative Assembly *Educ* Trichinopoly and Madras Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890 practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913, appointed Advocate General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept, Legal Adviser to H F H the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913 was the joint author along with the late Hormuzjee and Sir All Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working retired in 1924 Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and antisocial Bills He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India *Address* Hyderabad House Srirangam Osmania Royal Avenue Hyderabad Deccan

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SR VANGAL IHRUVENKATA Kt (1913) B A B L, C I E (1926), Dewan of Baroda b 1881 m Sri Rangammal *Educ* Presidency Coll Madras and Law Coll, Madras Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1903, served in several districts 1908 1911, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State also Offg Dewan for some time 1913 1919 served in Madras as Asstt Secy Board of Revenue Under Secretary to Government Special Officer for Southborough Committee etc 1919 1922 Trustee, Vizianagaram Estate, 1923 Collector of Ramnad April 1924 to Feb 1927 Secretary to the Government of Madras in Law Education and other Departments Joined as Dewan of Baroda, February 1927, services being lent to the Baroda Government, acted as a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference in London Member of the Sub Committee No II (Provincial Constitution) of Conference, also a member of the Sub Committee No VIII (Services), acted as a delegate to the Second Indian Round Table Conference in London Member of the Federal Structure Committee and of the Federal Finance Sub Committee Acted as a delegate to the Third Round Table Conference member of the Federal Finance Sub Committee of the third R T C attended as a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Member of the Reserve Bank Committee Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations for the Session held in September 1934 *Address* Dilaram Baroda

KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR, SAKKOTTU M A (Madras 1899), M R A S (1903) F R Hist S (1904) Hon Ph D Calcutta University (1921), Rao Bahadur (1928) F A S B (1931), Title 'Rajasevasakta' conferred by H H the Maharaja of Mysore (1932) Dewan Bahadur, June 1936 Editor Journal of India History b 15 April 1871 m 1893 and again in 1915 *Educ* St Joseph's College, Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore President South Indian Association, Madras, 1908 Emeritus Professor, Madras and Mysore Universities Fellow

of the Madras University 1912 Fellow of the Mysore University 1919 Professor Central College, Bangalore, Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, since November 1914 Founder and Hony Vice President, Mythic Society, Bangalore Branch Secretary Joint Secretary, and Editor of the Journal 1908 1916, Secretary and Editor Journal, South Indian Association Madras 1917 18 Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915 19 Joint Editor Indian Antiquary, 1923 President, Faculty of Arts Madras University Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University 1905 20 Examiner for M.A., Ph.D. and Prema Chand Roychand Studentship, Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta University, 1910 Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares, Mysore and Annamalai Universities and the Indian Civil Service Elected Hony Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India 1921 General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference 1926 33 Member Indian Historical Record Commission 1930, President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931 President Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore 1935 *Publications*: Ancient India, A Little Known Chapter of Vijayanagar History Beginnings of South Indian History Early History of Vaishnavism, South India and H. R. Muhammadan Invaders Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture, History of India from Original Sources, A Short History Hindu India, Munchikkalali in its Historical Setting and Evolution of Administrative Institutions in South India A Class book of Indian History *Address*: Sriyalam 143, Bodies Road, Mylapore, Madras (S)

KRISHNASWAMI AIXAR, SIR ALIADI, Kt (1932), Advocate General, Madras b May 1883 m Venkatakashamma Educ Madras Christian College, Law College Madras Apprentice at law under the late Justice P. R. Sundaram Iyer, standing counsel to most of the big Rajas and Zamindars of the Madras Presidency, appointed Advocate General in 1929, Member of the Legislative Council awarded Kausari Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work 1926, Dewan Bahadur in 1930, knighted 1932 was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years, Member of the Senate of the Madras University takes interest in all public, social and religious movements has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions, has endowed large sums of money in the Madras Andhra and Annamalai universities, helped several poor students member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930 member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods *Address*: Kamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras

KRISHNASWAMI, DR KOFAR RAMA KRISHNIEB, D Sc (Lond), F I C Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science,

Bangalore b 14 August 1898 m Venkata lakshminamma Educ Central College, Bangalore and University College London Asstt Chemist and then Lecturer, Indian Institute of Science Consulting Chemist *Publications*: Papers in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science and the Journal of the Chemical Society London *Address*: The Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

KUTCH, H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR MAHARAO OF, G C S I, G C I E b 23rd August 1866 m 1884 Represented India Imperial Conference, 1921 received Freedom of the City of London 1921 Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915, represented India, League of Nations 1921, received Freedom of the City of Bath 1921 Salute 17 guns (19 guns local hereditary) *Address*: The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch

LATHWILLIE JOHN GILBERT C I F (1935), Private Secretary to H F The Viceroy b 5 July 1894 Educ Clongowes Trinity College, Oxford Served in Great War (wounded) appointed to India Office 1919, Private Secretary to Lord Winterton, M P 1922 23 Party under Secretary of State for India and Assistant Private Secretary to Secretaries of State for India 1923 24 Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference 1931, Secretary Indian Finances (Lothian) Committee 1932 Secretary Indian Deputation Committee August 1935 to January 1936 *Address*: Viceroy's Camp, India

LAKHMIDAS ROWE TAIRSEE B A, M L C Landlord and Merchant m Ladbakal L R Tairsee Educ St Xavier's College, Bombay representative of the Indian Merchant's Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust and the Legislative Council and President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and President Bhauri Mitra Mandal *Publications*: Frenzied Finance Speeches and Writings of B. G. Hornumman Priests Parasites and Plagues *Address*: 29 J I I, Bora Bazar Street Fort, and 259 Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill, Bombay, and Panchwati, Nasik City

LAKHTAR CHIFF OF, THAKORE SAHEB BAL VIRSINHIJI KARANSINGHIJI, b 11 Jan 1881 Succeeded father 8 Aug 1924 *Address*: Lakhtar Kathlawar Agency, Bombay

LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, RAI SAHIB Pleader and Zemindar b 1870 m to Srimati Navarani Kunwer Educ at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly and non official Chairman Local Board, and Central Co operative Bank, Aurangabad, and Chairman of its Advisory Committee *Publication*: Glories of Indian Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Muslim Ekta, Sri Ghatratnawali, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Arti *Address*: Aurangabad, Dist Gaya, (Bihar)

- LAL, PIYARE**, Bar at Law, Member, Legislative Assembly *b* Jan 1880 *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad Called to the Bar in 1886, Law Professor, Meerut College, 1894-96, practised up to 1896, was Minister of Sialana State, 1896-1900, Chief Justice and latterly Judicial Member, Council of State, Indore, from 1900 to 1906, travelled round the world in 1913 Chairman, Reception Committee of the U P Political Conference, 1914, Special Magistrate, First Class, from 1915-1926 President, Cantonments Conference, 1923, at Rawalpindi *Address* Meerut
- LALA RAM SARAN DAS, THE HON RAI BAHADUR**, C I E, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914) Member, Council of State, Millowner, Landlord, Zemindar and Contractor *b* 30 Nov 1876 *Educ* Government College, Lahore Was Member, Punjab, Legislative Council, Member elected to the Council of State since its inception representing Punjab Non-Mahomedan constituency and one of its chairmen, President Sanatan Dharma College, Managing Committee, President, Sanatan Dharm Pratindhi Sabha, Punjab, Chairman, Central Bank of India Ltd Advisory Committee for Punjab Branches Ex President, Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Director, Trans Continental Airways Ltd British India Corporation, Cawnpore Director, Punjab Matches Ltd Chairman Board of Directors, Sunlight Insurance Co of India Ltd Delegate to the Committee on Reserve Bank of India held in London, 1933 Director Imperial Bank of India *Address* 1, Egerton Road, Lahore
- LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ABDESHIR**, *b* 3 March 1884 Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C I E, of Ahmedabad *m* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra *Educ* Ahmedabad High School, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay and St John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta for Municipal Corpn, Bombay, unveiled by H E Sir George Lloyd, Sir D E Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Univ Dr Dadabhai Nowroji's portrait and Principal A L Covertton's portrait for Elphinstone Coll Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad, and H H the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur H E Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay portrait of H E Sir James Sifton for Council Hall Patna, painted a large portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1937 Chosen by the Govt of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi Dy Director, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35, and Associate Director in 1934 Awarded the King Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 *Address* The 'Studio', 20 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay
- LAMBERT, HENRY, M A (Cantab)**, Principal Patna College *b* 22 Feb 1881 *m* Violet Crawford, *d* of Lt Col D G Crawford, I M S (retired) *Educ* Perse School, Trinity Coll, Cambridge Asst Master, Felsted School for nearly three years, Indian Educational Service, Inspector of Schools in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Principal, Ravenshaw Coll, Cuttack, Principal, Patna Coll Offg D P I Bihar and Orissa *Address* Patna, E I Railway
- LAMOND, SIR WILLIAM, KT** (1936), Managing Director Imperial Bank of India *b* 21 July 1887 *m* Ethel Speechly *Educ* Harris Academy, Dundee Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland, joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907 *Address*, 3 Theatre Road, Calcutta
- LANGLEY, GEORGE HARRY, M A**, Vice Chancellor, Dacca University since January 1 1926, *b* 14 July 1881, *s* of Leveson and Matilda Emma Langley, *m* 1913, Evelyn Mary Biggart, Armagh *Educ* The University, Reading, Scholar in Logic and Psychology, London University 1906, M A in Philosophy with special mark of distinction, University of London, 1909, Indian Educational Service, 1913, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913, Professor of Philosophy Dacca College 1913 Professor of Philosophy and Provost of Dacca Hall University of Dacca, 1921-25, Acting Vice Chancellor, Dacca University July to September 1925 President, Indian Philosophical Congress, 1931, Chairman, Inter University Board, 1933-34 *Publications* Articles in Mind, Proceedings of Aristotelian Society, Hibbert Journal Philosophy Monist Quest Dacca University Bulletin, Indian Philosophical Review, Indian Journal of Philosophy, etc *Address* Ramna Dacca, E Bengal
- LATIMER, Sir COURTNEY, BA (Oxon)** K C I E (1935) C I E (1920) CSI (1911) Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India *b* September 22 1880 *m* Isabel Primrose, *d* of late Sir Robert Aikman *Educ* St Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford Entered I C S 1904 joined Political Dept 1908 Revenue Commissioner N W P, 1929 Resident in Kashmir 1931 A G G in the States of Western India 1932 *Publications* Census of India 1911 Vol XIII North West Frontier Province *Address* Rajkot Kathiawar
- LATIFI, ALMA, C I E** 1932 O B E, 1919 M A, LL M Cantab, LL D Dublin, Barr I C S, *b* 12 Nov 1879, *s* of late C A Latif, Bombay, *m* Nasima, *d* of late Justice Badruddin Tyabji, Bombay, two *s* two *d* *Educ* St Xavier's School and Coll, Bombay, passing first in Inter examination Bombay University 1897, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo, joined 1898, St John's Coll, Cambridge (scholar and Macmahon Law student) 1st Class Honours in 1st year examination for Oriental Languages Tripos and in both parts of Law Tripos, 2nd cl Honours in modern Languages Tripos, headed poll for Committee Camb Union Society, also stroked L M B C 2nd boat in Lent races, 1901, Senior Whewell scholarship (Camb) and Barstow scholarship (Inns of Court) in international law and allied subjects, 1902, 1st cl Degree of Honour of Government of India for eminent proficiency in

- Arabic, 1908, joined as Asst Commr in Punjab Jan 1903, since held administrative, judicial, secretariat and political offices, Dist Judge, Amritsar 1908. Inquired into Punjab Industries, 1909-10, duty with Press Camp Delhi Coronation Durbar 1911 (*medal*), Dist Judge, Delhi, 1911-12, Director, of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State 1913-16, Dy Commr Hissar 1918-21, Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz of India for valuable war services, 1919 sec transfd depts also member, Legis Council, Punjab, 1921-24 Dy Commr Karnal, 1924-27, Commr and Pol Agent, Ambala, also member, Council of State Nov 1927, Delegate, International Law Conf, The Hague, March 1930 substitute delegate and adviser, International Labour Conf, Geneva, June 1930, Delegate Inter Parliamentary Conf, London, July 1930, duty with 1st Indian Round Table Conference, London, Sep 1930 (Commr Multan, March 1931, duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug 1931, Sec Consultative Committee (I R 1 C) Delhi Jan 1932, duty with 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London, October 1932 (Commr Lahore Jan 1933, Financial Commissioner (Revenue) Punjab April July 1933 and from Feb 1934 *Publications* Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908, Industrial Punjab, 1911, The All India Alphabet, a step towards Federation, 1934, various addresses, articles, reports *Address* Secretariat, Lahore, Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London
- LALITHE, DIWAN BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay)** b 1878 m to Jyotsnabai Kudre of Kolhapur *Educ* Deccan College Poona, Prof of English Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911 Educational Inspector Kolhapur till 1914 President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non Brahman League Edited "*Deccan Ryot* (1918-20)", Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924 Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30 Diwan Bahadurship Conferred in 1930 Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States Delegation Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District, 1932 *Publications* Introduction to Jainism (English), Growth of British Empire in India (Marathi), Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati, Shri Shahu Chhatrapati's Charitra in Marathi (1925), Problems of Indian States (English) 1930, The Federal Constitutions of the World (Marathi) 1931 *Address* Belgaum
- LEFTWICH, CHARLES GERRANS, C.B.E. (1910)** Indian *Trades Agent*, East Africa, b 31 July 1872 m Evadne Fawcus of Alnmouth, Northumberland *Educ* Christ's Hospital and St John's College, Cantab Entered ICS 1896 Served in C P *Address* Mombassa
- LEGGE, FRANÇOIS CECIL, C.B.E., V.D. (1919)**, Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Railway Conference Assocn b 14 September 1873 *Educ* Sherborne School *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta
- LE RUYET, Rt Rev Mgr PIUS, O.M.CAP R.C. BISHOP OF AJMER** Lorient (France) b 28 November 1870 *Educ* Entered Noviciate of Friars Minor Capuchins, Province of Paris, at Le Mans 4 Oct 1888 Joined Mission of Rajputana, November 1894 Ordained priest 21 July 1895 Chaplain at Ajmer, Rector of St Anselm's High School (1904-1931) Appointed Bishop 9 June 1931 Consecrated 28 Oct 1931 *Address* Bishop's House, Ajmer
- LIAQAT HALAT KHAN, NAWAB SIR, KT, O.B.E., Altmadadaula Vigarulmuluk, Tazim Sardar, Prime Minister of Patiala State** b 1st February 1887 m d of Mian Nizamuddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State *Educ* Privately *Address* Patiala
- LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, KT (1925), C.B.E., 1919, Kalsar Hind God Medal (1911), M.L.A.** b Nov 1885 Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co *Address* 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta
- LINDSAY, SIR HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAW, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Imperial Institute, London** b 11 March 1881 m Kathleen Louisa Huntingdon two s *Educ* St Paul's School, London Worcester College Oxford Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal, as Asst Collr and Mgt, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and General Departments, March 1910, transferred to Bihar, 1912, Under Secretary to Government, Rev Department, 1912, Under Secretary to Govt of India, Commerce and Industry Department, 1912, Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916, C.B.E., 1919, Offg Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921, Indian Trade Commissioner, from 1st February 1923, C.I.E. in 1926 K.C.I.E. in 1934 *Address* Bengal Club Calcutta and Oriental Club London
- LINLITHGOW 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr 1902)** VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, KT, 1928 P.C. 1935 G.C.I.E., cr 1920, G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E. D.L., T.D., Earl of Hopetoun 1703, Viscount Aithrie, Baron Hope 1703 Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809 Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814 Viceroy and Governor General of India from April 1936 Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian (Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933-36, late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade, Chairman of Medical Research Council 1934-36, Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology 1934-36, late Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society, J & P Coates Ltd, Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd British Assets Trusts Ltd, Second British Assets Trusts Ltd, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd b 24 Sep 1887 es of 1st Marquess and Hon Hersey de Molesme, 3rd d of 4th Lord Ventry, s father 1908, m 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd d of Rt Hon Sir F Milner 7th Bt, twin s three d *Educ*



Eton Served European War 1914-18 (despatches), and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26, Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24. Dy. Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924-26, President of Navy League 1924-31. Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923, Chairman of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 1924-33, Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture 1926-28. Chairman Jt Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933, Recreations golf, shooting. Heir & Earl of Hopetoun, q.v. Address: Victoria's House, New Delhi, India. Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire 1, South Queensferry 17 Clubs, Carlton, New and Edinburgh.

LINLITHGOW, HER EXCELLENCY THE MARQUESS OF is a daughter of the late Sir Frederick Milner, Baronet and married His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow in 1911.



Her Excellency inherited her interest in all forms of charitable work for the welfare of the community from her father who spent many years of his life in helping those in distress, and who was affectionately known as the Soldiers' Friend owing to his efforts on behalf of disabled ex-Servicemen after the Great War 1914-1918. Her Excellency is particularly interested in Tuberculosis and has been—and still is—connected with the wonderful work done at the Papworth Village Settlement for the Tubercular in England (founded by her father, Sir Frederick Milner). Her Excellency is a well-known and popular hostess in London during the season, but she prefers a country life and is never happier than when staying at her beautiful home in Scotland Hopetoun House, on the banks of the River Forth. Her Excellency has many interests and excels at most games. She is also a keen gardener and has a considerable knowledge of all forms of plant life.

Her Excellency is particularly interested in Tuberculosis and has been—and still is—connected with the wonderful work done at the Papworth Village Settlement for the Tubercular in England (founded by her father, Sir Frederick Milner). Her Excellency is a well-known and popular hostess in London during the season, but she prefers a country life and is never happier than when staying at her beautiful home in Scotland Hopetoun House, on the banks of the River Forth. Her Excellency has many interests and excels at most games. She is also a keen gardener and has a considerable knowledge of all forms of plant life.

LIVINGSTONE, Archibald MacDonald, M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. b 25 January 1890. m Gladys Mary Best 1918. Educated Edinburgh University 4½ years. R.F.A. (Ret. rank of Major) Appointed 1924, Senior Marketing Officer Ministry of Agriculture, London. On loan to the Government of India from April 1934. Address: Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B.A. (Cantab.) C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member Central Board of Revenue. b August 30 1883. m Violet Mary, d of the late J. C. Orrock. Educ. King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service Burma 1907. Member, Central Board of Revenue since 1923. Officialised as

Finance Member Governor General's Executive Council, June August, 1933. Address: Delhi and Simla.

LLOYD, LT COL CHARLES GEOFFREY, C.I.E. (1919), M.C. Indian Army. b 12 March 1884. m Nora Evelyn (nee) Jameson. Educ. Repton and Cambridge. Commissioned Essex Regiment, 1904. Indian Army Service Corps, 1912, service in Great War, France, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, North Persia and Kurdistan. Publications: Warlike Snips and Snaps, Matrimonial Weals and Woes, Babu Picnic Lal in Europe, Higgledey Piggledey (all above under pen name of Babu Picnic Lal B.A.), From an Indian State. Address: The Bath Club, 34, Dover Street, London, W 1 and Headquarters, Lahore District Lahore.

LOHARU, THE HON NAWAB SIR AMIR UD DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR K.C.I.E., Member Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet. b 1860, s 1884. Ruling Chief of Mughal tribe. Abdicated in favour of his Heir Apparent and Successor in 1920 voluntarily retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal distinctions. For two years Member of Imp. Leg. Council and for two years Member of Punjab Council, again a member of Council of State for 3 years, Superintendent and Adviser to the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 1½ years. Attached to Pol. Dept. in Mesopotamia. After death of his son the Ruling Nawab he was Nawab Regent during the minority of his grandson the Nawab of Loharu, which terminated in November 1931 on the assumption of full ruling powers by H. H. Luatun. Nawab Mirza Aminuddin Ahmad Khan Bahadur Fakhrudaula, the present ruler of Loharu State. Address: Loharu, Punjab.

LONDHEY DAMODAR GANESH MA. (Bom.) PH.D. (Leipzig), Principal of the Wadode Arts College, Waidha, C.P. Philosopher, educationist and Psychologist. b 1890, (Pooné). Educ. Fergusson College, Sometime Professor Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amherst. Doctor of Philosophy of Leipzig University 1930. Author of 'The Absolute: An Outline of a Metaphysics of Self' (in German), 'An Article on Psychology and Samkhya' in 'Murti Encyclopaedia' and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical journals.

LORT WILLIAMS, The Honble Justice Sir John (Rolleston), K.C. (1922) Puisne Judge High Court, (Jodhpur) b 14 September 1861. m 1923 Dorothy Margery Mary, o.c. of late Edward Russel The Hermitage, Hampstead. Educ. Merchant Taylors, London University. Banned student 1902. Barrister, Lincoln Inn, 1904, Member, Inner and Middle Temple. Recorder of West Bromwich 1923 and of Walsall 1924-28. President, Hardwicke Society, 1911. Contested (U) Pembrokehire 1906 and 1908. Stockport, December 1910. (Co. U.) M.P. Rotherhithe 1913-1922, (U) 1923 Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry. Member of the L.C.C. (Limehouse), 1907-10.

Vice Chairman of Housing Committee Appointed Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927 Knighted 1936 Address High Court Calcutta

IOATHAN, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, C S I (1937) C I E, Addl. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department b 27th June 1887 m Mary Helen Macgregor Educ University of Aberdeen (Christ Church Oxford MA (1st Hon. Mathematics) B Sc (special distinction) Entered I.C.S. 1910 Assistant Magistrate Bengal 1911 l, Joined Indian Political Department in 1911 and served subsequently as Political officer in Central India Kashmir Hyderabad Mysore Rajputana Barod and with the Government of India Resident at Jaipur 1929 1931 Resident in Mewar and Political Agent Southern Rajputana States, 1930 31 Resident at Baroda 1932 33, Prime Minister Alwar President Council of State, Bharatpur, and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States 1933 Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana 1933 34 Offg. Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara, 1934 Address 4 York Road, New Delhi

LOW, FRANCIS J P, Editor *The Times of India* b 19 November 1893 m Margaret Helen Adams Educ Robert Gordon's College Aberdeen Joined staff *Aberdeen Free Press* 1911 Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force Special Service Officer Intelligence, G H Q 1919 gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920 Chief Reporter *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920 Sub Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922 Asst. Editor, 1927 1932 Address 57 C, Warden Road, Bombay

LOYD, Rt Rev P H see Nasik, Bishop of

LUMBY, ARTHUR FRIDRICH RAWSON B A (Cambridge) C I E (1927), O B E (1923) Lieutenant Colonel Indian Army Deputy Secretary, Army Department b 13 August 1890 m Leticia Mary Younger d of Rev J K Hodgkinson (20th June 1916) Educ Rugby and Christ's College Cambridge Joined Indian Army 1912 Great War Egypt Gallipoli, France Wounded G S O 3 and G S O 2, A H Q India, 1916 1928 Secretary, Indian Sandhurst Committee 1925 26, Asst. Secretary Army Department 1928 33 Deputy Secretary, 1934 Member Legislative Assembly 1934 Address Army Department, New Delhi and Simla C/o Floyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, London

LYTH, THOMAS MOELDERY, B E, A R C Sc I C I E (1928), I S E, (Chief Engineer, Eastern Canals U P b 24 May 1886 m Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922 Educ St Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours) Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council 1908 09 apptd Asst. Engineer in P W D (Irrigation), U P India in 1909, employed on various large construction works, including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C I, in charge of construction of Ghaghar

Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks, Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works 1921 29 War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War Mentioned in Despatches by G O C, Bushire Field Force in 1918 19 (South Persia) Address Irrigation Secretariat Lucknow, U P

MACKENZIE, ARTHUR HENDERSON, C S I (1913), M A, B Sc A R C Sc, C I E (1928) Pro Vice Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad Decan b February 9, 1880 m Zora Gibson Harwood Educ Royal Academy Inverness, Aberdeen Univ., Royal Coll. of Science, London Principal Secondary School, Newton Abbot, 1907 08, Inspector of Schools, United Provinces, 1908 09, Principal Government Training College Allahabad, 1909 1920, Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education United Provinces 1920 21 Member of the Legislative Council United Provinces, 1922 34 Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, 1921 34 Officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, 1930 Address Hyderabad Decan

MACKLIN THE HON MR JUSTICE AUBREY SOUTAIN ROMER B A Judge, Bombay High Court b 4 March 1890 m April 14 1920 Educ Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford Arrived in India 1913 served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge 1922 Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923, Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge 1924 Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 1926, Judge and Sessions Judge 1929 Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge Aden 1929, Offg. Secretary to Govt. Legal Department 1931 Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India 1932, Offg. Judge, High Court Bombay 1934 Judge High Court, 1935 Address High Court Bombay

MACMAHON, MAJOR GENERAL HUGH FRANCIS EDWARD, C B (1931) C B E (1925) M C, P S C D A and Q M G Northern Command Headquarters Rawalpindi, b 13th Oct. 1880 m Agnes Hearn, older d of A E Cumming, Esq., Educ Pocklington Bedford, E M C Sandhurst Gazetted Indian Staff Corps, 1900 Joined S & I C, 1904 Instructor Staff College Quetta, 1919 23 A A and Q M G, Waziristan District 1923 1927, D D M and Q, A H Q, 1928, D D S & T A H Q, 1929 D S F A H Q 1929 D A and Q M G Northern Command, 1933, A D C to H M the King, 1929, Col, 1922, Major General, 1930 Served in Waziristan Campaign, 1900 02 the Great War 1914 1918, despatches 5 times, M C and Bt of Lt Colonel, Kurdistan 1919, Waziristan, 1923-24, Despatches, C B E Address Rawalpindi

MACMULLFN, GENERAL SIR CYRIL NORMAN, K C B CMG C I E, D S O, G C B General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, 1931 b 1877 Served N W Frontier 1897 98 (medal and clasp), Tibet expedition, 1903-4

(medal), European War, 1914-19 (despatches, C M G, D S O, Brevet Lt Col, Legion of Honour, Order of Crown of Belgium, Croix Bank of India Ltd, Tata Iron and Steel Co, and several other joint stock companies Minister, Bombay Government 1921-23 de Guerre), Afghan War 1919 Army Headquarters, India 1924-27 G O C Rawalpindi District 1927-1932 Address Loyds Bank Ltd, 6, Pall Mall, London S W 1

MACONACHIE, SIR RICHARD ROY, K B E, C I E, B A, I C S (on leave preparatory to retirement) b 3 September 1885 Educ Tonbridge and Univ College, Oxford, arrived in India Nov 1909 and served in the Punjab as asstt commr asst commissioner, Peshawar, 1914 personal assistant to Chief Commander N W F Province, May 1914 assistant commissioner, Bannu, February 1915, ditto Dera Ismail Khan, October 1916, Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, March 1917, on military service from October 1917 to October 1919 First Assistant to Agent to Governor General in Rajputana, November 1919 Offg Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, November 1921, Counsellor, H M s Legation at Kabul, February 1922 Offg Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, December 1925, C I E (1926), Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, April 1926, on special duty in Foreign and Political Department, 1927, Political Agent, Kurram, 1928, H M s Minister at Kabul from March 1930—March 1935 K B E (1931) Address C/o Loyds Bank Ltd 6 Pall Mall, London S W 1

MACPHERSON, THE HON SIR (THOMAS) STEWART, M A (Edin), C I E (1922), Kt (1933), Barrister at Law, Ex Judge, High Court, Patna b 21 Aug 1876 m Helen Cameron, M A, eldest d of the Rev A B Cameron, D D Edinburgh 5s 2d Educ George Watson's College, Edinburgh Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, Bengal, in 1899 and served in Bihar and Orissa from 1912, Dist Magte and Collr Settlement Officer District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Secretary to the Legislative Council Registrar, Patna High Court and Judge, Patna High Court Vice Chancellor, Patna University 1930-33 Publications Ranchi District Gazetteer jointly, Settlement Report of Porahat Address C/o High Commissioner's office London

MACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, C S I, 1919 C I E, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, UP b 1861 Educ Campbeltown Gram Sch Glasgow Univ, Ent I M S, 1886 Insp Gen of Prisons, 1902, Mem Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08 Mem of U P Leg Council, 1909 Address Lucknow

MCKENZIE THE REV JOHN M A (Aberdeen), 1904 D D (Aberdeen), 1934 Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908, Principal, Wilson College, b 13 June 1883 m Agnes Ferguson Dinnes Educ Aberdeen University, New College Edinburgh, Tubingen University Ordained

1908, Appointed Professor in Wilson College 1908, Appointed Principal 1921, Fellow of the University of Bombay, President Bombay Christian Council 1924-26 President, Bombay Anthropological Society 1927-29 Vice Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33 Publications Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ Press) Edited Worship, Wit and Work by R S Simpson, D D (James Clarke), Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan) Address Wilson College House Bombay

MENAIR, GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON MR JUSTICE, B A (Oxon), M B E, (Mil) Judge Calcutta High Court b 30 April 1887 m Primrose, younger a of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs Garth Educ Charter House and New College Oxford Called to the Bar 1911, practised in Calcutta from 1912 Joined I A R O, served in Mesopotamia 1916-19 practised at Privy Council Bar 1920-1933 Address High Court, Calcutta

MADAN, JANARDAN ATMARAM, B A, C I F, I C S, Commissioner Southern Division Bombay Presidency Since May 1936 b 12 February 1885 m Champubai d of late H P Pitale, J P Educ Bombay Oxford and Cambridge Assistant Collector 1909 and Asst Settlement Officer, Collector and Registrar, Co operative societies, Bombay 1920, Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926-28, Chairman, Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay 1929, Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930 Secretary to Government Revenue Dept 1934 Address Hulme Park Belgium

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt B A I C S, b 21 May 1871 m Miss Bhadrabai Pandit Educ St Xavier's High School St Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol Passed the I C S in 1892, served in Burma for 3 years, became Dist and Sessions Judge in 1905 Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920 Judge, High Court 1925-31 Address 118, Koregaon Park Poona

MADHAVLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI, Bt, see Ranchhodlal

MADHO RAM DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN Vice-President Council of Administration Chamba State Chamba State subject, descendant of the well known Choudhri family of Jammu and Kashmir Born April (1883) First Matriculate and First Undergraduate of the Chamba State Joined service in the State Education Department in (1902) Transferred to the State Secretariat in 1910 as Personal Assistant was trained in administrative and executive work personally by His Highness Raja Sir Bhuri Singh Trahad in Settlement, Revenue and Judicial Work in the Punjab Private Secretary (1919) Chief Secretary, (1922), Vice-President Council of Administration, December, 1933



Rai Sahib (1923), Rai Bahadur (1925)
Diwan Bahadur (1934) Granted three hundred acres of land in perpetuity in appreciation of loyal and meritorious services in April 1934 at the time when the Hon the A G G, Punjab States gave the medal and sanad of Diwan Bahadur. A keen sportsman taking very good interest in indoor and out door games including shooting. Scout Commissioner of the State. Address Chamba, (Via Dalhousie, Punjab)

MADRAS BISHOP of since 1923, Rt Rev Edward Harry Mansfield Waller, M A (Cantab) D D *honoris causa* Trinity College, Toronto D D Western University of Canada b 8 Dec 1871, Educ Highgate School, Corpus Christi College Cam. Ordained d 1894 p 1895 Lon., Principal St Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad 1903 Principal Jay Narayans High School, Benares, 1907 Ag Secy (M.S., U.P., 1908-09 Secretary 1909-1913 Sec C M S Indian Group 1913, Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15 Bishop of Innervilly, 1915-22. *Publications* Revolution in Bishops Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ, translated to Madras 1 Jan 1923. Address The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P O Madras

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AKBAR KHAN, M L C, First Class Sardar (1921) Cotton Commission Agent, Hubli b 1878 Educ at Hubli Started business in cotton in 1896, extended same from time to time created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Ginning and Pressing factories there, also started ginning factories at Ranabennur and Guttal convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other ryots of his place and neighbourhood, is President Hubli Anjuman Islam, working for the educational social and material uplift of Mho medans was Vice President of the Hubli Municipality for some years and was elected the President of that Municipality in 1931. Was again elected President of the Hubli Municipality in 1932 for another triennium. Was again elected President of the Hubli Municipality for another triennium in Sept 1935. Recipient of H M the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. *Publications* Kanarese translation of Mr G F Keating's Rural Economy in the Bombay Decan, Kanarese translation of "Britain in India, Have we Benefited?" Address Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist Dharwar

MAHAJANI GANESH SAKHARAM, M A (Cantab), Ph D (Cantab), B A (Bom) Smith's Prize Man (1926), Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona b 27 Nov 1888 m Indumat Paranjpye, d of Mr H P Paranjpye and niece of Dr R P Paranjpye Educ High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St John's College, Cambridge First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B A Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India

Scholar, returned to India in 1927, appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929, obtained King's Commission U C Lieut. Passed promotion Examination to Captain, 1935. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University 1936. *Publications* Lessons in Elementary Analysis for Honours Courses of Indian Universities and some mathematical publications especially contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society London) Address Fergusson College Poona, 4

MAHALANOBIS, S C, B Sc (Edin), F R S E, I R S, (retired) Prof of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta 1900-27. Fellow, and Professor Calcutta University, President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology, Member, Governing Body, Science College, Calcutta University b Calcutta 1867, m 1902 fourth d of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister of H H the Maharani of Cooh Behar Educ Edinburgh Univ. *Publications* Muscle Fat in Salmon. Life History of Salmon, New form of Myograph Teachers Manual Text Book of Science Address 45, New Park Street, Calcutta

MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI OF CHHOTA UDEPUR (CAITAIN M R A S COMMANDANT CHHOTA UDEPUR FORCES Brother of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Chhota Udepur b 13th March 1909 Educ at Boys High School Panchgani and St Xavier High School Bombay and later Rijkumar College Rajkot, was attached as 2/Lt to 5th Battalion 12 Frontier Force Regt (Q V O Corps of Guides 1929-30) Vice President Shree Pathshinhi Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur Address Nahar Villa, Chhota Udepur



MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHID-UD DAULA AZOD UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C I E, b 1834 Educ India, Arabia Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe, visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymani, Address Tirmingaz, Lucknow

MAHMOOD SCHARMAD, SAHEB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M L C, Landholder, Member, Legislative Council, Madras (elected) and Elected Member, S Kanara District Board Elected Member, S K Dist Educational Council b 7 March 1870 m 1898 to Mrs Maryam Schammad Educ St Aloysius College and Govt College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras Served on the South Kanara Dist Board for about 20 years, Hon Magistrate for 10 years, since 1913 Pioneer of Moplah education in S Kanara Started the Azzia Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara in 1907 and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922 Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras, Government awarded a Coronation

Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his special interest in Moplah education, Presided at the 3rd Annual Confc of all Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangham in 1925 Leader of the Govt Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925 Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Confc S Kanara in 1926 Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod Vice President, Madras Presidency Moslem League, Member, Staff Selection Board Madras 1928 Member, Senate Madras University, 1930 President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod Author The Moplah Willsh Act, 1928 (Madras) Address Sea View, Kasaragod, S Kanara

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH) RAJA MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN, Khan Bahadur Raja of b 5th November 1914 m in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra Succession 23rd May 1931 Educ In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under European and Indian private tutors The Raja Saheb is highly cultured and very broad minded He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East Deeply interested in Reforms and Politics Address Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh Lucknow Galloway House, Naini Tal, Mahmudabad (Oudh)

MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED ISQ Ent Govt Service, 1873, Insp-Gen of Registration, Bengal, retired, 1913, a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist, wrote The Nawabi-Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English Address 4 Ballygunge Calcutta

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNST, D S O (1918), Indian Army (retired), on staff of Uruvati Hindustan Research Institute since 1930 b 1878, s of R H Downes Mahon of Cavetown Co Roscommon m Frances Amelia, d of Rev Robert Harloe Fleming Educ privately Lieut 5th Bn Connaught Rangers, 1899 Lieut 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900, Lieut 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903 transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles 1904 Second in Command 59th Royal Scinde Rifles, 1922 Commandant 1st Bn Frontier Forces West (P W O Sikhs) 1923 27, served South African War, (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War Operations in France and Belgium, 1914 15 wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches) Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917, German East Africa, 1917 18 (despatches, D S O) Waziristan Field Force 1919 20, Commanded 109th Infantry (despatches, brevet of Lt Col), Razmak Field Force, 1923, Colonel 1924 Jubilee Medal 1935 retired 1928 Publications Numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India under non de plume Mac Address Manali, Kulu Punjab

MAJITHIA, THE HON SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt (1926) C I L (1920) Ex Revenue Member Government of Punjab, b 17th Feb 1872, m grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K C I E, Chief of

Bahadur (Patiala State) Educ Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore Worked as Hon Secretary of the Khalsa Coll Amritsar for 11 years and Hon Secretary Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920, Jubilee Medal 1935 Address 'Majithia House,' Albert Road Amritsar (Punjab)

MAJUMDAR DWIJA DAS, M Sc, Assistant Controller of Stationery, Government of India Off Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, In October, 1927, and Off Manager Central Publication Branch March, 1930 b 2nd Feb 1890 m Abhamayee, d of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur Educ Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta Entered Bengal Junior (Civil Service, 1915, Bengal Survey Office as Asstt to the Officer in Charge Bengal Traverse Party, 1917, Asstt Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps Govt of India, 1924, Acted as Hon Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926 Address 20/2 B, Ray Street Elgin Road Calcutta

MAJUMDAR S C B Com (Born) Cert A I B (London) Manager Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd at Bombay Born 3rd Feb 1902 Late Agent of the Central Bank of India Ltd, Lindsay Street Branch Calcutta, was a prominent member of the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Calcutta, for over two years, at present a prominent member of the Committees of the Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay Shareholders Association and a member of committees of several other Associations a very able writer on Banking, Finance and Insurance in important Journals and Newspapers, a very popular figure in Commercial and Industrial Circles of Bombay was Joint Secretary Exhibition Committee Indian National Congress held at Bombay 1934 Director in Charge, United Press of India Ltd (News Agency) Address Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay



MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT, M I A Editor of Abhyudaya Educ at Allahabad Publications Sansar Sankat, Bohaghrat Manoramas Patra, Matritva or Motherhood and Baby Care and many others in Hindi Member, All India Congress Committee President, District and Vice President Thru Congress Committee, Allahabad Twice elected to the Legislative Assembly in General Secretary of the Independent Congress Party and All India Hindi Sahitya Sammilan Address Abhyudaya, Allahabad

MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, b Allahabad, 25 Dec 1861 m 1884, four sons and three daughters Educ Sanskrit at the

Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt High School, Mulr Central Coll, Allahabad, B A (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885 '87, edited the Indian Union, 1885 '1887, the Hindustan, 1887 '1889 The Abhyudaya, 1907 '1909, LL B, Allahabad University, 1892, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892, Member, Prov Leg Council, 1902 '12, President of Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918 Member, Imp Leg Council, 1910 '1919, Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag, Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919 President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923 '24 President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha, Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924 Resigned 1930 Address Benares Hindu University

MALER KOTLA, HON KHAN, SIR ZULFIGAR ALI KHAN, KCSI, CSI estate holder in Maler Kotla State, Ch Minister of Patiala State, since 1911 Elected member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1925, at present elected member in the Legislative Assembly representing East Central Punjab Muslims Publications has written many books including Lives of 'Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sher Shah, Emperor of India also 'The Poetry of Iqbal b 1875, Educ Chiefs Coll, Lahore, Cambridge, Paris Address Lahore

MALIK, SIR FIROZKHAN NOON MA (Oxon) High Commissioner for India b 7 May 1893 Educ Chiefs College Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford Bar at law, Inner Temple, London Advocate of the Lahore High Court and Member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1921 Appointed Minister for Local Self Government January 1927 and Education Minister 1930 '1936 Address India House Aldwych, London W C 2

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, BA (Cantab), Sc D (Dub), FRSE, IES (Retd), Principal, Carmichael College Rangpur, Bengal, since 1926 b Bengal 1866 Educ St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta, University Coll, London, Peterhouse Cambridge Publications Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics Address Rangpur, Bengal

MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA SIR CHURA CHAND SINGH, KCSI CBE b 1885, m March 17, 1905 Educ Mayo College, Ajmer s 1891 State has area of 8,456 sq miles, and a population of 445,606 Salute 11 guns Address Imphal, Manipur State, Assam

MANOHAR LAL, MA (Punjab) BA (Double First Class Honours) Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar at Law Minister of Education Punjab Government, 1927 '1930 b 31 Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University, and St John's College, Cambridge McMahon Law student, St John's Cambridge, Brother-ton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Law, 1904-1905, Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906 '1909, Minto Pro

fessor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909 '1912, Advocate, High Court, Lahore Fellow and Syndic Punjab University Member, Legislative Council, Punjab Publications Articles on economic subjects Address Fane Road Lahore

MANSHARDT, CLIFFORD, PH B, A M (Chicago) 1921 D B, 1922 Ph D (Chicago) 1924, D D (Chicago Theological Seminary) 1932 Blatchford Fellow, (Chicago Theological Seminary, 1922 '24 Director, The Nagpada Neighbourhood House and Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work b 6 March 1897 m 16 May 1925 Agnes Hickne, Lloyd, Educ Bradley Polytechnic Institute The University of Chicago the Chicago Theological Seminary Union Theological Seminary (New York), Teachers College, Columbia University Served with American Expeditionary Forces during the World War 1924 '25 Editor, Religious Education U S A 1925 Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House Bombay, Hon Secretary District Benevolent Society of Bombay Hon Treasurer, Bombay Mofussil Child Welfare, Maternity, and Public Health Council Executive Committee, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society Managing Committee, The Health Visitors Institute Advisor, The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust 1932 Visiting Professor in the University of Chicago, 1932 Alden Tuthill Foundation Lecturer in the (Chicago Theological Seminary Publications The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India (Association Press Calcutta) Christianity in a Changing India (YMCA Publishing House Calcutta) The Hindu Muslim Problem in India (George Allen and Unwin) Editor Bombay 10 day and 10 morrow, Bombay Looks Ahead The Bombay Municipality at Work and Numerous articles in professional journals Address Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla

MANSINGH, SARDAR, BA, LL B, President Sikh Gurdwaras Judicial Commission and Member, Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal Lahore Advocate, High Court, Lahore Vice President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan (1923 '1925), b 1887 Educ Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry is a lawyer of 25 years standing worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law Department of Shriromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926 '1929) edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909 Member, Legislative Assembly (1921 '23) Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926 Offg Judge, High Court, Patiala 1930 May 1932 Publications Translated Kalidas's vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts Address 41, Keroze por Road, Lahore

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, Kt, cr 1915, CIE, 1910, Litt D, Ph D, FSA Hon A R I B A Commander of the Order of Leopold Vice President of the India Society, Director General of Archaeology in India from 1902 to 1931, now officer on Special

Duty b Chester, 19th March 1876, m 1902 Florence, y d of Sir Henry Longhurst CVO Educ Dulwich and King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon fellow) Craven Travelling Student Address Simla

MASANI, RUSTOM PRESTONJI, M A, J P Managing Director, Persia Industrial and Trading Co, Ltd b 23 Sept 1876 m 9 Decr 1902, Manjeh P Wadia, Educ New H S and Elphinstone Coll, Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and 1898, Jt Proprietor and Editor of *Gup Sup* (1898) Editor of English columns of *Kavser i Hind* (1891 1900), Editor, *Indian Spectator* (1901 02), Fellow, Syndic, and Chairman of the Commerce Board of Studies of the Bombay University and Fellow of the Institute of Bankers Trustee, N M Wadia Charities, President Anthropological Society, Bombay, Vice President Bombay Vigilance Association and Bombay Presy Adult Education Association, Jt Hon Secy and Trustee, Society for the Protection of Children in W India, also of the K R Kama Memoria Institute and the Parsi Girls Schools Association, Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914 17) Municipal Secretary 1907 1919 Dy Municipal Commissioner (1919 25) Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay 1922 Manager Central Bank of India Ltd, 1926 1928 Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee 1929 30 Joint Secretary Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee 1930 31 Director of the Central Board and Vice President and Member of the local Board of the Reserve Bank of India Director, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Publications English, Child Protection, Folklore of Wells The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation Bombay The Conference of the Birds, a Sufi Allegory, Evolution of Local Self Govt in Bombay Zoroastrianism The Religion of the Good Life, Court Poets of Persia and India Gujarati *Dolanto Upayog* (Use of Wealth), *Gharis tatha nahalhi kelavn* (Home and School education), *Tansukh mala* (Health series), and novels named *Abyssiniano Hobshi*, *Bodhlu*, *Chandra Chal* Address Versova (via Andheri Station)

MASOOD, SIR SYED ROSS, NAWAB MASOOD JUNG BAHADUR, Kt (1933) Member Executive Council Bhopal State, b 1889 Educ M A O College, Aligarh, and New College, Oxford B A at-Law, Imperial Education Service, Head master, Patna School, 1913 Senior Prof of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916 Formerly Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Fellow of the Madras University, Member, Council of the Osmania University, Member, Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh President, All India Muslim Educational Conference 1930 President, All India Educational Conference, 1933 Publications Japan and its Educational System Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Deccan 1916 1928 Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1929 34 Address Bhopal, Central India

MASTER, ALFRED, B A (Oxon), C I E (1931) ICS, formerly Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District (On leave) b

12th Feb 1883 m Dorthy Amy Thorne Educ Epsom Coll, Braseuouse Coll, Oxford Asstt Collr, 1906, Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad, 1917, Major I A R O, 1918 Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1925 Collector, 1926, President of Civil and Military Examination Committee 1930 Publications Articles in Numismatic Supplement of Bengal, R A S on Indian Numismatics and in Journal of Bombay B R A S on Gujarati Phonetics, articles in Local Self Government Journal on Local Administration

MATHER, RICHARD, B Met, M I E (India) Chief Technical Adviser, Tata Iron and Steel Co b 19 Sept 1886 Educ Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, Univ of Sheffield Mappin Medallist 1906, Metallurgist Ormsby Iron Works, Middlesbrough, 1907 1911, Dy Dir, Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911 1919 and 1922 Member of Govt Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg Steel Industry 1919 Metallurgical Inspector to Govt of India, 1920 25 Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923 24, and 1926 Member of Iron and Steel Institute Inst of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute Publications Papers for technical societies Address Bombay

MATTHAI, JOHN, B A, B L (Madras), B Litt (Oxon), D Sc (London), C I E Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, b 10 Jan 1886 m Achamma John 1921 Educ Madras Christian College London School of Economics, Balliol College Oxford High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910 14 Officer on special duty, Co operative Department, Madras, 1918 20, Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920 25 Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922 25, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922 25, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925 31 President, Tariff Board, 1931 Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935 Publications Village Government in British India Agricultural Co operation in India, Excise and Liquor Control Address Commerce Dept, New Delhi and Simla

MAULA BAKHSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH KHAN BAHADUR, C I E, of Batala, Punjab, India, b 7 May 1862 m 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C M G, C I E, British Agent, Khurasan, Persia Two s five d Joined Punjab Postal Dept and having volunteered for service as Field Postmaster proceeded to Kandahar Frontier, 1880, Manager, Dead Letter Office and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1881, joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept, Simla 1882 Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept, 1887, on special duty North eastern Persia, 1887 1888, Attache Hashadan Perso Afghan Boundary Commission, 1888-89, Attache to Agent to Governor General and H B M s Consul General Meshed, 1890 Asst Agent, Govt Genl, Khurasan and Seistan, 1894, British Vice Consul, Khurasan and Seistan, 1896 98, on Special Political duty in Kalin, Seistan

and Baluchistan, 1898, on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master Generals Dept, Simla, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898 1899, Asst Dist Supt of Police in charge Nushki District Baluchistan, 1900, Extra Asstt Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1 Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1901-2, Attache, Seltan Boundary Commission, 1902-4, Oriental Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05, Attache, Foreign and Political Dept Government of India, 1905-19, Chief Indian Political Officer with H M Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan during H M's Indian tour 1906-7, Political Officer, North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919, Secretary, Indo Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi 1919 Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22 Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1922-23, Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1925-28 Address Woodlands, Simla, E Iram, Srinagar Kashmir Ifitabad, Iyalpur Dist, Cosmo polit in (lub, Lahore

MAUNG KUN B A Bir at Law and Member, Burma Legislative Council b 27 August 1891 m Ma Aye Educ Government High School, Basseln, Burma The Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn, London, Assistant Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar Address Danubyu, Burma

MAUNG TOK KYI, B A b 1884 Educ Rangoon College Member of the Subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1920, resigned Govt service and joined editorial staff of *The Sun* in 1920, became Managing Director, 1921, elected to the Municipal Corporation, Rangoon 1922 elected Member, Leg Assembly, 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council, 1924 Founded Burma Swaraj Party and elected its leader, 1925 Re elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926 Founded 'The Kesara', a weekly Burmese paper in 1929 Resigned the Directorship of the Sun Press Ltd, Rangoon, held from 1920 to 1929 with a short break Resigned from Legislative Assembly, 1930 Address 7, Strand Road, Moulmeln

MAUNG, SIR SAO, K C I E, K S M, SAWEWA OF YAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs Address Yawnghwe, Shan States, Burma

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, C S I (1933), M A (Oxon), C I E (1923), I C S Commissioner of Excise (1935) b 24 Aug 1882 m Mary Iyle d of the Rev Henry Haigh, D D Educ Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford Entered the I C S 1906, Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916, Dy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919, acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21, Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23, Collector and District Magistrate from 1924, acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928, Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry,

1928-1929, Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929 Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department 1931-1935 Address Secretariat, Bombay

MEEK DR DAVID BURNETT, M A, D S C O B E (1924), C I E (1933) Indian Trade Commissioner, London b 10 March 1885 m Gemmell, Retta Young Educ Glasgow University Indian Educational Service (1911) Director of Industries, Bengal 1920 Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1926 Address London

MEHRBAN NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR, B A, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, Assistant Commissioner of Labour Government of Bombay b 2nd June 1890 m Jerbanoo d of Dr Hormusjee D Pesikaka Educ Boys High School, Allahabad St Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College Bombay, Gaikwar Scholar Elphinstone College Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912 Secretary R G Baldoock Ltd, 1917, Secy, Indian Traders Pty Ltd, 1919, Secy, Messrs Australian & Eastern Co, Pty, Ltd, 1921, appointed Investigator, Labour Office Government of Bombay, 1923, and Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions Bombay Presidency 1927, Officiated as Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April-May 1930 Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929 Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation, 15th Session International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931 On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931 Address Mount Villas, Bandra Hill Bandra

MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR SIR BEZONJI DADA BHAY, KT Address Nagpur

MEHTA, CHUNILAL B Merchant b 1888, Educ at Bombay m to Japibal, Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay (1929), Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1935-36 President Bombay Shroffs (Indigenous Bankers) Association Director — Alcock Ashdown & Co Limited Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited Bombay Lukies, Limited East India Cotton Association, Limited, Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Narottam, Limited Narottam & Pereira Limited Managing Director — Chunilal Mehta & Co, Limited Member — Governing Body Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Executive Committee Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Indian Central Cotton Committee Managing Committee Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay, Managing Committee Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, General Committee, Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch) Anti Tuberculosis Committee Editor — The Financial News Bombay Indian Cotton Review and Cotton Chart (Annual Publications) Has travelled round the world in 1927 and

again to Europe and America in 1930
Address Residence—52, Ridge Road,
 Malabar Hill Bombay, Office—51, Marwar
 Bazar, Bombay

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VITTHICANDAS, Kt,
 K C S I (1928), M A, LL B Agent, Century
 Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd,
 Bombay, and Provincial Scout Com
 missioner *b* 12 Jan 1881 *m* to
 Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala *Educ*
 St Xavier's College, Bombay, Captain
 Hindu XI, elected to the Bombay Municipal
 Corporation in 1907, Chairman, Standing
 Committee, 1912, President of the Corpora
 tion, 1916 Elected to the Bombay Legislative
 Council by the Corporation in 1916, elected
 to the City Improvement Trust, 1918
 Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber,
 1918 Elected to the Bombay Port Trust
 1920 Millowner and Chairman, Bombay
 Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Director,
 The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd
 The New India Assurance Co., Ltd, The
 Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd
 The Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd, The
 Member of the Executive Council of the
 Bombay Government, 1923 28 President,
 Indian Merchants Chamber (1931) *Address*
 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L M & S, C I
 E (1932), Kalsar-I-Hind Gold Medal (1920),
 Donat of St John Silver Medal (1917), Raj
 Ratna Silver Medal, Baroda (1916) Associate
 Serving Brother's Badge at the hands of
 His Majesty during the Centenary Celebra
 tions of St John Ambulance Association, 1931
 Presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales
 Associate Officer of the Ven. Order of St
 John 1934 and Maharaja Gackwad's Diamond
 Jubilee Medal 1936 Retired Sanitary Com
 missioner, Baroda *b* 4 February 1864 *m*
 to a cousin *Educ* Sir Cowasji Jehangir
 Naosari Zarthosti Madressa and the Giant
 Medical College, Bombay Joined Baroda
 Med Service, 1887 did inoculation work with
 Prof Haffkine, gave evidence on the value
 of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission,
 did Cholera inoculations with Major Lamb
 Has popularised St John Ambulance work
 and Red Cross work all over Gujarat, Sind
 Kathiawad, Central India, Central Provinces,
 Punjab, N W F Province, Rajputana,
 Khandesh, Deccan Thana District and 60
 States by giving nearly 1,000 lectures, earned
 for the Association Rs 10,000 and for the
 Red Cross over Rs 131,300 by enrolling 3,400
 Members, and published 50 books on
 Ambulance Nursing, Hygiene, Midwifery
 Red Cross, etc Baroda Red Cross Branch
 delegate to the 15th International Red Cross
 Conference held at Tokyo in October 1933
 Contributed Rs 20,000 for erection of Parsi
 Ambulance Division Headquarters Building,
 Bombay *Address* Lunsikooni, Navsari

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, s of late Rai Pannalal,
 C I E Member of the Mehadrab Sabha
 (Highest Judicial Court) *b* 1868 *Publication*
 "Handbook of Mewar and Guide to its
 Principal Objects of Interest *Address* Rai
 Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana

MEHTA, SIR HORMUSJI MANECKJI KT (1933)
 Well known Citizen of Bombay, Banker
 Millowner, Industrialist, etc Director, Reserve
 Bank *b* 1st April 1871, *m* to Goolbai, *d*
 of late Mr H E Umrigar
Educ at Bombay Started
 life as assistant in Bombay
 Mill in 1888, subsequently
 joined China Mill Ltd,
 and started business on
 his own account in 1896,
 bought Victoria Mills in
 1904, Jubilee Mills in
 1914, Raja Goculdas
 Mills in 1916 Gackwar
 Mills in 1929 Established
 Zenith Life Assurance Co
 Ltd, in 1916 and British India General
 Insurance Co, Ltd, in 1919 Established
 Poona Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in 1916
 Navsari E S Co, Ltd, in 1922, and Nashik
 Deolali E S Co Ltd in 1930, Nadiad E S
 Co Ltd in 1931 Member of Viceroy's
 Council of State 1930 to 1934, served on the
 Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in
 1931 Represented India on the League of
 Nations 1933 and 1934, resigned from Council
 of State on appointment to the Central
 Board of Reserve Bank in 1934, appointed
 Employers Representative on International
 Labour Conference in 1936 Established
 Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd, in Septem
 ber 1936 *Address* Bella Vista,
 Pedder Road, Bombay



MEHTA, GIRDHARILAL DAI SAHEB, Manager,
 the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway *b* 5th
 September 1897 *e* at Vinagar and Ahmeda
*b*vd Joined the Postal
 Dept in 1896 and served
 six years Joined the B R
 & C I Railway in 1903 as
 a Junior Clerk in the Dist
 Traffic Superintendent's
 Office and was soon marked
 out as a man of genius and
 ability chief Distributing
 Officer of Grain Shops 1921
 and specially mentioned in
 despatches, was finally pro
 moted to Superior Grade in
 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head
 Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till
 1934 Rai Sahib 1930 a great social
 worker having initiated Co-operative Insti
 tutes, Death Benefit Funds, etc for the wel
 fare of the Staff, was actively connected with
 the Bombay Presidency Balv & Health Week
 Association, was Chairman Dist and Div Co
 operative Institutes and mentioned in Govern
 ment Reports, also connected with many
 other Institutions in Bombay, originator of
 the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials
 Received Silver Jubilee Medal from the Rail
 way Board, was appointed to his present post
 in 1935 by H H the Jam Sahib which he
 discharges with conspicuous ability and
 distinction *Address* Jamnagar, Kathiawar



MEHTA, JAMNADAS M, The Honble Mr
 M A, LL B, Bar at Law *b* 8 August
 1884 *m* Manibai, *d* of Ratanji Ladhuj
Educ Jamnagar, Junagadh,
 London Member, Bombay Municipal Cor

poration Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930 President, Accounts Staff Union, G I P Rly President, All India Railwaymen's Federation, Bom Tramwaysmen's Union, Bombay, Port Trust Employees Union, Indian Trade Union Unity Conference President, B B & C I Railway Employees Union President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930, President, Ihana District Congress Committee, 1921-1932 and Member, All India Congress Committee, 1921-1931. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress 1926 Gen Secretary Democratic Swaraj Party President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35 Indian Workers Delegate to the International Labour Conference 1934 Substitute delegate Governing Body I L O January 1935 (Chairman Asian Assurance Co, Ltd, Mayor of Bombay 1936-37 Revenue and Finance Minister Government of Bombay 1937 Address Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay

MFHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M A, Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay b 1884 m to Mrs Kumudagauri Educ Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918, was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930 after the Conference he toured about Europe and England both time for seeing the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organisations there on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29 Vice President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29 Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932 Vice President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-35 Address Krishna Kutir, Santa Cruz, B B & C I and Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

MFHTA, DR JIVRAJ NARAYAN, LM & S (Bom), MD (Lond) M R C P (Lond), I C P S (Bom), Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay b 29 Aug 1887 m Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta Educ High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll, Bombay, and London Hospital formerly Asst Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State Address K E M Hospital, Parel, Bombay

MFHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, Kt (1922), CSI (1919) MA, I L E, b 22 July 1868, Educ Elphinstone College, Bombay m first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanvanta, 4 s and 7 d Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law

Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99 Priv Sec to H M Maharaja Gackwar, 1899-1906, Rev Minister and First Councillor, 1914-16 Diwan of Baroda 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934, Continues to be Councillor, Bikaner State Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Member, Consultative Committee, 1932, Indian States Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933, attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933 Publications The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India, Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes) Address 15, Harkness Road, Bombay

MFHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI B A, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd b 23 Oct 1891 m Mangla d of Pratapral Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar Educ New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B A Examination Worked with Central famine Relief Committee and Servants of India Society for famine relief work, 1911-12, Hon Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd Bombay (1912-15) as Manager from 1915-1922 and Managing Director since 1922 Member, Editorial Board Social Service Quarterly Member, Editorial Board, Bombay Co-operative Quarterly, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay Member Executive Committee, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay Member Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929 Member, Bombay Provincial Board of Management and Trusts All India Village Industries Association Publications The Co-operative Movement (The Times of India Press) 1915 The Co-operative Movement in India (Servants of India Society pamphlet in collaboration with Mr V Venkateswaraiah) (Arya Bhawan Press), 1918 Studies in Co-operative Finance (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 1927 Address Murzbanabad, Andhra (B B & C I Railway)

MERCHANI, FRAMROZ RUSTOMI F S A A, J P First Asst Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay City b 12 Nov 1888 Educ Bombay and London Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor Lecturer in Accounting, Sydenham Coll of Commerce and Economics, Offg Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust Examiner in Accounting to the Univ of Bombay officiated as Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency Sind and Aden in 1912-1913 1934 and 1936 Publications Elements of Book-keeping, Company Secretary and Accountant Income Tax in relation to Accounts Indian Income Tax Simplified, Book-keeping Self Taught 'etc Address 27B, Arthur Bunder Road Colaba Bombay 5

MEHTA, SIR HERBERT ANDREW FRANCIS, BA (Oxon), KC (1916) (1930), CSI (1933), CIE, (1929), MVO (1922), Indian Civil Service (Political Department) b 27th Sept

- 1883 *m* Elinor Joyce Potter *Educ* Charter house and Christ Church, Oxford Served in Punjab, 1908 1913. Entered Political Department, 1913 Asst. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1914 1917, served in N W F P 1917 1925, Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925 1926, served in N W F P, 1926 1940. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1930 1932, Foreign Secretary to Government of India, May 1932 *Address* c/o Foreign and Political Department New Delhi
- MIAN, ABDUL RASHID THE HON MR JUSTICE** B A (Punjab), M A (Cantab) Temporary Judge, High Court, Lahore *b* 29th June 1889 *m* d of Nawab Mauli Bikhshi, C I F *Educ*, Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge Practised at Lahore, 1913 1933 appointed Asst. Legal Remembrancer, 1925, officiated as Govt. Advocate Punjab in 1927, 1929 and 1930 *Address* 16, Mason Road, Lahore
- MILLER, SIR DAWSON, KT, KC**, ex Ch Justice of Patna High Court *b* Dec 1867 *Educ* Durham Sch and Fethy Coll, Oxford Bar, Inner Temple, 1891 *Address* High Court, Patna
- MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT (1914), CBF (1919)** Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914 22 *b* 28th June 1862 *m* Margaret Lowry, O B E *Educ* Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Dublin Entered I C S, 1881 Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906 14 *Address* Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills
- MIRZA M ISMAIL, AMIN UL MUK SIK K C I E (1936), K I (1930) C I F (1924)** O B E (1923), Dewan of Mysore *b* 1883 *m* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family *Educ* The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B A, Superintendent of Police, 1905, Asst. Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1908, Unuzur Secy to H H the Maharaja, 1914 Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja 1922, Dewan of Mysore 1926 Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jalpur (Rajputani) Member of the Consultative Committee Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933 *Address* Carlton House, Bangalore
- MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH B A J L L (Cantab), M L A (1924)**, Bar at Law (Inner Temple) *b* 16th July 1890 *m* Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawpore Dist *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, (1911 1924) Joined Non Co-operation Movement in 1920 Member of the All India Congress Committee-Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board Lucknow Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association, Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh, Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman District Board Lucknow *Publications* Asst. Editor of Oudh Law Journal Lucknow from 1916 1920 *Address* 6, Null Road, Lucknow
- MISRA RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHYAM BEHAR** M A, ex member Council of State, Adviser in Chief Orcha State Tikamgarh, C I Member of the Allahabad University Court and Academic Council of the Committee of Courses in Hindi and Faculty of Arts and of Lucknow and Benares Hindu University Courts Member and Vice President Hindustani Academy United Provinces ex President All India Kanyakubja Sabha All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Koshid Nigri Pricharini Sabha President, Kanyakubja Inter College Committee Lucknow and of U P Menager's Association of Aided High Schools and Inter Colleges *b* 12th August 1873 *m* Miss B D Bajpai his two s five *d* *Educ* Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow Entered Executive Branch U P Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector was on special duty in 1903, 1908 1909, 1921 and 1922 in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion was Deputy Superintendent and Offg Superintendent of Police (1906 09), on deputation as D. W. N. Chhatrapur State C I (1910 14) Personal Asst to Excise Commr U P (1917 20), Dy Commr, Gonda (1920 21) for over a year, besides having twice officiated as Magte and Collr of Bulandshahr, Jr Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922 24) and Registrar Aug 1924 to December (1926) Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unao, U P (1928) was D. W. N. Orcha State from January 1929 to April 1932, when he became Chief Adviser to J H the Sawu Mahendra Maharaja *Publications* several standard works in Hindi including the *Misra Bandhu Vinoda* (a text book for B A & M A examinations) and the *Hindi Nava Ratna* (text book in the Degree of Honours Examination) *Address* Golganj Lucknow
- MICHEL, Sir DAVID GEORGE, B Sc (Edin) K C I E (1946), C S I (1932), C I E (June 1923) V D Indian Civil Service** Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, 1933 *b* 31st Mar 1879 *m* Elizabeth Duncan Wharton *Educ* George Heriot's School Edinburgh Edinburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined I C S Oct 1903 Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of C P and Secretary to C P Legislative Council, 1919 Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June 1926 Joint Secretary and Draftsman Government of India, Legislative Department, April 1927 Offg Secretary Legislative Dept., Govt. of India, 1931, Offg Member of Viceroy's Privy Council, 1935 *Address* Delhi and Simla
- MITTER, THE HON SIR BROJENDRA LAL, KT (1928) K C S I (1932), M A, B L, Barrister at Law** Member, Bengal Executive Council 1934 Formerly Advocate General of Bengal and Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928 34 Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933 *b* May 1875 *m* a daughter of Mr P N Bose,

late of the Geological Survey and *g d* of the late R C Dutt, ICS *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn *Address* 5 Outram Street Calcutta and Darjeeling

MITTER DWARKANATH M A D L Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta Dean of the Faculty of Law (1930-34) Member Council of State (1924), formerly Advocate High Court, Calcutta *b* 29th Feb 1876 *m d* of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Joined High Court Bar in 1897 In 1916 elected in ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926 Retired from the Bench (1937) *Publications* A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law published by Calcutta University *Address* Patna, E I Railway

MITTER RAI BAHADUR KHAGENDRANATH, M A (Gold Medalist) *b* 1880 *m* Sneharana *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Nominated Member, Legislative Assembly 1922 and 1923 Member, Council of State 1924 and 1925 Fellow (elected) Calcutta University (1922 to 1926), late editor of Bangiya Shiksha Pariksha Patrika Late Senior Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College Calcutta Inspector of Schools Presidency Division Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University Runtanu Ishni Professor of Bengali Literature and Head of the Department of Indian Vernaculars Calcutta University Represented the Calcutta University at the Conference of the Universities of the British Empire held at Cambridge 1936 *Publications* Author of several works in English on history literature and fiction *Address* Ballygunge Place Calcutta

MIYAN ASJAD ULLAH MAULVI, M L A, Hon Magte, Kishanganj, Zamindar of Mehengaoon *b* 5th Jan 1883 *m* Bibi S Nisa *d* of late Mouli Insaif Ali of Henria *Educ* at Mehengaoon Member, Dist Board, Purneah (Bihar) and Member, Local Board Kishanganj, Vice President Anjuman i Islamia, Kishanganj *Address* Mehengaoon, P O Kishanganj, Dist Purneah, Bihar

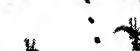
MOBERLY, BERTRAND RICHARD, MAJOR GENERAL C B (1929), D S O (1915), Deputy Chief of the General Staff (India) *b* 15th Oct 1877 *m* Hylda, *d* of late A C Willis, Esq, of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd *Educ* Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley First Commission Unattached List for Indian Army, 1897, Major General, Indian Army, 1930, served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles, commanded 2nd Battalion 56th Rifles (Frontier Force) now 10th Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles Campaigns—N W Frontier of India, Waziristan 1901-02 Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04, Hiddalli Great War, 1914-18, Egypt, Gallipoli Salonika *Address* Army Headquarters Delhi and Simla

MOHAI SAHAR DAVAR LEHMURAS KAVASJI, B A LL B Bar at Law, belongs to an ancient and historic family which enjoys hereditary rank and position among the Parsi Community of Surat holds hereditary title of DAVAR capes is recognised by the Government first Class Sirdar of Gujarat since 1922 Was awarded the Silver Jubilee Commemoration Medal 1935 *m* 1920 Gulbinood of Khan Bahadur B D Patel C I E O B E of Quetta *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay Lincoln's Inn London called to the Bar 1913



Holds Certificate of Honorary from the Council of Legal Education London Professor of Ancient and Roman Law and Land Tenures Surajpuri Law College Served as Company Commander in the I L E and holds King's Commission with the rank of Captain Member Bombay Legislative Council 1921-1924 and 1930-1937 Member Choral Jaluka Local Board and Surat District Local Board 1919-1924 Vice President I L E for 3 years Councillor Surat City Municipality 1922-1928 President Choral Jaluka Development Association from 1922 Trustee Laper Hospital and many other useful institutions Delegate Parsi Mitramonal Committee since 1915, Director Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd 1916-1919 Director Gujarat Safe Deposit Vault Secretary Andrews Library since 1924 Secretary Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association etc etc *Address* The Retreat Civil Lines Surat

MODY MR BHUCHAY JAGIVAN Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Shihob of Dharampur *b* on the 28th of February 1886 *Educ*



at the Alfred High School Rijkot Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rijkot in 1910 Passed the Higher Standard Examination Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923 Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Shihob in 1928 Received His Late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935 *Address* Baldev Nivas, Dharampur Surat (Dist)

MODY, Sir HORMASJI PEROSHAW, M A (1904), LL B (1906), K B E (1935) Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1910), *b* 23rd Sept 1881 *m* Terbal *d* of Kavasji Dadabhoj Dubash *Educ* St Xavier's Coll Bombay Mem of Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1913 and President, 1923-24 Chairman Bombay Millowners Association, 1927 and 1929-34 President Indian Merchants Chamber 1928, President Employers Federation of India, since 1933, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member, Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee Director, Tata Sons, Ltd *Publications* The Political

Future of India (1908) Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, (1921) *Address* Cumballa Hill Bombay

MOENS, IFUT GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM HAMILTON MAY, K C B C M G (1919), D S O (1917) Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters b 1879 m 1st 1908 Agnes Swetenham d of late Thelwell Pike M D, 2nd, 1919, Agnes Marianne, d of late Captain A G Douglas, B N, and widow of the late Captain D Adcock Griaves, R E *Educ* Chattrhouse, R M C Sandhurst Served Somaliland 1903-04, (medal and two clasps), Europe in War (Mesopotamia), 1915-18, (despatches -) D S O Brevet Major Brevet Lt Col Iraq Rising 1920-21 (despatches) Commander Lahore District 1931 Q M G in India 1936 *Address* Delhi

MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA Sir, Kt, (1932), CSI (1924) Talukdar of Jahangirabad b 28th June 1886 *Educ* Colvin Talukdars School Lucknow First non-official Chairman of the District Board Bara Banki Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief —Rs 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow Rs 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute Cawnpore and Rs 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University Life Vice Patron of the Red Cross Society Contributed Rs 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship Vice President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service Club, Member of the Court and Executive Council of the Lucknow University Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif *Address* Jahangirabad Raj, Dist Bara Banki Jahangirabad Palace Lucknow

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN (See under Zafulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad)

MOHAMMED YAKUB, MOULVI, Sir, Kt (1929), Lawyer b August 27, 1879 m The late Wahida Begum, Editor of Tehzeel Niswan, Lahore *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh Member and Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board, Member and senior Vice Chairman, Moradabad District Board, Trustee, M A O College, Aligarh, Member of the Court Muslim University, Aligarh, Member Legislative Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee, Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee, Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee, London Former President and Secretary of All India Muslim League, President, U P Muslim League Annual Session Pilibhit, President, Bundhilkhand Muslim Conference, President All India Palestine Conference, Bombay, President, All India Postmen's Conference, Aligarh *Address* Mohalla Mugalpura, Moradabad, U P

MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN, Sir, B A, C I E, (1931), M L A, of the Allahabad University, (1911), Bar at Law, Member, Council of State (1924), Senior Vice Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut b June 1888 m to a cousin *Educ* at Meerut

College, M A O College, Aligarh and England Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec 1914 Acted as Secretary of U P War Fund for Meerut District, Secretary, Y M C A Funds Secretary, Dist War League Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, In 1916 and Vice Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920, Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923 Nominated a member of Leg Assembly to represent U P In 1927 Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928 Elected Member, Leg Assembly from Agra Division, 1930 *Address* Junnuit Nishan Meerut

MOHAMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN RAHADUR Merchant *Educ* in Mysore A member of the representative assembly, Mysore, for over 20 years, and as member of Mysore Legislative Council for over 13 years, as Hon President Bangalore City Municipal Council for nearly 4 years, has been General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association for 28 years, Presided over non Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928 Elected President, Mysore State Muslim Conference 1932 *Address* Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City

MOLONEY WILLIAM JOSEPH General Manager for the East, Reuters Limited, and General Manager, Associated Press of India b May 28, 1885 m Katharine elder daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, G C M G, G C V O, *Educ* Redemptorist College, Limeck and Royal University of Ireland Reuters Correspondent in Teheran, Constantinople, Paris Amsterdam Copenhagen and Berlin *Address* Reuters Limited, Bombay

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara b April 1859 Member, Bengal Legislative Council since 1918 m 1878 m *Educ* Uttarpara School Presidency College Calcutta, Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887, Chairman of the Bench of Hon Magistrates, 1889, Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1899, a Member of the Asiatic Society, a life Member of St John Ambulance Association, Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918, a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice President of Bengal Humanitarian Association, elected to Executive Committee of All India Land holders' Association, 1919 *Address* Uttarpara, near Calcutta

MOORE, W ARTHUR, Editor of The Statesman Classical Scholar of St John's College Oxford, 1900-1904, President, Oxford Union Society, 1904 b 1880 m Maud Eileen only surviving child of George Maillet *Educ* Campbell Coll, Belfast and St John's College Oxford Secretary, Balkan Committee 1904-08 during which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries Special Correspondent of The Times for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania Special Correspondent, 1909, Daily Chronicle, Daily News and Manchester Guardian at Siege of Tabriz Persia Joined foreign and war staff of The Times, 1910, Persian Correspondent, 1910-12 Russian Correspondent, 1913, Spain, 1914,

Airman Revolution, 1914, Retreat from Mons and Battle of Munc, 1914 obtained commission in Rifle Brigade served Dardanelles 1915 Salonika, 1915 17 (General Staff Officer flying, 1918, with military mission (General Staff Officer Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans, Squadron Leader, R A F, demobilised, May 1919 despatches twice M B F (military) Serbian White Eagle Great Order of the Redeemer Middle Eastern Correspondent of *The Times* 1919 22, visiting Egypt Palestine, Syria Mesopotamia Persia Caucasus India, Afghanistan M L A (Bengal) 1926-1933 *Publications* *The Miracle* (By Antium Oriol, Constable (1908) *The Orient Express* (Constable 1914) *Address* "The Statesman," Calcutta

MOON, DR F N A M D B S (Iond) D P H (Eng), D F M & Hy (Fng), M B B S (Bombay) F R I P H (London) F C P S (Bombay) JP, Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Gooldas Tejpal Hospital b 22th Aug 1893 m Shikha F Marzban *Educ* at Cathedral and New High Schools Elphinstone and Grant Medical College, Bombay, Univ Coll and Hospital London Clinical Fellow in Medicine Grant Coll Bombay, Medical Registrar, J F Hospital, Bombay, House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital London Tuberculosis Medical Officer Boros of Stoke Newington, Hackney and Poplar London Medical Referee London, War Pensions Committee Lecturer on Tuberculosis University of Bombay Hon Physician, G I Hospital Bombay Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health, Fellow, University of Bombay Fellow, College of Physicians and Surgeons Bombay Honorary Physician St George's Hospital *Publications* Present Position of Tuberculosis Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918 etc etc *Address* Alcock Buildings Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

MOTILAL BIJAWARI M A, I L B Diwan i Khas Bahadur b 28th April 1882 m to Shrimati Kasturba *Educ* at Ruttim and Dhar and graduated from the Muir Central College, Allahabad M A from the same College I I B from University School of Law was Headmaster Victoria High School, Khairagarh and tutor to Raja Lal Pihadursingh, Chief of Khairagarh 1907 1909 was legal practitioner for a few years in Central India Status Accountant General Jodhpur, 1918 1920, Accountant General, Indore 1920 23, Finance Minister Indore 1923 1932 *Address* Dhar Central India

MUDALIYAR, A RAMASWAMY B A B I, B A M A Member India Council Member R F C Ex Sec to Education Minister Madras Leader of Non Brahmin Movement Continental Tour 1924 President, All India Non Brahmin Conference, Belgaum, Elected President Madras Corporation Returned unopposed to the Council of State, 1930 *Publication* Editor of 'Justice' Madras *Address* India Office Whitehall London

MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI, B A, LL B, M L A, Pleader b 26th Dec 1867 *Educ*

Government College, Tubbulpore, C P and M A O College Aligarh Was for some time Headmaster Mohindra High School, Tikamgarh, Orchha, Bundelkhand Practised in 1898 at Amraoti (Berar) Official Receiver (1917) Hon Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference *Address* Amraoti Camp (Berar), C P

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, HON'BLE (APT NAWAB, SIR (See under Chhatari, Nawab of)

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ UD DOWLAH NAWAB Chief of Mumtaz Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State) b 2nd Sept 1895 m d of late Koor Iatafat Ali Khan Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage d of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist, Sharanpore *Educ* Maharaja's Coll, Jaipur and M A O Coll, Aligarh Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922 24, Visited Europe in 1924 *Publications* Sada-i Watan Taugued Nadir, Swarajya Home Rule *Address* Pahasu House Aligarh Mumtazbagh Jaipur (Rajputana) and Pahasu Camp New Delhi

MUIR WINGATE WEMYSS LIERT COL, C B E (1926) M V O (1923), O B E (1918) Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920, Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926, b 12th June 1879 *Educ* Halleybury College and the R M C Sandhurst Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I A) *Address* C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla

MUKANDI LAL, B A (Oxon) Bar at Law, ex M L C, ex Dy President, U P Legis Council b 14th Oct 1890 m nee Miss Ball (1915) *Educ* at Schools, Pauli and Almora in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford Hist Hons 1917 Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918 returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1919, elected to U P Legislative Council for Garhwal 1923 and 1926 Writes to Hindi and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art *Address* "Vijaybhawan", Lansdowne Dist Garhwal U P

MUKERJEE SATYA VRATA, RAJ RATNA (1934) B A (Oxon) Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society London Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London Sri Suba (Revenue Commissioner) Baroda State (1936) b 6 Feb (1887) m Sm Aruna Devi M A, nee Bezbaroa niece of Rabindranath Tagore, the Poet One son, one daughter *Educ* St



Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford Entered Baroda Service (1911), Conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921), Suba in three districts (1922 1928) and (1932 34), Chief Secretary to Government (1929), acting Revenue Commissioner (1929 30), Census Commissioner for the second time (1930 32), Development Commissioner (1935),

reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India (1919-20) was largely instrumental for the reorganisation of the local boards, as member of the Biroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its Report (1926-27). Decorated Raj Ratna Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934). *Publications* Constitutional Reforms in Biroda Census Reports of 1921 and 1931 and other official publications *Address* Rice Comse Road Baroda

MUKHERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR, B.A., LL.B., b 29th July 1874 *m* Srimati Nalini Devi *Educ* Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902, joined Judicial Service of United Provinces 1902 was Munsiff from 1902 to 1914 Subordinate and District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923 was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as in office on Special Duty 1921-22 was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court December 1922 was additional Judge of the High Court 1924-1926 was made permanent Judge in March 1926 knighted in June 1932 was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932 again in October 1932 retired 1934 Judicial Member Jammu and Kashmir State (1936) *Publications* Law of Transfer of Property 1st Edition 1925, (2nd Edition 1931) *Address* Allahabad

MUKHERJI, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON JUSTICE SIR, KT MA (Cal) B.L. Puisne Judge High Court Calcutta 1924 to Oct 1936 b 28th Oct 1874 *m* Sri Sureswari Devi eldest d of Sri Gopabandhu Banerjee *Educ* Albert College School and College Presidency College Calcutta and Ripon College Law Classes Vakil Calcutta High Court from Dec 1898 to Dec 1923 acted as Chief Justice July-August 1934 Nov-Dec 1935 and Aug 1936 Knighted 1st Jan 1935 Fellow of the University of Calcutta President Bengal Sanskrit Association *Address* 81, Hurst Street, Calcutta

MUKHERJI RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH, (B.L. MA (1902) Rai Bahadur (1920) CBE (1933), Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam b 22nd December 1882 *m* Samir Bala née Chatterjee *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904 Secretary Postal Committee 1920 Member Office Reorganisation Committee 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm 1924 Assistant Director General 1927 Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London 1929, Deputy Director General 1931, Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan 1932 Postmaster General, Madras 1933, Bihar and Orissa 1933-34 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo 1934, Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam 1934-35 *Publications* Several Departmental Publications *Address* 10 Wood Street, Calcutta

MUKHERJEE, BABU JOGENDRA NATH, M.A. B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta b 23rd June 1861 *m d* of late Babu Hari Nath Chatterjee of the Provincial Executive Service *Educ* Presidency College and Hindu School, and Government Pathshala Calcutta Practised as pleader at Purnea 1888-1908, was Municipal Commissioner Vice Chairman, Purnea Municipality, and Chairman altogether for about 18 years Member of Bengal Legislative Council (1905-1907), practised Calcutta High Court from 1908 Prof of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Law College from 1909-1919 Chairman of Professors, Criminal Law in that Coll 1918-19 Member, Legislative Assembly 1921-23 *Publications* (1) The Legislative Assembly and its work (brochure) (2) Dilettantism in Social Legislation (3) An address on Hindu music delivered at Indian Musical Salon held at Government House Calcutta on 7th Dec, 1920 *Address* 18, Pran Kissen Mookerjee Road, Talah Calcutta

MUKHERJEE THE HON SRIJIT LOK NATH Zamindar, having properties extending over many districts an executive of Uttarpara Municipality Member of Council of State b April 1900 *m* Srimati Sushila Devi, d of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatterjee Retired Mgt of Bankura *Educ* Uttarpara Govt High School and Presidency College Calcutta Elected Commissioner Uttarpara Municipality in 1921 was chairman for some time in 1924 and again in 1925, at present an executive of the Municipality now an elected Member Council of State for West Bengal Constituency *Address* Rajendra Bhawan Uttarpara Bengal

MULJIAN JAL PHIROZ SHAH MA, F.Z.S. F.R.E.S. Prof of Zoology Director Zoological Laboratory St Xavier's College b 26th March 1884 *Educ* St Xavier's College Bombay, Professor, Examiner University of Bombay *Publications* "Animal Types for College Students" *Address* "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay

MULICK PROMATHA NATH RAI BAHADUR Bhurda Bam Bhushin M.R.A.S. F.R.S. b 1876 *Educ* Hindu School, St Xavier's College and privately Was a nominated Member of the Exemption Committee of the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911 Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923, Member of the committee of the Calcutta Exhibition 1923, Honorary Secretary Calcutta Houseowners Association Director Mercantile Bank Agency Ltd India Indico Ltd and India Rubber Manufacturers Ltd Ac Member of the Local Board Reserve Bank of India Calcutta *Publications* The Mithabharita as it was is and ever shall be—A Critical Study The History of the Vissas of Bengal, Origin of Castes, Indians Recovery etc also in Bengali several books including a History of Calcutta *Address* 129 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

MUMFAZUDDOLAH NAWAB MD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN (Chief of the Pishu Tribe) *Address* Nawab's House, Jalpur

MUNINDRA DEB, RAI MANASAI KUMAR, M.L.C. of the Bansberia Raj b 26th Aug 1874, *Educ* Hooghly College and St Xavier's College, Member of Bengal Legis Council, Hony Magistrate, Hooghly, Non official Visitor Hooghly District and Scrumpore Sub Jail Chairman Lansberia Municipality Vice President All India and President, All Bengal Library Association Chairman, Bansabati Co operative Bank Ltd Kayastha Co operative Bank Ltd, Calcutta Director, Tarakshwar Co operative Sale and Supply Society Ltd Member Hooghly District Board Hony Secretary, Historical Research Society President, Bansberia Public Library, Working Men's Institute Night Schools, Bansberia Girls School, Bangiya Granthalaya Parishat Hooghly District Library Association Kalkhat Perpetual Club and Library B M Sporting Club Vice President Hooghly Landholders Association, Kalkhat People's Association Chinsurah Physical Institute, Editor, Pathgur, Late Editor *The Eastern Vow* an English Daily *The United Bengal*, an English Weekly *The Purvima*, a Bengali Monthly, Author of several historical works Calcutta Address 21E, Rani Sankari Lane Kalkhat

MUNSHI KANAIAT MANIKIAT BA, LI B Advocate Bombay High Court b 29 Dec 1887 m Hidayat Sheth an author of reports in Gujarati language, 1926 *Educ* Dauld High School Broach Graduated from Baroda College 1906 LI B of Bombay University 1910 Enrolled as Advocate Bombay High Court 1913 Joint Editor, Young India, 1915, Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League 1919 20, President Sahitya Sansad Bombay since 1922 Editor 'Gujarat' 1922 31 Fellow of the Bombay University since 1925 Vice President of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad (Literary Conference) since 1926 Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University 1926 36 served on the Baroda University Commission September 1926 Chairman of the Gujarati Board of Studies of the Bombay University 1927 Member the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University 1927 30 Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools 1927 served on the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay on the reorganisation of primary and secondary education member of the Academic Council and Board of Post graduate Studies Bombay University 1929 arrested 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha sentenced to six months imprisonment substitute member of the Working Committee I N Congress 1930 member of the All India Congress Committee, 1930 36 Arrested in Jul 1932 sentenced to 2 years R I for civil disobedience Secretary Congress Parliamentury Board, 1934 *Publications* Novels Pith vi Vallabh Pittamni Prabhatu Gujarati Nath, Rajdhuraj, Bhuvan Kantilya, Vani Vasulati Kono Yank Swapnadashta Sneh Sambhram *Pauranic Plays* Putandri Parajayi Avibhakti Atma, Urpan, Putra Smoovadi, Dhruvaswamini Devi Kakani Shashu *Social Plays* Vava Shethnu Swatantrya,

Ik Khirab Jan Agnankit, Brahmaachar vishram Shishu and Sukhi, Thodak Rassa Dushmo Adi Vachano Lopa Mudra Parts I IV, Gujnat and its Literature and several short stories essays, etc Address 26, Ridge Road Bombay

MUNSHI, MRS JIJAVATI KANIALAL b 1899 m K M Munshi Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad Bombay Secretary Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay, joined Satyagraha, 1930, appointed Vice President, Bombay War Council, 1930 arrested 4th July 1930, sentenced to three months imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, released at the end of October 1930 organised Bombay Swadeshi Market, 1930, elected member, All India Congress Committee, 1931, arrested in Jan 1932, released 26th Jan 1933 appointed Vice President, Narmad Centenary Committee Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants Chamber Secretary Congress Exhibition Committee Elected Member of the Municipal Corporation 1933 *Publications* short stories, Essays Jivram unthi Gaddhi Kumardevi, Rakhi chitro and bija lakho, a collection of short stories and plays etc Address 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, KCSI, KCVO The Hon Itisham ul Mulk Rais ud Dowla Amir ul Omran, Nawab Asef Kuds Syud Sir Wasif Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabub Jung premier noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia b 7th Jan 1875, m 1898, Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Sahoba Heir apparent Murshidzadi Asif Jah Syed Wars Ali Meerza *Educ* in India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne Rugby, and Oxford, has six times been Member of Bengal Leg Council Address The Police Murshidabad

MUSPRATT, SYDNEY FREDERICK LIEUT GENERAL, C B (1930) C SI (1922) C IE (1921) D SO (1916) b 11th Sep 1878 m Rosamonde Barry, youngest d of Sir E Barry, (Batt) *Educ* United Service College and Sandhurst Commissioned 1898 Joined 12th Bengal Cavalry 1899, N W Frontier, 1908 Great War in France (1914 18) Deputy Director Military Intelligence A H Q India, 1919 21, Director Military Operations A H Q India, 1927 29 Deputy Chief of General Staff, India, 1929 31 Secretary, Military Department India Office 1931 33 Commander, Ferozpur, District 1933 36 Address C/o United Service Club London

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, OBE, ISO, Dy Dir Gen, Post Offices, 1916 1921 (retired), b 18 Dec 1864, *Educ* Doveton Fort Coll, Madras Ent Govt Service in Post Office, 1884 Pres Postmaster Bombay, 1913 16 Address 'Looland,' 8, Canningham Road Bangalore

MUTALIK, VISHNU NARAYAN alias ANNASABH, BA First Class Sardar of the Deccan, Inamdar and Saranjamdar Member, Legislative Assembly b 6 Sept 1879 m 3 Ramabhisahab, d of Mr K Bhiranhi, Pearl Merchant *Educ* at Satara High

School and the Deccan Coll Poona Member Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923 President Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 and onwards to the present day, Chairman, Satara City Municipality, for 4 years Member of Dist and Taluka Local Board, Satara for over 15 years Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26 to represent Legis Assembly on the Committee President of the 1st Provincial Confee of Sirdars, Inamdars and Watandars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confee, 1926 Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference of Shri Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931 A leader of the Deputation to H E Lord Chelmsford and Mr Montague, Secretary of State 1917, represented Sardars and Inamdars interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919 Leader of the Deputation of Sirdars and Inamdars for giving evidence before the Simon Commission, 1928 Leader of two deputations 1927 and 1929 to H E the Governor on behalf of Sardars and Inamdars of the Presidency Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930 Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932 Keenly interested in Rural Development, Agriculture and horticulture *Publications* Currency System of India in Marathi Address Shanwar Path, Satara City

MUTHIAH CHETTIAR M A, Kumararajah of Chettinad, BA MLC Ex Mayor of Madras, President Corporation of Madras, Nov (1932), First Mayor of Madras



Feb (1933), again Mayor of Madras Nov (1934) son of the Hon ble Dr Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt, LL D, aged 31 Educ at the Presidency College, Madras (in 1924), a Trustee of the Pachalyappa's College and Charities Madras (from 1928) Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, Madras, (1929) Elected unanimously to the Madras Legislative Council by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce (1930), Member, Economic Depression Enquiry Committee (1931), Vice President Southern India Chamber of Commerce (1934 & 35), is now a Director, Imperial Bank of India, Madras (from 1932), Madras Telephone Co, Ltd, The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co, Ltd, was Director, Indian Bank, Ltd, (till 1931), takes keen interest in the development of the Annamalai University, appointed Minister for Education & Public Health on the 10th of October 1936 Pro Chancellor of the Madras University Club, Cosmopolitan Address Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras

MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB CIE, Reforms Commissioner, Punjab b 2nd January 1880 Educ Mission High School, Jullunder, and Government College, Lahore Joined Government Service as Munsiff promoted as Extra Assistant Commander, served as Mirmunshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer

during Great War Orient Secretary, Indo Afghan Peace delegation 1919 Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923 Oriental Secretary, British Legation Kabul in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys Joined Political Department 1924 Director, Information Bureau 1925 Reforms Commissioner since October 1931 khin Bahadur, 1917 Nawab 1921 and CIE 1931 *Publication* Sword Hand of the Empire—a war publication Address Lahore

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS YUVARAJA OF SIR SRI KANTHIRAJA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G CIE b 5 June 1888 *y s of* late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur m 17th June 1910 One s Prince Java Chamaraja Wadiyar and three daughters Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education health and industry Address Mysore

VABHA, GURCHARAN SINGH ex-Maharaja of P R G S M R A S b 14 March 1883 c 1911 Educ privately Travelled good deal in India and abroad Mm Viceroy's Council, 1906-08 Pres of Ind Nat Soc Confee 1909 attended Coronation of King accompanied by Maharani 1911 Abdicated 1923

NADKAR DIWAN BAHADUR KHANDERAO GANGADHAR RAO 1876 c of Gangadhar Rao Nadkar Educ at Anand College, Dhar and Muir Central College, Allahabad Khaski Dewan and Member in charge of Finance and Education of Dhar State Council appointed Dewan and Vice President of State Council, 1920 Rao Bahadur, 1924 Dewan Bahadur, 1933 President Council of Administration, January 1932 Address Dewan's House Dhar C I

NAG, GIRIS CHANDRA, RAI BAHADUR, M A B L b 26 June 1861 m Sreemati Kunjalata s of Rai Saheb P C Deb of Sylhet Educ Calcutta Presidency College Professor Ravenshaw Coll Cuttack (1886-1890) Pleader, Sylhet Judge's Court (1890-1892) Member, Assam Civil Service (1892-1910) Member, Dacca University Court, and Member, Leg Assembly *Publications* Back to Bengal Address Bakshi Bazar Dacca

NAGOD RAI SAHEB MAHENDRA SINGH II DFO Ruler of Nagod State b 5th Feb 1916 m Princess of H H Mahendrapur of Dharmpur State Privately educated under various guardians and tutors Invested with full ruling powers on 9th Feb 1936 received administrative training under the Mysore Government and at the Bundelkhand Agency Nowgong His dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over six centuries his State has area of 601 square miles, and population of 68,166 his salute being nine guns Address Nagod, Baghelkhand

NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS F fellow of Roy Soc of Lit in 1914 b Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb 1879 Educ Hyderabad King's Coll London Girton Coll, Cambridge Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars and some into other European languages, also been set to music, lectures and addresses on ques

tions of social, religious, and educational and national progress, specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students President, Indian National Congress, 1925 Address Congress House, Bombay 4

NAIR (HEFTUR MADHAVAN, THE HON MR JUSTICE, B.A., Bar at Law Judge High Court Madras b 24th Jan 1879 m Sree mathi Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest d of Sh C Sankaran Nair Educ Victoria Coll Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges Madras Law Coll Madras, Univ Coll London and also the Middle Temple, London Enrolled in the Madras High Court 1904, officiated as Vice Principal Law Coll Madras, 1909 Law Reporter 1915 16, apptd Prof, 1916 20 Govt Pleader 1919 23 Advocate General Madras, 1923 24 Judge of High Court 1924 confimed 1927 Address Spring Gardens' Nungambau kam Madras

NAIR, Sir MANNATH KRISHNAN, Kt (1930, DEWAN BAHADUR (1915) b August 1870 Educ Alathur, Calcutt and Christian College and Law College, Madras Vakil Calcutt Bar, Ch Justice Travancore High Court for four years Dewan Travancore May 1914 to July 1920 Member Executive Council Government of Madras 1928 1934 Address Washingham Hall Palghat P O S Malabar

NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KODALI THAZHATH VITHI KUNHI KAMMARAN Landlord M.L.A. b Dec 1888 m Kulath Madhavi Ammi d of V Ryru Nambiar B.A., B.L. High Court Vakil Educ at the Mission High School Brennen College, Tellicherry and Madras Medical College Succeeded to the management of the Chundroth estate after the death of his brother in 1912 In 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1916 to the Malabar District Board In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders Succeeded to the Chiravanaship of Koodali House in 1932 Address Koodali N Malabar

NANAVATY, Col. Sir BYRAMJI HORMASJI Kt (1930), J.R.C.S. (Ed.) I.C.P.S. I.M. & S. (with honours) I.M.S. Khan Bahadur (1910), (C.I.B.) June (1925) Consulting Surgeon and Physician



Specialist in Eye Diseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital Moorfields, London b December 1861, m Dhanbal, daughter of the late Mr M N Nanavatty (Treasury Officer, Surat) and cousin of Mr B M Nanavatty, I.C.S. Educ Ahmedabad and Bombay and later on in London and

Edinburgh, held for many years the posts of Lecturer of Surgery (clinical) and operative and midwifery in one of the provincial medical schools of the Bombay Presidency Was subsequently appointed Civil Surgeon, Surat Appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1897 and is now

also an ordinary Fellow Was for many years Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the I.M. & S. and M.B., B.S. Examinations of the Bombay University, and also in the I.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S. examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, of which Council he is also a member A Municipal Councillor of over 55 years' standing and Chairman Sanitary Committee President, Hemabhai Institute, Vice President of four important public bodies, viz, Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad Sanitary Association and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of Red Cross Society, Member of the Council of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and of the Civil Hospital Advisory Committee and of the Committees of Becharias Dispensary, Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Lepet Asylum and Mental Hospitals, is also Hon Secretary of Becharias Dispensary, a leading freemason and a Past Master of Lodge Salem In 1928 was also elected Hon Member of Lodge Hope and Sincerity Was awarded by Government a gold medal for services rendered during the Ahmedabad riots of 1919 In February 1925 was raised to the rank of an Hon Col Medical Corps, Indian Territorial Force, is also recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal of H.M. Late King (Org. V 1915) President National Indian Association Ahmedabad Publications Duties and Responsibilities of Practitioners and Students of Medicine On Different Methods of Cataract extraction, Uracmia following on Catheterism, Glionia Retinae etc Address Ahmedabad

NANAVATI, MR. ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, I.C.I.F.F.C.S. R.F.F.C.S. I.S.S. (London) Corporate Secretary Assistant Secretary to His Highness the Maharana Sahob

of Dharampur Born on the 25th of January 1908 Married Vasumati Ratilal Purokh Educated at the Splendid High School Bombay and the Theosophical College Madras Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute of Leicestershire and the Faculty of Secretaries, Ltd (Lancaster) (England) Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and Statistical Societies of London in 1935 Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd, or England in 1936 Joined Dharampur State as His Highness Maharaja's Assistant Secretary in 1928 Travelled several times with His Highness to Europe, Australia New Zealand and Tasmania Address Dharampur (District Surat)



NANDY, SRISOHANDRA, M.A. (1920), M.L.C., Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Bengal b 1897, m 1917 second Rajkumari of the late Hon Raja Promoda Nath Roy of Dighapatia Educ Berhampore Coll, Bengal, and Presidency Coll, Calcutta Member, Bengal Legislative Council (since 1924), Ex president, British Indian Association, Bengal, President, Bengal Mahajan Sava President

Murshidabad Association President Board of Management K N College and School Berhampore, President, Berhampore Girls H E School President, Harding School Saidabad, Ex chairman, Berhampore Municipality, Ex member Murshidabad District Board, Member, Historical Society, Bengal and Asiatic Society of Bengal Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Life member, Biswa Bharati Life President Berhampore Edward Recreation Club, President, Tilijati Sammilani, Bengal Address Rajbari, Kasimbazar (Murshidabad) on 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S V, B A, B A Bahadur, June 1912 b 21st Oct 1873 Educ Madras Christian College Graduated 1893, had journalistic training in the office of The Hindu in 1898, enrolled as Pleader in 1899, was Municipal Chairman from 1908 to 1919 Vice President District Board, 1919-20, President, District Educational Council, 1922-30 Member, Andhra University Senate, 1926-29, Attended All India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917, Member of the All India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917, Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919 and also a member of its Council for several years President Kurnool Urban Bank 1916-20 President Kurnool Co-operative Supervising Union 1919-21 President District Co-operative Central Bank 1921-31 Member of the Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank from 1932-35 presided over the Annamalai District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930) President of the Kurnool United Club 1921-32 President, Bar Association from 1931 to General Secretary, Reception Committee of the XVII Madras Provincial Conference held at Kurnool in 1910, Chairman Reception Committee of the Provincial Social Conference held at Kurnool, 1910 was Chairman of Reception Committee of First Kurnool District Political Conference 1914 appeared before the Functions Committee presided over by Hon Mr Enoch in connection with the inauguration of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms in January 1919 gave evidence before the Lothian Committee on Franchise in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927 on attaining the 61st year in 1933 the public of Kurnool arranged a public reception in his honour and presented in oil painting portrait of him to the Municipal Council Hall New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimha Rao's President First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference, July 1935 Address Kurnool

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE Hon Dikwan Bahadur Member, Council of State b 28 September, 1881 Merchant and Landlord, President, Madras Corporation for 1927 and 1928 was Member of the Council of Affiliated Colleges representing District Board and Municipalities of Chingleput District, Hon Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Provincial Visitor to Presidency Jails, President, Depressed Classes Mission Society, Member, Town Plan

ning Trust Board representing Corporation Member Madras Labour Board, Member South India Chamber of Commerce Member Ignou Benefit Society Member of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund Visitor of the Criminal Settlement at Madras and Pallavaram Vice President of the S P C A and Madras Children's Aid Society Member Council of State Member Central Board of Railways Member Governing Body of the Lady Harding Medical College Hospital for Women Member Central Committee Countess of Dufferin Fund Delhi President of the Town Planning Committee Chairman of the Charities Committee Member of the Labour Advisory Board formed by the Government of Madras Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi Director of the Myslopore Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd, President of the District Educational Council, President of the District Secondary Education Board, Chairman of the Advisory Board to the General Hospital, Madras, Member of the Advisory Board to the Government Goshu Hospital Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the V P Hall was for a short time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Junior (Certified School) Rampet Honorary Inspector of Certified Schools of this Presidency, Non Official Visitor to the Government Mental Hospital Director of the Muthalpet High School Member of the Board of Industries Honorary Visitor of the Agricultural College Coimbatore, Member of the Admission Board to the Presidency College Member of the Advisory Council of the Queen Mary's College for Women Member of the Roads Committee Member of the Ottawa Committee of the Central Legislative Council Member of the Governing Body of the I M M J Ship Duffryn Address Gopathi Vally San Thome Madras

NARIMAN KHURSHID F, B A J L B President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Advocate Bombay High Court b 1885 Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1924, Member, Bombay Legislative Council Founder of the Youth Movement in Bombay Presidency President Bombay Presidency Youth League and All India Youth Congress, Calcutta 1929, President, Bombay Presidency Congress Committee since 1930, took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movement, imprisoned four times Member All India Congress Committee and of Working Committee since 1930 Mayor of Bombay (1935-36) President Bombay Students Brotherhood Organiser and President of the newly started Bombay City Literacy Association Organiser and General Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union 1936 Publications Whither Congress? (1933) What Next? (1933-34) Address Readymoney Lane Worli Bombay

NARIMAN, SIR TEMULJI BHICAJI, KT, M R C P (Edinburgh), Hon Causa 1922 Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23 Chief Physician, Parsi Lying in Hospital, President, College of

- Physicians and Surgeons *b* Navsari, 3rd Sept 1848, *Educ* Grant M.C., Elphinstone Coll, Fellow of Bombay Univ, 1883 J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891, a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02, Mem. Bombay Leg Council, 1909, Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910, Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years *Address* Fort Bombay
- NARSINGARAJ, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR**, *b* 21 September 1909 belongs to Piramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs *m* daughter of the heir apparent of Cutch State, June 1929, *s* 1924 *Educ* Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere State is 734 sq miles in extent and his population 113,873 salute of 11 guns *Address* Narsinggarh, C.I.
- NASIK, BISHOP OF (Rt Rev Philip Henry Loyd, M.A.)**, *b* July 8, 1884 Educated at Lton and Kings College Cambridge (1st Scholar and 1st Class Classical Tripos) On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London became Curate of St Mary of Lton Ha Ruey Wick Vice Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.I.G. Missioner Assistant Missionary at Muz 1915-1917 Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919 S.P.G. Missioner at Ahmednagar 1917-1925 Consecrated Asst Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad 1925 Appointed 1st Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929 *Address* Nasik
- NAIARAJAN, KAMAESHI B.A.** (Madras University) 1889, Editor *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay, *b* 24th Sept 1868 *Educ* St Peter's H.S., Tanjore, Pres Coll Madras Govt Coll Kumbakonam and Jaw Coll, Madras, Headmaster Aryan H.S., Triplicane, Madras, Asst Editor *The Hindu*, Madras, Pres, Madras Prov Soc Confc, Kurnool, 1911 and Pres, Bombay Prov Soc Confc, Bijnpur 1918 President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference 1921, and President, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad 1921 General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference 1923-24 President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras 1927 *Publications* Presidential addresses at above Conferences Report of census of Hyderabad (Dacca), 1911 A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's *Mother India* (G.A. Natesan & Co, Madras) *Address* The Indian Social Reformer Office, Fort, Bombay, and Kamaeshil House, Bandra Bombay
- NATESAN, PHILIP HON MR G.A.**, head of G.A. Natesan & Co, and Editor, *The Indian Review*, Member Council of State *b* 25th August 1873 *Educ* High School, Kumbakonam, St Joseph's School, Trichinopoly, H.H. School, Triplicane, Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897), Fellow of the Univ and Commissioner, Madras Corpn Has taken a leading part in Congress work Joined Moderate Conference, 1919 Sec, Madras Liberal League Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India 1922 visited
- Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928, attended Universities Conference 1929 Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24 1933, his sixty first birthday, appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933 *Publications* chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, What India Wants Autonomy within the Empire *Address* Mangala Vilas, Luz, Mylapore, Madras
- NATHUBHAI, TRIBHUVANDAS MANGALDAS**, J.P., Hon Mag and Fellow of Univ, Bombay Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community resigned presidentship after tenure thereof, for 26 years, 1912 *b* 28 Oct 1856 *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay Was for 20 years an elected Mem of Bombay Mun Corpn, has been Hon Mag since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay *Address* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay
- NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR**, *b* 13 June 1889 *Educ* at Nizam College, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14 *Address* Hyderabad Dacca
- NAWAZ, BHAGM SHAH** *d* of late Sir Muhammad Shah K.C.S.I. *m* 1911 Mian Shah Nawaz, Burishti Lahore *b* 7 April 1896 *Educ* Queen Mary's College Lahore Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah at her instance the All India Muslim Women's Conference passed a resolution against polygamy 1917, gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926, first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All India Muslim League Council of the All India Muslim League Vice President of Provincial Executive Committee and Member All India General Committee of the Red Cross Society, Punjab, at Delhi, 1927, first woman to be elected as Vice President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference Lahore 1929 acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended as a delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1930 Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32) Presided at the Central Punjab Women's Conference 1933 and Delhi Women's Conference 1934 Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference 1933 and Member Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee 1934 Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator 1932, Member, Lahore Municipal Committee, since 1932, helped to organise Parish Gardens, Welfare Centres and girls schools Member, Board of Education, Punjab *Publications* Husan Hira Begum In Urdu several pamphlets on educational and social matters, regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India *Address* Iqbal Manzil, Lahore
- NA YUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SHYINIWAS RAO**, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Minister of Industries and Local Self Government, Central Provinces *b* 22nd May 1877 *m* to Enkubal Nayudu *d* of late Mr B. Nursingrao

Nayudu, Government and Railway Contractor
 Khandwa *Educ* Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain and Agra Colleges, Joined Wardha Bar in 1899, enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904, elected President, Wardha Municipal Committee 1915 1921 and 1924 1934, appointed Public Prosecutor, Wardha Session Division, 1917 34, elected to C P Legislative Council, 1923, elected Dy President, C P Legislative Council, 1924 26, elected President of the C P and Berar Non Brahmin Association since 1925, elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925, elected President, Bombay Provincial Non Brahmin Conference, 1928, led the C P and Berar Non Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928, again elected to C P Legislative Council November 1930 as a Non Brahmin, elected leader of the Democratic (majority) Party of the C P Council in December 1930, elected unopposed Chairman, District Council, Wardha in June 1933, appointed Minister of Industries to the C P Government in March 1934
Address Civil Lines, Nagpur, C P

NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON KHWAJA, Sir M A (Cantab), C I E, 1927, Bar at Law, Minister for Education, Government of Bengal b July 1894 m Shaher Banoo, d of K M Ashraf *Educ* at Alligarh, M A O College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922 to 1929, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to 1929, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, from 1923 *Address* Parli Bagh Ramna, Dacca 25/1 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta

NAZIR AHMAD, Dr, M Sc, Ph D (Cantab) F Inst P Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory b 1 May 1898 *Educ* M A O College Alligarh Government College, Lahore Peterhouse Cambridge, Head of the Science Department Islamia College, Lahore, 1925 1930, Asst Director Technological Laboratory, 1930 1931 *Publications* Various scientific and technical papers *Address* Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAZIM KHAS BAHADUR M A (Allahabad), LL B, Akbari Member, Indore Cabinet *Educ* Muir Central College Allahabad Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince, Private Secretary to a Prime Minister Indore State, Customs, Akbari and Opium Commissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board *Address* 15 Tukoganj, Indore, Central India

NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M A, Bar at Law b 1889 *Educ* Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar at law of the Inner Temple, Advocate Allahabad High Court Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918, Member, All India Congress Committee since 1918, imprisoned, 1921, released and again jailed 1922, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee 1929, President, Indian National Congress 1929 30, underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha April 1930 and released in January 1931 again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement released and again

imprisoned in 1934, released in 1935 President, Indian National Congress 1936 and also 1937 *Publications* series of articles on Soviet Russia *Address* Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad

NFHRU, PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA B Sc MA, Ph D LL D, J L D ICS b 17 November 1888 m Raj Dulari Kichlu *Educ* Agra College (Allahabad University) Magdalene College Cambridge University, Heidelberg University London University, Gulde International and Sorbonne, Paris Service in the ICS Professor of Physics and Director of the Physics Laboratory, M C College, Allahabad, in War time Research into aeroplane problems and visit to France and England in War time, Agriculture, Industries and Education Secretary to U P Government Director of Publicity and Reforms Officer, U P Government and District work, 1st Member Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Advisory Board, Late President for Agriculture Indian Science Congress Bombay (1934) (on the Directorial of the Archives International de Radiobiologie General and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts London *Publications* (Sclero) Ueber die Bewegung von Gasen First Steps in Radiology & Lernaaga (Agricultural Research) The cultivation of Broccoli, Experiments in Electrofarming, further Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, Alcuni Aspetti dell'Elettrocultura Growing fruit with electricity The application of Electricity to Fruitfarming Experiments in Electrofarming Editor of a Series of Bengali Electro-Bulletins (150 to date) on Improved Fruit farming through Electroculture and author of The Methods of Electroculture No 20, Azakus The latest simple, cheap and effective method of Electroculture No 15 The Electroculture of Jamun No 19 Improving the Mulberry Fruit and Tree with Electroculture No 20, Revivification of Plants and Humans No 21 Electrified Irrigation in Villages Without Electricity No 23 Citrus No 24 Beginners Mistakes in Electroculture No 25, Electrified Manure No 26 Sheddng of Blossom before fruit formation and its prevention No 27, Culture of British Mush room in India No 29, "Rose Culture No 30 Meeting the Insect Menace with Electroculture No 31 Electrocultrure Helps Animal Husbandry No 50 Electrocultrure Produces Bigger, Better and Sweeter Shulins (Castor apples) No 56 Stocktaking No 109 Rural Uplift Through Electrocultrure No 113 Catalogue Rousseau No 116 Electrocultruring A Model Rubber Estate in Ceylon No 126 Problems and Prospects of Tropical Horticulture in an Electrocultrure Visit to Singapore Botanical Gardens No 127 Mass Electrocultrure of Cereals The Peasant Satisfies Himself No 133 Electrocultrure Reclaims Polluted Water Supply No 141 and Scottish Pastures General Argument and Special Appeal with Reference to the Epidemic of Grass sickness in Horses No 149 (Sociology) Caste and Credit in the Rural Area (Law) Judgments & How to Write

Them (Literature) *Le Bouquet d'Ophélie* and *Dante's Divine Comedy* (Spiritual Uplift) Doctor and Saint A Passion of West and East (Rural Uplift) *Jogbook of a Rural Uplift Van Better Life in the Village*, Current Problems in the Rural Area and sometime editor of a Rural Uplift Weekly called *Review of the Week* Money and Men in Muscovy Truce (Rural Uplift Educator) Indian Electro-culture, Progress prospects and services in India and Abroad *Address* 15, Georgetown, Allahabad

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M L A, Dewan of Mayurbhunj State *b* 1888 *Educ* Presy Coll, Calcutta *Dacca Coll m* Sreematy Lila Devi Vakli, Calcutta High Court and Journalist Some time a member of the All India Council of the Nat Lib Fedn Elected Member of the Dacca Univ Court, 1921 24 one of the Chairmen of the Leg Assembly since 1924 Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Orissa, 1935 *Address* Mayurbhunj, Orissa

NEVILL, BERTIE AXLMER CRAMPTON, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta *b* 7 October 1882 *m* 1911, Mabel Jess Steeles *Educ* Corrig School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin Five years with Bank of Ireland Joined Bank of Bengal in 1906 *Address* 4, Ronaldshay Road, Alipore, Calcutta

NEWBOULD, HON SIR BABINGTON BENNETT, Kt (1924), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta since 1916 *b* 7 March 1867 *Educ* Bedford Sch., Pembroke Coll Cambridge Ent ICS, 1885 *Address* Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta

NEWCOME, MAJOR GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM, CB (1923) CMG (1919), DSO (1915), M G R A Army Headquarters *b* July 14th, 1875 *m* Helen, eldest daughter of 2nd Earl of Athol, (died 1929) *Educ* Marlborough College and R M A, Woolwich *Address* Army Headquarters, Simla

NIHALSINGH, REV CANON SOLOMON, B A Evangelistic Missionary Chawan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth *b* 15 Feb 1852, *m* 1870 *d* of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chandi Bais of Baiswara, three *s* three *d* *Educ* Govt H S, Lakhimpur, Canning Coll, Lucknow, ordained, 1891, Hon Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906 *Publications* An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh, Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majma Sakhun, 1873 75, Khulasat ul Isalah (in two parts), Risala c Saf Gol or Plain Speaking, Verses on Temperance in Urdu, Munajat Asi Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu *Address* 1, Badshahmandi, Allahabad

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKER, M A, LL M, Judge, High Court, Nagpur and Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University *b* 30th August 1886 *m* Dr Indirabal Niyogi, M B B S (Bom), *Educ* at Nagpur Practice at the Bar since 1910, President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925 1928, Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924 27,

President, Univ Union, 1928 29, Chairman, Local Board of Directors Bharat Insurance Co 1928 1933 Social and Political Reforms activities *Address* Craddock Town, Nagpur, C P

NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B A (Oxon), Barrister, High Court, Bombay *b* 25 Jan 1880 *m* Muriel Dorothy Orr Ewing, 1917 *Educ* Cheltenham, C C C Oxon, Scholar 1st Class Lit Hum 1st Class History Called to Bar, 1904, practised Chancery Bar, 1904 1914, served in army mainly in India, Dec 1914 Sept 1919, Adjutant, Simla Rifles, A F I, 1917 1919, Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1919 1933, Administrator General and Official Trustee Punjab 1923 1933, Govt Advocate, Punjab, 1926 1933 Advocate Original Side, High Court Bombay 1933 *Address* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay

NOON, HON MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, K C I L (1937) Kt, Cr 1933, High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom *b* 7 May 1893, *s* of Hon Nawab Malik Mahomed Hayat Khan Noon, *m* 1914, two sons, two daughters *Educ* Chief's College, Lahore Wadian College, Oxford Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918 26 Member of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921 Minister for Local Self Government, Medical and Public Health 1927-31 *Address* India House, Aldwych, London, W C 2

NORBURY, H CARTER, J P, M Inst T F I R A, Chief Accounts Officer, G I P Railway, Bombay *b* 18 Oct 1883 *m* Miss Rickwood *Educ* at Leeds Great Northern Railway (England) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Indian Railway Accounts Service *Address* Victoria Terminus, Bombay

NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M A, D Sc, Director General of Observatories, *b* 10th September 1889 *m* Allison Mc Lennan *Educ* Royal High School and Edinburgh University Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911 1913 Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913 1915 and 1919 1927 I A R O, with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916 19, mentioned in despatches, 1917, Director General of Observatories, 1927 *Publications*, Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals *Address* Meteorological Office, Poona

NORRIS, ROJAND VICTOR D Sc (London), M Sc (Manchester), F I C, Director, Tea Research Institute of Ceylon *b* 24 October 1887 *Educ* Kilpon Grammar School and Univ of Manchester Schunck Research Assistant, Univ of Manchester, 1909, Research Scholar, Instt Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910 13 Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911 13 Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar U P 1914, war service, Captain I A R O attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry 1915 18 Indian Agricultural Service Agricultural Chemist to Govt of Madras, 1918 24, Prof of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924 1929 *Publications* Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals *Address* Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, St Coombs, Talawakelle, Ceylon

O'GILVIE, THE HON LIFUT COLONEL SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K C I E (1931), C S I (1932), Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana b 18 Feb 1882 m Lorna Rome, d of the late 1 Rome, Esq, J P of Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire *Educ* Cheltenham College, R M C, Sandhurst Entered Indian Army, 1900, appointed Indian Political Department, 1905 Asst Secretary, Govt of India Army Department, 1915, Major, 1915, Lieut Col, 1926 Dy Secretary, Govt of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1919, Offg Political Secretary, Govt of India, 1923, President, Council of State, Jaipur 1925, Resident in Mewar, Rajputana, 1925-27, Secretary, Indian States Committee, 1927-29, Resident in Kashmir, 1929-1931 Agent to the Governor General in Central India, 1931-1932-1933 Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara *Address* Mount Abu, Rajputana

OLIVER, ARTHUR COLONEL RT (1917) C B (1919) C M G (1916), F R C V S Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department b 4 August 1875 m Marjorie d of Wm Beart of Johnesburg *Educ* Godolphin School London and R Vety College London Joined Army Veterinary Department 1899 served in African War 1901-2 (Queen's Medal 5 clasps) Egyptian Army, 1906 P V O Egypt Army and Sudan Civil Veterinary Service 1907 Asst Director General, Army Veterinary Service, War Office, 1908 Great War, 1914-18 (despatches 3 times Lt Lieut Col) D D V S, Br Remount Comm Canada and U S A, 1917 A D V S, Egypt Command, 1922-27 Colonel 1928 A D V S S Command 1928 D D V S N Colonel India 1929-30 Expert Adviser, I C A R Department Govt of India, 1930 *Publications* Various technical articles in professional press and in standard veterinary works *Address* 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi

OWEN, MORRIS, M Sc (Wales), F Inst P offg Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Education Department, Central Provinces b 16th February 1885 m Florin Jones (Vaughan) *Educ* University College, Bangor, and Berlin University Lat b Fellow of the University of Wales Lecturer in Physics, Portsmouth Technical College (1909) Indian Educational Service (1912) *Publications* Research papers on Fictional Electricity, Musical Arc Oscillations in Coupled Circuits and Thermo Magnetic Properties of the Elements *Address* Naapur

PADSHAH, THE HON SAIYID MAHMUD SAHIB BAHADUR, BA Member, Council of State, Member of the Roads Committee, Council of State Advocate b 1887 m d of the late Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, a Mahomedan millionaire of Chittoor *Educ* Presidency College, Madras Joined the Bar in 1916, became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921 agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries etc First joined the

Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925, became a Fellow of the Andhra University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926 Presided over All India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927 Thrice nominated Panel Chairman of the Council of State, presided over several Provincial Muslim Conferences Again re-elected to the Council of State, 1930, nominated delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras Presidency Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Conferences, London, in 1931 leader of the Independent party in the Council of State *Address* Madras

PAI, K RAMA, MA (Hons), Controller of Patents and Designs b Jan 15, 1893 m 1913 Sita Bai *Educ* T D High School Cochin Maharaja's Coll, Ernakulam and Presidency Coll, Madras Professor of Chemistry, S P G College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18, Prof of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll, Vizianagram 1918-19, Asst Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20, Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H M s Patent Office, London, 1923, Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924 *Address* 1 Council House Street Calcutta

PAKENHAM WALSH, ERNST, BA (Dublin) The Hon Mr Justice, Pusa Judge High Court Madras b 19th June 1875 m (1) J E E Ashc (2) M L M Strachan (nee Boyd) *Educ* Birkenhead School and Trinity College, Dublin Passed I C S 1898 and came to India 1899 Served in various districts of Madras Presidency on the Executive and Judicial side Appointed District Judge 1919 Special Judge Malabar Tribunal 1922-23 acted on High Court, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 and appointed Judge, High Court 1932 *Address* 82, Mount Road, Madras

PAKENHAM WALSH, RT REV HERBERT, D D (Dub) b Dublin, 22 March 1871, 3rd son of late Rt Rev William Pakenham Walsh Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley m 1916, Clara Ridley y d of Rev Canon F C Hayes *Educ* Chard Grammar School, Birkenhead School, Trinity College, Dublin Deacon, 1896, worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood Chhota Nagpore, India 1896-1903, Priest, 1902 Principal S P G College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07, Head of the S P G Brotherhood, Trichinopoly, Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore 1907-14, Bishop of Assam, 1915-23 Principal, Bishops College Calcutta *Publications* St Francis of Assisi and other poems, Nisbet, Altar and Table (S P C K) Evolution and Christianity (C L S) Commentary on St John's Ep (S P C K) Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longmans) and Divine Healing (S P C K) Antiphonal Psalter Lights and Shades of Christendom (Oxford Univ Press) *Address* Christa Shishya Ashram, Tadagam P O, Coimbatore

PALITANA, THAKORE SAHEB OF, SHRI BAHADURSINGJI MANSINGJI (Gohel Rajput), K C I E With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns

b 3 April 1900 Invested with full powers 27th Nov 1919 A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council Address Palitana

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M A (Bombay), 1910, Ph D (Econ London), 1921, D Sc (Econ, London) 1926 Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay Secretary, Board of Film Censors, Bombay b 18 July 1894 m to Indira, d of S A Sabnis Esq, Solicitor High Court Bombay Educ Elphinstone College Bombay and School of Economics, Univ of London Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-23) *Publications* Economic Consequences of the War for India Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India Address Elphinstone College Fort Bombay

PANCKRIDGE, HUGH RAHFRE B A, Barrister Judge High Court Calcutta (April 1930) b Oct 2 1885 Educ Winchester College and Orl College Oxford Called to Bar Inner Temple 1909, Advocate, Calcutta High Court 1910 Stranding Counsel Bengal, 1926 Officiating Judge 1929, Additional Judge, 1929 Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1914, Cpt 1918, mentioned in despatches by Field Marshal Lord Allenby, served in France and Palestine Address Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club Hanover Square, London

PANDALAI, RAO BHADUR K KRISHNAN, B A, B L, Bar at Law LL D (Lond) 1914 Judge, High Court Madras b April 1874 m J Narayani Amma Educ Mavelikara Trivandrum and Madras Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911 Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912 Judge High Court, Travancore, 1913-14 awarded LL D by London University for thesis on Malabar Law Practised at Madras, 1914-19, appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, 1919 Chief Presidency Magistrate 1924, Judge, High Court, 1928-1934 *Publications* Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam author of Primer on Chemistry author of 'Succession and Partition in Malabar Law Address Lanark Hall Rundalls Road Vepery, Madras

PANDE MAJOR PANDIT HINDESWARI PRASAI B A, LL B F.R.S b at Bareilly 1896 had a brilliant all round career at the Muir Central College Allahabad from where he graduated After joining the Bareilly Bar went to England in 1927 with the late Pt Moti Lal



Nehru in connection with the famous Lakhna Raj case where he worked as Junior to Sir John Simon Soon after his return became an Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader for the Bareilly District was elected as Chairman of Bareilly Municipal Board which office he

held for two terms in succession Joined Orcha State Service in September 1930 as Chief Secretary and was appointed Dewan in 1932 was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 is a member of the Indian States Delegation and has been responsible for inaugurating a number of reforms in the State during his tenure of office including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage which raised the revenue of the State by over three lacs per year Having resigned the Diwanship of Orcha for reasons of health he has now been appointed Vice President State Council and Political Minister Charkhiul State, Bundelkhand C I

PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M Sc A I I Sc, I E S, J P Professor of Physics Royal Institute of Science, Bombay b 30 January 1891 m Mrs Mallini Paranjpe Educ Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science Bombay Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore *Publications* Various papers in the journals of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore The Indian Journal of Physics Calcutta and other Scientific journals Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Muathi Sursiti Dnyan Address Royal Institute of Science Mayo Road Bombay Sudhani Dadr, 11, Lakhamshi Napoo Road Bombay 14

PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR M A (Cantab) B Sc (Bombay), D Sc (Calcutta) b Murdi, 16 Feb 1876 Educ Maratha H S, Bombay Fergusson Coll, Poona, St John's Coll, Cambridge (Engl), Paris, and Göttingen, First in all Univ exams in India went to England as Govt of India scholar, bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge 1899 Scholar and Fellow of St John's College Cambridge Prince and Prof of Math Fergusson Coll, Poona, 1902-24 Hon Associate of the Nationalist Press Association has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres Vice Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ, 1916-20 Bombay Leg Council 1913, represented the University of Bombay 1916-23, 1926 Awarded the Kaiser I Hind Gold Medal in 1916 Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927 Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee 1924, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1921 Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee 1924-25, Elected to Bombay Council to represent Univ in 1926, appointed Minister, 1927 Member India Council, 1927-32 Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, since September 1932 *Publications* Short Lives of Gokhale and Karve The Cruz of the Indian Problem, Rationalism in Peace Address Vice-Chancellor's Lodge Lucknow

PARSONS, SIR (ATFRFD) ALAN (LETHBRIDGE), K T (1932), B A (Oxon), C I E (1925), Indian Civil Service, Member, Indian Council

b 22nd October 1882 *m* Katharine Parsons *Educ* Bradfield College and Univ College, Oxford *Indian Civil Service*, Punjab, 1907, Under Secretary to Punjab Government, 1912, and to Government of India, Finance Department, 1916 Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1920, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1922, Secretary to Government of India, Industries Department 1925, Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1926-1931 Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India (1932) Temporary Member, Governor General's Executive Council, 1932 *Address* India Office, White Hall, London

PARTAB BHADUR SING, RAJA, TALUQDAR of KILA PARTABGARH, C I E, Hon Magistrate, Hon Mem of U P. Leg Council **b** 1866 *Address* Kila Partabgarh, Oudh

PARTABGARH, H H RAM SINGH BHADUR, MAHARAWAT OF **b** 1908 *s* 1929 *m* eldest *d* of Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhji, K C I E, of Sikar in Jaipur 1924 (died) second *d* of Maharaja Saheb of Durnraon in Behar in 1932 *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that College in 1927 State has an area of 886 sq miles and population of 67,114, salute of 15 guns *Address* Partabgarh, Rajputana

PATANKAR MAJOR SARDAR BHIMRAO NAGGOJIRAO *alias* BHATSAHF B PATANKAR First Class Sardar and Jangiridar Dacca and Kolhapur, is a descendant of the famous Chalikya family, that



acquired the Jahagir of Patan Mahal from the Bijapur Government, **b** 15th April 1890 *Educ*

At Kolhapur under State supervision He began to look after his Jahagir from 1910 and since then he has made several improvements in it His Jahagir comprises of 31 villages yielding a revenue of Rs 95,000 per year He was invited for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1912 and was the guest of the Bombay Government In the great war he played an important part in recruitment and the collection of War Loans and in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him the Royal Military Commission of Lieutenant ship was conferred on him in 1918 He was again promoted to the rank of Captain and now he is a Major The Bombay Government was pleased to grant him Special Second Class Magisterial powers to exercise within his own jurisdiction and in 1930 he was made a Special First Class Magistrate He has been working as the President of the Board of Advisory Committee of 11th Maratha Light Infantry for some years past He was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1930 He is Hon'y A D C to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay since 1934 Area of Jahagir about 68 sq miles population about 20,000 *Address* Shikha Mansion, Patan, Dist, Satara

PATEL PRFEMCHAND ICHHHARM RAO SANHB (since 1933) Vice President Savda Municipality, President Taluka Local Board Raver, Zaminar Landlord and Banker of Savda (K kh), Managing Agent The Great Social Life & General Assurance Ltd, (Jalgaon, K Kh) Director, East Khandesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Village Munsiff at Savda and a great social worker, proceeded to England for further studies in Insurance and Mercantile Law *Address* Central Co-operative Bank Building, Jalgaon



PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, BAR AT LAW Born of Putidar family at karamsad near Nadiad, Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleaders Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr M K Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kalva and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere and in the Bardoli No tax Campaign Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931 *Address* Bhadra Ahmedabad

PATKAR, SITARAM SUNDERRAO, B A, LL B **b** 16 May 1873 *m* Mrs Shantabai Patkar *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College Began practising as a Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side in 1897 Was appointed Government Pleader in 1913 and continued as such till July 1926, Selected in November 1923 Member of the India Bar Committee appointed by Lord Reading, which made his report in Feb 1924 and resulted in the enactment of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926 Appointed Additional Judge, Bombay High Court in July 1926 and confirmed as permanent Judge, Nov 1926 appointed to act as officiating Chief Justice in June 1931 retired in 1933 elected Vice Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931 Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, July 1932, appointed by the Bombay Government November 1933 to make inquiry on their behalf into the complaint of the Bombay Port Trust against the Bombay Municipality, appointed January 1935 as the Umpire in the Wage Cut Dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association appointed March 1935 by the Governor General as President of the Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency, appointed May 1935 as Arbitrator to decide

dispute between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India representing the Poona Cantonment appointed in December 1935 by the Government of India as Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras appointed March 1936 by the Government of India to decide dispute between the Bombay Municipality and B B & C I Railway *Address* Hughes Road Chowpatty Bombay

PATRO RAO BAHADUR ANNEPUSIR PARASHU RAMDAS *KT* (1924), *K* (1935) High Court Vakil Gajjan, landholder, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, connected with the working of local self government institutions in rural areas for over a quarter of a century Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921-27 President, All Parties Conference Delhi 1930, President South India Liberal Conference 1927, President and Leader of All-Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non Brahmin) Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932, also Delegate to England to co operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1933 Delegate to the League of Nations Geneva 1931 *Publications* Rural Economics A Study of Rural Conditions in the Madras Presidency, Studies in Local Self Government *Address* Cosmopolitan Club Madras

PATTANI, SIR PRABHASHANKAR DAIPATRAM K C I E, President of Council, Bhavnagar State 1930, Devan, Bhavnagar State 1902-12 Member of Exec Council of Government of Bombay 1912-1915 of the Bombay Legislative Council 1916 of the Imperial Legislative Council 1917, of the Council of India, 1917-19 President, Council of Administration 1919-1930 *b* 1862 *Educ* Morvi Rajkote, Bombay *Address* Anantwadi, Bhavnagar

PATTERSON THE HON MR JUSTICE DAVID CLARKE B A (Antab) Judge High Court Calcutta *b* May 5 1879 *m* Marguerite Mather Atkinson *Educ* Oundle and Cambridge Joined Indian Civil Service 1903 Held various Executive and Judicial posts in Bengal Appointed Judge of the High Court 1911 *Address* High Court, Calcutta

PAVRY DASTURJI SAHIB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Parsi Sect (Reform Section) of the Parsis in Bombay, elected, 1920, Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia, 1929, elected Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society, 1930, received Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost scientific and learned societies, including the Société d'Ethnographie de Paris, 1931-33 presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemorative Volume, comprising essays and researches on Oriental languages literature, history, philosophy and art by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries, and published in England by the Oxford University Press, *b* 9 April 1859 *sons*, three, *daughters* three Owns large estates both in the British territory and in the Baroda State *Education* Public

and private schools, Navsari Ordained into Zoroastrian priesthood, 1871, first Principal of the Zend Pahlavi Madressa (Zoroastrian Theological Seminary) at Navsari, appointed 1889, High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla, elected, 1912 Founder and trustee of the Bazmê Jashanê Ruzê Hormazd (Society for the Propagation of Zoroastrian Knowledge) also trustee of the Mullan Anjuman Behetari Fund (Foundation for the Betterment of the Zoroastrian Community) Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsees of Navsari 1920 *Publication* Rahe Zarthoshti (a Zoroastrian Catechism) Bombay, 1901 second edition 1931 Tarikate Zarthoshti (Zoroastrian Ceremonials), Bombay, 1902, Second edition 1912, Vaaez Khurshed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoroastrian Subjects) Bombay 1904 Rusalhe Khurshed (Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 2 3 and 6, Bombay 1917 1921 1937 Zarthoshti Sahitiya Ahbiyas (Zoroastrian Studies) Parts 1 2 Bombay 1922 1928 Iranian Studies, Bombay 1927 many articles on Zoroastrian subjects in Gujarati news papers and journals *Address* Malabar Hill, Bombay

PAVRY FAREDUN DASTUR CURSETJI, Chief Engineer North Western Railway (retired) Created C I E 1930 Eldest son of Dasturji Sahib Cursetji Erachji Pavry *Education* Elphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, Associate and fellow of Cooper's Hill Appointed Assistant Engineer North Western Railway, 1900, Executive Engineer 1908 Superintending Engineer 1924 *Address* Office of the Chief Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore

PAVRY, JAL DASTUR C M A, Ph D, Orientalist and Author *b* 27 November 1899 *Educ* Elphinstone College, 1916-18, St Xavier's College, 1918-20, B A, with Honours, Bombay University, 1920 Fellow of St Xavier's College and of Mulla Firoz Madressa, 1920-21 M A and Ph D with Distinction, Columbia University, 1922 and 1925, respectively Fellow of Columbia University, 1924-25, Travelled extensively in Europe and America Presented to His Majesty at the Levant, (1928) Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934) One of the founders of the University Corps of the Bombay Battalion, 1917 Chairman of the Religion Section, Intercollegiate Club (International House), New York (1921-25) Hon Treasurer Hindustani Association of America (a nation wide organization), New York (1921-25) Editor of the 'Hindustani Student', New York (1921-25) Member of Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau, University of Bombay (1926-29), of the Mulla Firoz Madressa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928), of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London, since 1930), of Columbia University Club of London (since 1930), and of Cama Oriental Institute (since 1931) Member of the Book Committee, Parsi Punchayet (since 1931) Member of the International Committee of

the All Inclusive Spiritual Centre at Geneva (since 1928), of the Association des Messages (Paris, since 1933) and of the Institute for Hyperphysical research (New York since 1933). Delegate to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford, 1928) to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lond., 1929) to the First Historical Congress (Bombay 1931) and to the Second Empire Congress of Religions (London 1937). President of Columbia University Club of Bombay (since 1931). Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and the American Oriental Society and various other learned Societies. *Publications* The Zoroastrian Doctrine of Future Life (New York 1926) The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay 1926), Yashtic Vaidicism of the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay, 1927), edited the volume of Oriental Studies in honour of Curotji Erachji Pavy, being the work of seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries (London, 1934) The Life and Teachings of Zoroaster (London, 1934) Spiritual Unity of Mankind (Paris 1934) Parsee Religion and World Peace (New York, 1934) and numerous articles on Oriental subjects and World Peace in popular and Scientific Journals. *Address* Malabar Hill, Bombay

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI, J P (Bombay) L R C P (London), L M & S (Bombay) L M (Dublin) Captain (I M S) of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion Hon Presidency Magistrate medical practitioner, Bombay b 14 October 1866 m 1876 *Educ* Sir C Jehangir Navsari Zarthosti Madressa High School Grant Medical College of Bombay Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital *Cricketer's Career* The first Parsi cricketer to play for the Middlesex County XI in 1895. Was one of the members of the Second Parsi Team that toured England in 1888 and was the principal bowler. Played for twenty nine years for the representative Parsi Team of Bombay, celebrating the Jubilee in 1910 and captained the Parsi team for twenty-four years 1889-1913 Divisional Surgeon and Examiner St John's Ambulance Division Has been the Chairman of the Parsi Selection Committee since 1911, President of the Baronet Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club of Bombay since 1882 and 1884 *Public Life* Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice President of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dintshaw M Petit Gymnasium in Bombay Hon Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Hon Treasurer of *Jame* Centenary Fund, Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society President of M O C of 51st Bombay Scout Troop, Vice President of the Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of the Scout Committee Joint Hon Secretary of the Bombay Olympic Associations Superintendent of the Plague Camp at Santa Cruz in 1897, A Trustee of Dr Ghni Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navsari High School, A Trustee

of the Petit Gymnasium, Life Member of Mazdayasni Mandal Bulsara Class, Y M P A, and Khorshed Mandal, Chairman of the Parsi Scout Federation and President of the Parsi League and Zoroastrian Band Executive Committees President of the 'Zoroastrian Orchestra' Joint Hon Secy "Parsi Bkari Fund" Vice President of the B P A Boxing Federation, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the B P Olympic Association *Publications* Parsi Cricket, Physical Culture The Team Spirit in Cricket, Radio Talks on Boxing among the Parsis, Scouting, Health and 100 First Aid Dots *Clubs* Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club and Ripon Club *Address* Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombay

PAVRY, MISS BAPSY M A, Author and Litterateur b 25 December 1900 *Educ* Queen Mary High School and St Xavier's College, Bombay, M A with Distinction, Columbia University, New York Visited England every year since 1924 Presented at Their Majesties Court 1928 received by President Coolidge (1924) by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini by the Shah of Persia and by the King of Afghanistan (1934) Member of Committee of various Charity Bills held in London in 1928-34 in the presence of members of the Royal Family in aid of the League of Mercy St George's Hospital Mount Vernon Cancer Hospital, Lord Mayor and Viceroy's Indian Earthquake Fund Royal Northern Hospital Dockland Settlement University College Hospital, Victoria Hospital for Children Princes Butte Hospital, Disabled Officers' Garden Homes Plilstow Maternity Hospital National Society of Day Nurseries and Institute of Medical Psychology Delegate to the Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion 1928 Member of the Primrose League of Great Britain British League of Mercy British Federation of University Women British Indian Union International Theatrical Society of London also of the Bombay Work Guild and of several other Associations and Societies *Publications* The Histories of Ancient Persia, Stories Retold from the Shanama of Ferdusi (Cambridge) 1930 and many articles on Iranian subjects in popular and scientific journals *Address* Mulbar Hill Bombay

PERIER, MOST REV FERDINAND, S J, Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924 b Antwerp, 22 Sept 1875 Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913 Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop Dec 1921 Grand Cross Order of the Crown Grand Cross Order of Leopold *Address* 32, Park Street, Calcutta

PETIGARA, KHAN BAHADUR KAVASJI JAM SHFDDJI, C I E, b 24 Nov 1877 m Avanbald of Mr Jehangirshaw Ardeshir Tale yarkhan *Educ* Surat and Bombay Started career as Sub Inspector of Police in Bombay City CID and gradually went through all grades of the City CID Was promoted to Indian Police Service in 1928 and has since been Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge Special Branch of the Bombay CID Received medal of the Royal

Victorian Order from H I M the King Emperor 1912, created Khan Sahib, 1912 Khan Bahadur, 1916, Kaiser I Hind Medal, First Class 1923 appointed Justice of the Peace, 1924, appointed Companion of the Imperial Service Order 1926, appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire 1931 C I E 1933 *Address* 2, Winter Road Malabar Hill, Bombay

PETIT, JEHANCI R BOMANJEL, Merchant and until recently Mill owner and agent for the Petit group of mills *b* 21st August 1879 *Educ* St Xavier and Fort High Institution Hon Presidency Magistrate (1904 15), Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1921 34), Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901 30), Bombay Improvement Board (1920 30), Bombay Development Board (1920 34), Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (1913 33), Board of the old Bombay Cotton Exchange (1900 17), Mill Owners' Panel of the East India Cotton Association Ltd (1920 21), the old Indian National Congress and its provincial executive (1898 1918), the Surat Congress Convention (1905), the Indian Home Rule League and its executive (1915 20), the National Liberal Federation and its executive (1918 20), the Indigenous Industries Committee (1915 17), the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918 25), the Industrial Disputes Committee (1921), the Rent Control Committee (1916 20), the License Committee (1921 24), the University Reforms Committee (1924 25), the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee (1931), the Governor's Hospital Committee (1926 30), the Committees of Management of all the Petit charities and Institutions and of other public Institutions, too numerous to mention. Fellow of the Bombay University (1928 34). Trustee, Parsee Punchayat of Bombay (1916 34). Delegate, Parsi Chif Mitrinomial Court, Bombay (1900 20). President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1919 20) of the Bombay Mill owners' Association—twice—(1915 16 and 1928 29), of the Indian Industrial Conference (1918), of the Bombay Co-operative Conference (1921), of the Bombay Textile Association (1910 30) of the S P C A and the Lady Sakarbai Petit Hospital for Animals (since 1933) of the B D Petit Mahabeshwar Library (since 1915) and of the Gayan Uttejak Mandli (1910 20). Vice President of the Bombay Presidency Association (since 1915), Founder and President of the Indian Progressive Federation and the Bombay Progressive Association (since 1920), of the B D Petit Parsi General Hospital (since 1912) of the Bombay Rate Payers Association (1901 08) of the Two Anna Family Relief Fund (1900 01) of the New High School for Girls Bombay (since 1921) of the Punjab Relief Fund (1919 21) of the Bombay Public Activities Fund (since 1922) of the J B Petit Free Library and Public Hall, Billimora (since 1910), of the B D Petit Public Library, Mandvi, Surat District (since 1916), of the Indian Economic Society (1915 30), of the Indian Currency Tariff Reform League (1920 24), of the Bombay Symphony and Chamber Orchestra (1921 28) and of the 'Indian Daily Mail (1923 31), founder and Vice President of the Landlords Association

(192 30) and of the Sangit Sardha Mandal (1915 24). Founder and Managing Trustee of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (since 1903) of the South African and Transvaal Indian Funds (1907 15), of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association (1915 32), of the Bombay Chronicle (1913 17) of the Zoroastrian Association (1904 10), of the Zoroastrian Building Society (1902 15), and of the Society for the promotion of Religious Education amongst Zoroastrians (1902 34). *is a Progressive Radical in politics a close student of public questions and has at different times given evidence before various Royal Commissions and Public Committees* *Address* Petit Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

PETMAN, CHARLES EARLE BEVAN, C I E *b* 9 September 1868 *m* 1926, Amy, widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt. Telegraphs and *d* of Rev Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Lat chington Essex *Educ* Privately and at Trinity College Cambridge Advocate, Calcutta H Court 1892 and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1892 Government Advocate, Punjab 1900 Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug. 1920 and from Oct. 1920 to Feb. 1921. Founder and First Master of the Lahore Hunt 1903. *Publications* 'Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department' 'P W D Contract Manual' (Revised Edition) *Address* Lahore

PETRIE, SIR DAVID, C I E, C V O, C B E, Chairman, Public Service Commission, India, 1932 36 *b* 1879 *Educ* Aberdeen Univ. *Ltnt* Ind. *Police* 1900, Asst. Dir., C I D, Simla 1911 12, Spec. duty with Home Dept. 1915 1919, on special duty with H R H the Duke of Connaught, 1921, on staff of H R H the Prince of Wales, 1921 22, Senior Superintendent of Police Lahore Member of the R C Mmnn on Public Services, 1923, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1924 31 appointed Member, Public Service Commission, India April 1931 Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association, and Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India of St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas Knight of Grace of St John of Jerusalem 1913 Retired October 1936 *Address* 60 Hays Bank, Bombay

PIIKEATHLY, SIR JAMES STOTT, Kt., (M G, C I E, C V O, C B E, D S O Chief Controller of Stores *b* 10 Nov 1882 Joined the service 1909 as electric inspector, electrical engineer, 1911, C V O, 1911, on military service, 1916 1919 Deputy Director of Works, Electrical and Mechanical Sections, Mesopotamia, 1916, C I E, 1920, Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, 1922, on foreign service under Ceylon Government, 1928 C M G, 1930 Knighthood, 1933 *Address* The Indian Stores Department, Government of India, Simla and Delhi

PODAR, ANANDILAL, a towering personality in the cotton market the senior partner of Messrs Anandilal Podar & Company, Member of the Liverpool and New



York Cotton Exchange, and a partner in Toyo Podar Cotton Mills Limited, the first Indo Japanese joint enterprise, born at Nawalgarh (Jaipur State) 1874. Naturally endowed with a keen business acumen and forethought, soon rose to the front rank in the cotton trade, and established in a surprisingly short

period unassailable credit in the market. Was one of the very few Indian Directors in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Director of the Bombay Cotton Exchange took a leading part in obtaining a proper share for India in the cotton trade, the formation of the East India Cotton Association owes much to his efforts, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce the Cotton Brokers Association and the Grain and Seeds Brokers Association came into existence largely through his initiative. Director of Cotton Contracts Board, 1919-1922, East India Cotton Association, 1921-1932, Vice President, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, 1925-1926, President Cotton Brokers' Association, 1925-1930, President, the Grains and Seeds Brokers Association, 1920-1921. Is a great social worker with advanced views. He is self made, generous minded and philanthropic, takes great interest in the spread of education and has spent over a million of Rupees for its promotion and for other charitable purposes. Address: Bulkshwar, Bombay.

POPE, MAJOR GENERAL SYDNEY BOXTON, D S O (1916), C B (1930), Legion d'Honneur (France), 1917, D A & Q M G Southern Command, Poona. b 9th February 1879. m Dorothy Ashby Daniel, 1925. Educ St Pauls School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Joined 18th Royal Irish, 1901. 56th Rifles F F (I A), 1904, N W Frontier of India, 1908 (operations against Mohmands), Staff College, 1914, Great War, France, 1914 to Dec 1917, Palestine, 1918 to 1919. Brevet, of Lt Colonel, 1919, Brevet of Col, 1921, Commandant, 49th Hyderabad Regiment, 1924. Commanded Bannu Brigade, 1926, Commander, Razmak Brigade, 1929, Major General, 1930, Commander Waziristan District 1931, D A & Q M G S Command, 1934, Colonel, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 1931. Address Poona.

POSA, MAUNG, I S O (1911), K S M 1893 b Toungoo, 13 May 1862. Educ St Pauls R C M Sch, Toungoo. Asst to Civil Officer, Ningyal Column II, B Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87, Burma Medal with clasp 1885-87. Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial Ser since 1911. Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma, Jan 1906. Also to three Viceroys 1898, 1901, 1908.

Dist Judge, 1916, Offg Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918. Retired, June 1918, Asst Dir Recruiting, July to Dec 1918. Mentioned in despatches. Address: 1st Atn.

PRADHAN SRI GOVIND BALWANT, Kt, B A, LL B, Advocate (O S) b May 1874. m Ramabai d of Mr P B Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer. Educ B J High School, Thana, Elphinstone College, and Govt Law School, Bombay. Practised at Thana, became Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907, resigned in 1920, for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality, for several years its Vice President and for 7 years its elected President, Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years, was one of the Directors of Thana Dt Co-operative Credit Bank, President, Thana Dist Boy Scouts Movement, is one of the Vice Presidents of the Chandrasenai Kayastha Prabhu community, elected at the Indore Parishad, elected to the Bombay Council in 1924, re-elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28. Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-1932. Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthday Honour List). Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths, Conference, 1932, and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933. Conferred title of 'The Promoter of Faith' by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya in 1934, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All India Anti Communal Award Conference, Bombay in 1934. Address: Balwant Bag, Thana, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

PRAMATHANATH, BANERJEE, Professor Dr M A (Cal), D Sc Econ (Lond) Barrister at Law, Member, Legislative Assembly, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, since 1920-35, President, Council of Post Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University 1931-33, b November 1879. Educ at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, England. Professor in the Bishop's, City, Ripon and Scottish Church Colleges, Calcutta, 1905-1913. Delegate to the Congress of Universities Oxford, 1921, Member, Bengal Legis Council, 1923-30, Fellow, Calcutta University, Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University 1923-35. Dean Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30. President, Bengal Economic Society since 1927, Member Bengal Unemployment Enquiry Committee, 1923, President, Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society, since 1930, President Indian Economic Conference, 1930. Vice President Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal, Member Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry. Publications: A Study of Indian Economics, First Edition, (1911), Public Administration in a Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, a History of Indian Taxation. Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, and Provincial Finance in India. Indian Budgets. Military Expenditure in India (In preparation). Address: 3, Asutosh Silk Lane, Calcutta.

PRASAD, HON'BLE KUNWAR SRI JAGDISH K C S I (1937) Kt (1935), C S I, C I E, O B E, M A (Oxon), O B E (1919),

- CIE (1923), CSI (1931) Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council b Jan 17, 1880 *Educ* Allahabad University Lincoln College, Oxford Assistant and Joint Magistrate Magistrate and Collector 1903 1921, Provincial Reforms Officer 1920, Chief Secretary to Government, U P 1927 1931 Resigned Indian Civil Service April 1933 Home Member to U P Government, 1933 Member Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935 *Address* Delhi and Simla
- PRASAD, RAJENDRA MA MI b 3 Dec 1884 *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Vakil, High Court till 1920 Professor Univ Law College Calcutta, 1914 16 Member Senate of Patna University since its foundation, resigned in pursuance of non co operation resolution Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years, President Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929, Vice Chancellor "Bihar Vidyapith", founded Patna Law Weekly General Secretary Reception Committee Gaya Congress 1922, President, 48th Session Indian National Congress held in Bombay, October 1934, President, Bihar Central Relief Committee *Address* Patna
- PRYCE, GENERAL SIR HENRY EDWARD AP RHYS KCB CMG, DSO ADC PSC, Indian Army b 30 Nov 1874 *es* of late Lt Col Douglas Davidson Pryce, Indian Army, of Ponnas Rocks, Withham Sussex m Alice Louisa Pugh d of R F H Pugh Esq, two sons *Educ* Trinity Coll, Glendonwood and RMC Sandhurst 2nd Lieut Indian SC, 1895, 2nd Lieut Indian Army, 1896, 1st Lieut 1897 Captain 1904 Major 1913 Lieut Col (Brevet) 1916 (Subst) 1918 Col (Brev) 1919, (Subst) 1920, Major General 1925 Lieut General, 1931 General 1936 GSO 2 India, 1912 14 DAQM G, France 1914 15, AA and QMG Home Forces (Temp), 1915, GSO 1 Home Forces and France 1915 17, Brig Commander France 1917 8 Served Tibet 1903 04 (Medal) Great War (despatches seven times croix de guerre Brevet 2 Brevets CMG and DSO) Commandant Senior Officers School, India (Temp Col Commandant 1921 D of S A I India 1925 to 1929 GOC Presidency and Assam District, India 1929 1930 GOC Deccan District, 1930 32, Offg GOC in Chief, Southern Command, India, 1931 32, Appointed Master General of the Ordnance in India, 1934 *Address* Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi and Simla
- PUDUMKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHAD AMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA PONDAMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF b 1922 Installed 10th November 1928 Minor The State has an area of 1,179 sq miles and population of 400,594 and has been ruled by the Pondamian dynasty for centuries Salute 11 guns *Address* New Palace, Pudukkottai
- PUDUMJEE, NOWROJEE, 1st Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, CIE b 1841 *Educ* Poona Coll under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem of Bombay Leg Council, Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies *Address* Pudumjee House Poona
- PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS SIR, Kt (1923), CIE (1919) MBE Cotton Merchant b 30th May 1870 *Educ* Elph Coll Bombay Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee, Director Reserve Bank of India, Member Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926) Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930 31) President, East India Cotton Association *Address* Sunceta, Ridge Road Malabar Hill
- RADHAKRISHNAN SIR S, Kt (1931), MA D Litt (Hon) Professor of Comparative Religion, Oxford University 1936 Vice Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair King George V Professor of Philosophy and President Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co operation b 5th Sept 1888 *Educ* at the Madras Christian College For some time Professor of Philosophy Presidency College, Madras Mysore University Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford Hibbert Lecturer, 1929 1930 *Publications* Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy Philosophy of the Upanishads, The Hindu View of Life, The Religion we need, Karma and the Future of Civilisation East and West in Religion on "An Idealist View of Life" article, Indian Philosophy in Encyclopedia Britannica and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind International Journal of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc *Address* University, Waltair
- RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI SIR, Kt (1932), Bar at Law, JP *Educ* Deccan College, Poona and University College London Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892 Practised for some years at the Privy Council As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, *The Times* and *The Pall Mall Gazette* holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal First elected to Bombay Council 1909 appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and reappointed Minister Bombay Government in Nov 1930, resigned in 1932 *Address* Poona
- RAGHAVENDRA RAO PH HON MR L, Barrister at Law Home Member Government of Central Provinces *Educ* Bilaspur and England Practised as lawyer in Bilaspur President, Provincial Congress Committee elected member C I Council since 1924 Leader Swarajya Party twice Minister, C P Government, appointed Home Member in 1930, Ag Governor, 1936 *Address* Secretariat Nigpur
- RAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUR, MA I LD (1919) KCSI (1924) President, Legislative Assembly b September 1867 m Nisar Fatima Begum *Educ* Government High

School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890, practised as Advocate, Calcutta. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03. Appointed Judge Madras High Court Fellow, Madras University since 1908. Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15. Official as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October 1919. *Publication* 'Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence'. Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal 1920-25, Member, Bengal Legis. Council 1925-29, Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party. Member Legislative Assembly 1931. Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931 leader of the Opposition in the Assembly 1931-34, Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly since January 1935. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. *Address* 217, Jowar Circular Road Calcutta.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM B.A. J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Company, Limited) *b* 21st October 1895 *m* Jahnabai *d* of Allmahomed Fazalbhoy *Educ.* St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, Member, Schools Committee 1920. Its Chairman in 1923 and again in 1926. Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921, Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department 1922. Member, Advisory Committee appointed to advise Government about Liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922, was appointed by Government of India on Bombay Securities Committee. Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1921, Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association representative of the Corporation on B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Council. Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board, Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929. Chairman Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers Conference, Director Sultani Cotton Manufacturing Co., Director, Lata Construction Co. Ltd., represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U. P., Secretary and Promoter of All India Muslim Conference, Secretary, All India Minorities Conference, Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council. Director Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., Automobile Acceptance Corporation, Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association, London Member, Legislative Assembly 1926-1930, appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930. Appointed Ag. President, Indian Tariff Board, November 1932. *Address* Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.E. (1935) *b* May 1882 joined his elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola

in 1880, entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892, President of Corporation 1899. Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from 1898, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916, Member Imperial Legislative Council 1912. President, Fiscal Commission 1921. Member of Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self Government 1918-1923. President, Legislative Council 1923-1926, Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, President, Legislative Assembly (1931), resigned in 1933. *Address* Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

RAJ KUMAR LAXMI NARAYAN BHANJARAO of Koonghar State *b* 24th July 1912. *Educ.* Raj Kumar College Raipur (C.P.) where he was a first class Scout. Graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College Calcutta University in 1935. Tourist all over South India and Ceylon and visited the Mysore Travancore and Cochin States. He has proceeded to England for higher studies. Has joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration. The Kumar is an All Round Sportsman and has been utilising all his spare time in the progress of athletics in his State. He is himself the President of the Local Boy Scout Association. He is a keen student of Economics and Politics which have been his special subjects of interest in his College Days. *Address* Koonghar Koonghar State India.



RATA TILKOVANDAS JAGHVANDAS, M.A., J.L.B., Dewan Porbandar State *b* 8 Nov 1893 *m* Miss Tarabai, R. Khandia *Educ.* Bihadurkhanji High School Junagad, Bhaudhan College Junagad, Wilson College Bombay and Govt Law School Bombay. Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16). Nub Dewan and Secretary of the Winkler State (1917-20), Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State (1920-21), Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister Junagad State (1921-1930), appointed Dewan Lunawada State (1930), appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikanir, January (1933) reverted to Lunawada, July (1933) appointed Dewan, Porbandar State August (1934). *Address* Porbandar (Kathiawar).



RAJAN, THE HON. MR. P.T., B.A. (Oxon) Bar at Law M.L.C. Minister of Public Works, Government of Madras *b* 1892. *Educ.* Leys School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced

practice in Madura. Is a member of the Uttamapalayam Mudaliar family. Elected to the first second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General Rural) constituency when on all the three occasions he topped the polls. Fourth time he was elected to the Council unopposed. Member of S.I.F. a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. *Address* Palayam House Pallakulam Madura.

RAJPUT JAMNADAS M. J. P. Lindford Government Contractor and Mining Proprietor, Allied Advertising Association of India. Born in Nov. 1904. Educated at Bombay. Created Justice of Peace in the year 1935. A keen social worker, has contributed to various Relief Funds. A member of Indian Merchants' Chamber, also member of various leading Sports and Social Clubs. *Address* —231, Hornby Road Bombay.



RATWAJI MAJOR GENERAL SARDAR RATA GANPAT RAO RACHUNATH C.B.E. Shinkit Jn., Mushi Khis, Bidhur. Inspector General Gwalior Army and Army Member, Gwalior Government. b January 1885. c Victoria College. Jashker Commissioned Captain by His Highness Maharaja Scindia in 1903 in the third Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Highness 1906 and Adjutant General Gwalior Army 1909. Colonel 1910. Commanded composite Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry Regiment at the Coronation Durbar in 1911 receiving the Coronation Medal. In 1912 was honoured with the privilege of driving under the Police portfolio and awarded the Gwalior Medal as well as the privilege of a seat on the Ghishia in Durbar. On 23rd May 1913 he was appointed Inspector General Gwalior Army and a member of His Highness' Council. In recognition of War Services, the title of Shinkit Jn. was conferred on him and on 18th January 1917 he was appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy. He was twice mentioned in despatches during the War and in 1918 His Majesty the late King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of Captain in the British Army, C.B.E. (Military Division) 1919. Succeeded to the estate and inherited titles of his father Nov. 1920. He is a first class Sardar of the Deccan and holds Second Seat in the U.P. Durbar. Major General Gwalior Army 1921. A member of the Council of Agency in charge of the Army and Police portfolio. In 1930, Lt. Colonel in 19th L. G. O. Lancs. Indian Army Member Indian Military College Committee, permanent member Standing Army Expert Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. A Dorat of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.



RAMADAS PANTULU, V. B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras b Oct 1873 Educ. Madras Christian College Member, Council of State since 1925, leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State since 1928, President Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. President Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Member of Senate, Madras University, President, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and All India Co-operative Institutions Association. Member Central Committee International Co-operative Alliance, London. Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in September 1934 in London, Member Central Banking Inquiry Committee, Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Member All India Congress Committee and President, Madras Andhra District Congress Committee. *Publications* Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). *Address* Furhatbagh Mylapore, Madras.

RAMAIA A. M.A. Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London). Advocate Madras, Adviser, Madras Ramnad Chamber of Commerce Director, Bureau of Economic Research b 1894. m Kamalabai d S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvannamalai Educ. Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26), Secretary, Madras District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications* A National System of Taxation, Monetary Reform in India, "Law of Sale of Goods in India" (Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act). *Address* Lakshmi Vilasam, Sandalpet Street, Madras 5 India.

RAMAKRISHNA REDDI THAMBALAPALLE NAITAIA REDDI, B.A. B.L., M.L.A., Vakil b Aug 1890. m Syamalamma Educ. Christian College Madras and Law College, Madras Vice President Taluka Board, Chittoor Member, District Board, Municipal Board, Chittoor, Hon. Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies Chittoor, Secretary, Dist. Co-operative Federation, Chittoor, President, Temple Committee Chittoor, President, Taluka Board, Madanapalle, Member Legislative Assembly 1930-1934. Nov. Secretary Democratic Party Legislative Assembly President District Board, Chittoor. *Address* Madanapalle Madras Presidency.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, Kt. M.A. Hon. Ph.D. (Erlangen) Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow) and (Bombay), Hon. D.Sc. (Calcutta), (Benares) (Dacca) (Madras) and (Paris) F.R.S. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930). Director, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore b 7th November 1880. m Lokasundarammal Educ. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatnam and Presidency College, Madras. Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance

Dept 1907 17, Palit Prof. Calcutta Univ, 1917 33, Hon Secy, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science 1919 33, British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924, Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924, President Indian Science Congress 1928, Miteucci Medallist Rome 1929, Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bengal Hon Mem Ind Math Soc, Indian Chemical Society, and Patna Med Assoc, Hon Fellow, Zurich Phys Soc and Royal Phil Soc, Glasgow. *Publications* Experimental Investigations on Vibrations, Theory of Bowd Instruments, Molecular Diffraction of Light, Music Instruments, X ray Studies, and numerous scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which was established by him and in British and American Journals. President Indian Academy of Sciences 1934. *Address* Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

RAMASWAMI AYYAR The Hon Sir C P. K C I L *et* 1925 C I I 1923 Dewan of Travancore since 1936 Fellow of Madras University, b 12 Nov 1879 o s of late C R Pattabhi Ramayyar



Vakil High Court and afterwards a Judge Madras City Court m Sittanmal q d of C V R Sastri the first Indian Judge in Madras three s. *Educ* Wesleyan High School Presidency College and Law College Madras. Joined the Madras Bar 1903 and led the original side soon afterwards enrolled specially as

an Advocate 1923 Fellow of University 1912 Member of Madras Corporation 1911 served on many committees. Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All India Secretary 1917 18. Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference. Trustee Pachayappa's College Trusts 1914 19 gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Weston Committee on Finance also before Mr Montague and Lord Chelmsford, gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1919, University Member of Legislative Council Madras 1919. Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act 1919. Member of Legislative Council under Reformed constitution for Madras 1920 Advocate-General for the Presidency 1920 engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva 1926 and 1927. Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health 1927. Law Member of Madras Government 1923 28. Vice President Executive Council 1924, resigned membership of Madras Government March 1928 and rejoined the Bar April 1928 delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore 1928 represented the State of Cochín before the Butler Enquiry Committee 1928, member of the Sub committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930, Delegate to the

Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R T C 1931 Acting Law Member Government of India, 1931, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore, Member of the Consultative Committee of the R T C delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University 1932, Jagore Law Lecturer Calcutta University 1932 Acting Committee Member of the Government of India 1932 chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper 1933. Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms 1933 Delegate to World Economic Conference 1933 drafted a new constitution for Kashmir 1934 member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure 1935 Dewan of Travancore 1936 Conferred the title of Sachivohama by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness 1936. *Publications* Contributions to various periodicals on political financial and literary topics interested in French literature. *Recreations* lawn tennis riding and walking. *Address* Thiruvandrum Travancore India. The Grove Mysapore Madras. Duple Ootacamund India. *Clubs* National Liberal Royal Automobile Madras Cosmopolitan

RAMESAM, SIR VEP, B A, B L, retired Judge High Court, Madras b 27 July 1875 m Lakshminarasamma *Educ* Hindu Coll, Vizagapatam Presidency Coll Madras and Law Coll, Madras Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900, at Madras 1900 1920, Govt Pleader 1916 20 appointed Judge 1920. *Address* Gopal Vihar, Mysapore, Madras

RAMPUR, CAIT HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND I DILPIZIR I DAUAT I INGLISHIA MUKHLIS UD DAULAH NASIR UL MULK AMIR UL UMRA NAWAB SIR SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR K C S I MUSTAID JUNG b 17th Nov 1906 Succeded 20th June 1930 State has area of 892 54 square miles and population 464 919 Permanent Salute 15 Guns. *Address* Rampur State, U P

RAMUNNI MENON SIR KONKOTH Kt *et* 1933, Diwan Bahadur 1927 M A (Cantab), LL D (Hony Madras) b 11thur 14 Sept 1872 m V K Kalliani Amma of Trichur two s and one d. *Educ* Maharaja's College Ernakulam Presidency College Madras Christ's College (scholar) Cambridge Entered the Madras Educ Department 1898 Prof of Zoology 1910 retired 1927 Connected with the Madras University since 1912 Vice Chancellor 1928 34 Life Member of the Senate, nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions, represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh 1931 Chairman Inter University Board 1932 33 Member, Council of State 1934 36. *Address* Vepary, Madras, Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochín State, South India

RANCHHODLAL SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOLAL, Second Baronet, *cr* 1913 *b* 18 April 1906 *s* of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, *d* of Chumal Khushalrai *s* father, 1916 *m* 30th November 1924 with Intamati *d* of Javerlal Bulakhlram Mehta of Ahmedabad (father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy) *Heirs* Sons (1) Udavan *b* 25 July 1929 (2) Kirtidev *b* 15 March 1912 *A dau* *b* 1926 *d* 1927 *Address* Shantikunj, Shahibag, Ahmedabad

RANGACHARIAR DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVEN KATA, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1925) since 1920 Vakil, High Court, Madras *b* 1865 *m* Ponnammal, *d* of S Rajagopala Aiyengar of Sriangam *Educ* S. P. G. College, Trinopoly, Law College, Madras School master for 3 years, enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras 1891 Professor, Law Coll., 1898 1900 Member, Madras Corpn since 1908 Member, Madras Legis Council 1916 1919, Elected Member 1st Assembly till 1935 Member, Indian Bar Committee Mercantile Marine Committee Fisher Committee Elected Dy. President, Leg. Assembly Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office President, Telegraph Committee, 1921, Member, Frontier Committee, Chairman, Madras Publicity Board Represented India at the opening by H. R. H. the Duke of York of the federal Parliament at Canberra Australia, 1927, Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee 1928 Vice Chairman, Madras Bar Council, Chairman, Army Recruitment Committee 1931 *Publications* A book on Village Panchayats *Address* Ritherdon House Vepery, Madras

RANGANATHAM ARCOT B.A., B.L. *b* 29 June 1879 *Educ* Christian and Law Colleges Madras Entered Government Service in 1901 resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915 entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924 Minister for Development Madras December 1926 to March 1928 Hon. Secretary Young Men's Indian Association Madras from 1916 Hon. Organising Secretary and Treasurer Reconstruction League, 1928 Joint General Secretary Theosophical Society Indian Section, 1931 34 Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934 Director, India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hon. Joint Commissioner for Tirupathi Prammath Devasthanams *Publications* Editor (1923 32) *Prapbandhu* a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Educatorate Author of 'Indian Village'—is it the World in Distress India from a Theosophists Point of View *Address* Theosophical Society, Adyar Madras, S., Tirupathi S.

RANGNEKAR SAJRA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister at Law, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court *b* 20th December 1878 Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924, Acting Judge High Court, Bombay, 1926 1927 and again in 1928, confirmed April 1929 *Address* High Court Bomba

RAO, VINAYEK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913, called to the Bar 1914 Professor of French at the Elphinstone College Bombay *b* 24 September 1888 *m* Miss B. R. Kothare, *d* of Mr R. N. Kothare Solicitor *Educ* Elphinstone Middle School Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College St. John's College, Cambridge Grenoble University (France) Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College 1914 1917 Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914 1917, 1921 1923 Officer d'Academic Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923 1924 (June), Asst. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time joined the Educational Service Prof. of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924 Justice of Peace 1927 Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation Ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee Bombay Municipality District Commissioner Municipal Boy Scouts Association, Fellow of the Bombay University, Dean of the Faculty of Arts Bombay University, Lieutenant in the University Training Corps *Address* 447 Kalbudevi Road Bombay (2)

RAU RAGHAVENDRA, M.A. (Madras Univ.), Financial Commissioner of Railways *b* 24 May, 1889 *m* Satyabama Rau *Educ* Kundapur High School Mangalore Govt College and Madras Christian College Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921 After 5 years during which he was Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in that Department and was attached to the Ice Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side joined the Railway Department in 1926 Became Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1932 *Address* Railway Board, Government of India, Delhi and Simla

RAY, SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin), Ph.D. (Cal.), Palit Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc. Calcutta *b* Bengal, 1861, *Educ* Calcutta Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh D.Sc. 1887, Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Univ. 1908, Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912 President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society, Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd *Address* College of Science, Calcutta

RFADYMONKEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, *see* JEHANGIR

REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA (See under VENKATA KURMA REDDI)

REED, SIR STANLEY Kt., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907 1923 *b* Bristol, 1872 *m* 1901, Illian, *d* of John Humphry of Bombay Joined staff *Times of India*, 1897, Sp. Correspondent, *Times of India* and *Daily*

Chronicle through famine districts of India 1900, tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06, Amir's visit to India, 1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907, Jt Hon Sec Bombay Pres, King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials, Ez It Col Commdg Bombay L H Representd Western India at Imp Press (confer), 1909 *Address* *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London E C 4

REID, H E ROBERT NPIL, MA (Oxon) CSI (1934), CIE 1930, Kaiser Hind Gold Medal 1924 Governor of Assam b 15 July 1883 m Amy Helen Disney



1909 *Educ* Malvern and Brasenose Coll, Oxford ICS 1906, arrived in India 1907 Asst Magte, Bengal Under Secretary, 1911 14 I A R O 1916 19 Magte and Collector 1920 27, Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927 28 Commissioner Rajshahi Division 1930, Offg Chief Secretary 1930 31 Member of Executive Council Bengal from Jan 1934 *Address* Government House Shillong The Warren, Thorpeness, Suffolk

REILLY, LIEUT COLONEL SIR BERNARD RAWDON KCMG (1934), CIE (1926) OBE (1918) Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commander in Chief Aden b 25th March 1882 *Educ* Bedford School Joined Indian Army 1902 entered Indian Political Department 1908, served in India and Aden in various appointments Officiated as Political Resident Aden, 1925 and 1926 and as Resident and Commander in Chief Aden in 1930 and 1931 Appointed as Resident and Commander in Chief in March 1931 and as Chief Commissioner, Aden, in April 1932 Appointed as His Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Yemen in December 1933 and concluded a treaty with the Yemen in February 1934 *Address* The Residency, Aden

REILLY, HENRY DARCY CORNEIUS, Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore 1934 b 15th January 1876 m to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903) *Educ* Merchant Taylors School and Corpus Christi College Oxford Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910 1913 District and Sessions Judge 1916 Ag Judge High Court of Judicature Madras 1924, 1925 and 1926, Temp Addl Judge, 1927 Permanent Judge, 1928 *Address* Hillside Palace Road Bangalore

REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, BA, JP (Oct 1918), Dean, Vicariate of Bombay (1929), Chaplain, St Teresa's Chapel and Principal St Teresa's High School since 1904 Diocesan Inspector of Schools 1920, b 9th August 1875 *Educ* at St Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon *Address* St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay

RESHIMWALLÉ KISHAVARAO GOVIND BA (Allahabad), b April 1879 *Educ* St Xavier's High School, Bombay and Muir Central College Allahabad Revenue Training in Central Provinces worked in Settlement Department as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1907 08 then as Inspecting Settlement Officer in 1910 then in Revenue Department as Amin (Tahsildar) Subha (Collector) Director Land Records then as Settlement Officer Was awarded the title of Musahibi Khas Jahadur at the Birthday Durbar of H H The Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II in 1930 Revenue Minister, Holkar State Retired January 1933 *Address* Nandilpur Indore City

RICHMOND SIR (ROBERT) DANIEL Kt (June 1936) CIE (June 1932) Chief Conservator of Forests Madras b 20 Oct 1878 m Monica only d of Sir James Dny KCB *Educ* Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill Joined Indian Forest Service Nov 1901 served in various capacities including Principal Madras Forest College Asst Inspector General of Forests to Government of India 1919 1922 Conservator of Forests 1923 Chief Conservator of Forests 1927 Retired 1932 appointed Member Madras Services Commission Chairman 1934 *Address* Madras Club Madras

RIVETT CARNAC HERBERT GORDON b 13 Feb 1892 3rd son of John Thurlow Rivett (Carnac) retired D I G of Police m June 1925 Cushla ex d of Lt Colonel Rt S Pottinger *Educ* Bradford Col (Berks) and R M C Entered Army 1911 Served during War on General Staff in Mesopotamia and as Asst Political Officer, Amara, Foreign and Political Department December 1923 Assistant Resident Kohapur, Assistant to A G G Madras States Agency, November 1927 is Major, Indian Army and British Trade Agent Tibet and Assistant Political Officer, Sikkim Thenceforth A P A Southern States of Central India and Alwar, Maunpur, Under Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad *Address* Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan

RIVETT-CARNAC JOHN THURLOW, retired Dy Insp-Genl of Police Eastern Bengal and Assam 2nd s of late Charles Forbes Rivett Carnac, Bengal Civil Service, and gr s of Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart, Governor of Bombay 1838-41 b 1856 m 1887, Edith Emily, d of late H H Brownlow and has four sons and one daughter Entered Indian Police 1877, retired 1911, served in Burma campaign 1886 7 (medal), and in Chin Lushai Expedition, 1889 90 (clasp) *Address* Shillong Assam

RIZVI THA HON SYED WAKIL AHMAD, BA LL B, CBE (1934), Minister Interim Ministry President, C P Legislative Council, b Nov 1885 *Educ* Government College Jubbulpore M C G Allahabad and Morris College, Nagpur Started practice at Raipur as a High Court Pleader and rose to the top, a staunch advocate of Hindu Moslem

unity a nationalist in politics entered Legis Council 1927 elected President Legis Council 1931 Address Raipur C P

ROBERTSON MAJOR GENERAL DONALD ELPHINSTONE CB DSO Commander Waziristan District b 22nd Dec 1879 m Evelyn Catherine d of Sir John Milne Educ Ridley and Sandhurst Joined Probans Horse in 1900 Chief Instructor Cavalry School 1921 A A G Northern Command 1924 Commander Thansi Brigade 1928 Director Personal Services, 1932 Address Blugstaff House D I K, N W F Province

ROERICH, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS K Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St Stanislaus, St Anne and St Vladimir Commander First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star French Legion of Honour Yugoslavian St Sava I C Grand Cross Hon President Roerich Museum New York Hon President Union Internationale Pour le Peuple Roerich Bruges Hon President Permanent Peace League Committee New York (First World Conference of Roerich Peop Union held Bruges Sept 1931 Second Conference Bruges Aug 1932 Third International Peace Banner Convention Washington Nov 1933) Roerich Pact was signed at White House, Washington by United States and 20 other American Republics on April 1 1935 Hon Member of Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Science Vice President of Archaeological Institute of America Member of Academy of Rheims Société de Salon d'Automne Paris Hon Protector and President of 7 Roerich Societies in the world b St Petersburg 10th Oct 1874 s of Konstantin Roerich and Marie V Kulashnikoff m 1901 Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov St Petersburg two sons Educ School of Law University of St Petersburg Studied drawing and painting under Michael O Mikshine also under Kundry at Academy Fine Arts, St Petersburg and under Gormon and Puvion de Chavannes in Paris Professor of Imperial Archaeological Institute St Petersburg and Assistant Editor of Art 1898 1900, Director of School of Encouragement of Fine Arts in Russia, and President, Museum of Russian Art 1906 1916 Archaeological excavations of Kremlin of Novgorod exhibition and lecture tours in Sweden Finland Denmark and England 1916 1919, came to United States 1920 headed five years Art Expedition in Central Asia making 500 paintings and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and Philosophy, 1923 1928 Roerich Museum established in his honour in New York City 1923 now containing over 1,000 of his paintings ten sections of Roerich Museum established in Paris Belgrad Riga Benares Bruges Naggar Kyoto Zagreb Allahabad and Buenos Aires 2,000 others of his paintings are in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria Albert Museum, Stockholm Helsinki Chicago Art Institute Detroit Museum, Kansas City Museum Omaha Museum, Tretyakov Gallery Moscow Tripoli Museum, Buenos Aires National Museum, Vatican, etc 1923 1929, headed American Central Asiatic Roerich Expedition President Founder of Urusvat Himalayan

Research Institute, Naggar Punjab India, excavated prehistoric burial, Pondicherry, French India 1930 Theatrical productions, Moscow Art Theatre, Covent Garden, D'Oyly Carte Ballet Chicago Opera, Compositions League (Sacre des Printemps with Stravinsky) 1934 35, headed U S Expedition in search for drought resisting plants to Central Asia Publications Complete works 1914, Adamant 1924 (also in Russian and Japanese) The Messenger 1925 (Adyar Madras) Paths of Blessing 1925 Himalaya 1926, Jyoti of Sikkim 1928 Altai Himalaya 1929 Heart of Asia 1930 (also in Russian and Spanish) Flame in Chalco 1930, Shambhala 1930 Realm of Light 1931, Ivory Stronghold 1933 Monographs on Reich by Rostislavov (Idori) Serge Makovsky (Polson d Or) Jubilee Monograph 1916 Alex Benois Baltrushaitis Remisoff, Himalaya Monograph Corona Mundi Monograph Vrijs of Bezu New York Monograph 1932 1935 London Limpy and Mongolian Monograph Life Member of Bengal Asiatic Society Life Member of Indian Society of Oriental Art Hon Member Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta Hon Member Bose Institute Calcutta Paintings in India in Bharat Kala Bhawan Benares Allahabad Museum Bose Institute State gallery Travancore Adyar Museum Madras, Jagore, Shantiniketan, Visvati Institute Naggar etc Address Estate in Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, British India

ROUGHTON NOEL JAMES BA (Oxon) 1908 (I L (1932) I C S Govt of Central Provinces b 25 Dec 1885 m Miriel Edith Boas Educ Winchester and New College Oxford Joined I C S 1909 Central Provinces Commission Under Secretary 1918 Dy Commissioner 1919 Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations 1920 Director of Industries and Registrar Cooperative Credit, 1923 Dy Secretary Government of India Department of Commerce 1925 Finance Secretary C P Government 1928, Commissioner 1933 Chief Secretary 1933 Temporary Member of Council Revenue and Finance 1934 Address Nagpur Central Provinces

ROWLANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, BA (Oxon) Hon Mod and Lit Hum, Principal, Robertson College Jubbulpore b Mar 1, 1888 m Gwladys Irene Scotland Education Peumarnis Llandoverly College and CCC Oxon, Professor of Philosophy Robertson College, 1912 1926 Head of the Department of Philosophy, Nagpur University since 1924 2nd Lieut I A R O attached to 1st Vith Jat Light Infantry, 1918 1919 Publications A Guide to General English (with N R Navlekar), Commentaries on Newman's Idea of a University and Walker's Selected Short Stories Address Robertson College, Jubbulpore

ROWLANDSON EDMUND JAMES, C I E (1932) Commissioner of Police, Madras b 27 Oct 1882 m to Kate Millicent Lister Crookenden, d of Lt Col Crookenden, R A Educ King's School Briton, Somerset Asst Supdt of Police, Guntur and Ganjam Districts, Dist Superintendent, Malabar, Principal, Police Training School, Vellore

Dist Suptd, Chingleput, Asst Inspector General, Madras, Offg. Dy Inspector General, Coimbatore and Offg Dy Inspector General, Waltair, Commissioner of Police, Madras 1930 Address Madras

ROY, Rt REV AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Coimbatore 1904 1931 b France, 1863 Address Catholic Cathedral Coimbatore

ROY, SIR GANENDRA PRASAD, Kt (1926), Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers b 6 Feb 1872 m Merthas Goodeve Chuckerbutty Educ Cooper's Hill Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct 1894 Superintendent of Telegraphs on 4th Nov 1907 Director of Telegraphs on 1st Oct 1916 and Postmaster General Bengal and Assam on 1st Feb 1920, was Postmaster General, Burma, from 14th Dec 1921 to 13th April 1922 Postmaster General, Bengal and Assam, from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 1923 Dy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs from 24th Dec 1923 to 29th Feb 1924 Ch Engineer Telegraphs from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug 1925, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, 1925-27 Address Simla

ROY JATINDRA KUMAR RAI SAHIB b 15th November 1885 in the Sriyukti Family of Guzra Noipara, an ancient and aristocratic



Bikriy Zaminid family of Chittagong district in Bengal Presidency. Honoured with the title of Rai Sahib in 1933 for his meritorious public services with loyalty and faithfulness during the Armoyn Raid disturbance in Chittagong in 1930. Regarded as the first man of the people of the Manis Ruizin and Ranguni including all

Zemindars and respectable men on the whole of northern side of the River Karma fully as an ancient and aristocratic Zemindar was honoured with the First Seat in the first Durbar of the people of those two Plains held in Ruizin on 15th February 1936 by the Additional District Magistrate Major G. I. Hyde for the presentation of the Honour Certificates and Medals to the Union Boards Presidents and Members and other respectable persons for their works of Public utility. He is popular and God fearing has done many works of charity and Public utility in the town and his village Guzra Noipara. He is Honorary Magistrate and Member Sadar Local Board. His eldest son Babu Rupendu Bikis Roy is the President of West Guzra Union Board since 1936 Address P O Guzra Noipara Dist Chittagong

ROY, RAI BAHADUR SUKHAJ, Zemindar and Banker Member of Legislative Assembly b 28 Sept 1878 Educ Bhagalpur Had been Municipal Commissioner for 15 years of Bhagalpur Municipality, an Hon Magistrate for about 30 years, Member, Legis Council, Bihar and Orissa a member of Council of State and at present member of the Legislative Assembly, served as member, Advisory Board of E. I. Railway, Calcutta

Donated Rs 30,000 to Bhagalpur Municipality and Rs 25,000 to the Patna University Address Roynibas, Bhagalpur (Bihar and Orissa)

ROY, SURENDRA NATH, SASTRA VACHASPATI B A, B L (Calcutta Univ), Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholder b April 1862 Educ St Xavier's College, Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883 enrolled Advocate, 1924 elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897, has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality since 1900, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1896-1900 Member Dist Board of 24 Pergunas from 1916 1922, elected Member, Bengal Legis Council in January 1913 and elected to Council at subsequent elections, elected by the Members of the Bengal Legis Council as President of High Prices Committee elected first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb 1921, acted as Presid from May 1921 to Nov 1922, introduced the Bengal Primary Education Bill in the Bengal Legis Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919 elected Member of Bengal Legislative Council from 1913 1929 was first member of Sanitary Board, Bengal for nine years was elected representative of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Indian Institute of Science nominated by Bengal Government to the High Court Benchmen Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman served as Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council is Secretary of Bengal Landholders Association, member of the Indian Association was Chairman of the All Bengal Ministerial Officers Conference held at Burdwan Publications (1) A History of the Native States of India a Local Self Government in Bengal, Financial Condition of Bengal, Suggestions for the solution of the present Economic problem etc Address Behala Calcutta

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LATRENE FR FRERIC M A, B Litt (Oxon), 1920, O B L 1920 C B L (1923) Personal Asst to H H Maharaja, Jam Sahib formerly Foreign Member, Patina Cabinet, Joint Director of Indian Princes Special Organisation Membre Associe of the International Diplomatic Academy of France b 10 July 1891 m 1923, Creda e d of Frederick Chance two s one d Educ University College Oxford, Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome, Lecturer at Trinity College Oxford 1912, travelled Canada and U S A 1913; Fellow of All Souls, 1911, attached General Staff, Army Headquarters, India 1916 Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University, 1915 1919 on special duty with the Government of India 1918 1921 in India, England and America, Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H R H the Prince of Wales, 1921 22 Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Conference 1923 Director of Public Information Government of India, to end of 1925 Political Secretary to Representative of the Indian Princes at the League of Nations 1925

and Substitute Delegate to the Assembly Adviser to Indian States Delegation, Round Table Conference *Publications* History of the Abbey of S Albans, Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material, Students Supplement to the *Asiatic Researches* A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder India under Company and Crown India in 1917 18, India in 1919 India in 1920 India in 1921 22 India in 1922 23, 1923 24, 1924 25 General Editor, "India of Today" and India's Parliament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, *seq* Address The Palace Jainnagar, Kathiawar

RUSSELL, COL. ALEXANDER JAMES HUTCHISON CBE, KHS, MA, MD, ChB, DPH, DTM, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India b 30th August, 1882 m Jessie Waddell Muir Educ Dollar Academy, St Andrew's University Cambridge University, School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool Military Service, 1907 12 Prof of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras 1912 17 Director of Public Health Madras, 1921 28 Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1929 31 Public Health Commissioner with Government of India *Publications* McNally's Sanitary Handbook for India 1917 5th and 6th Editions 1923 Various publications on Cholera Address New Delhi and Simla

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, KCIE (1937) Kt (1932) BSc, 4 M Inst CE, M Inst E (India) IP, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Hon Col N W Rly Regiment, Member of the Council of State of the Rev John and Mrs Russell, Lochwinnoch Scotland b 19th Jan 1887 m Florence Heggie, d of the late Rev Peter and Mrs Anton Kilsyth, Scotland Educ at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University, graduated BSc, in 1907 Served Engineering Apprenticeship with Messrs Niven and Haddin, Civil Engineers Glasgow, in 1907 1910, and then joined the staff of the North British Railway Appointed Asstt Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway 1913, Resident Engineer 1919 Asst Secretary to the Agent 1920, Deputy Agent Junior 1922 Controller of Stores 1923 services lent to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 1925 Deputy Agent Senior 1925 appointed off Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926 confirmed as Agent 1927, appointed Member Engineering Railway Board 1928 Chief Commissioner of Railways 1929 President of the Institution of Engineers (India) 1933 34 Address Government of India, Simla and Delhi

RUTNAGUR, SORABJI MUNOHERJI, JP MESA (Lond) Journalist and Technical Adviser b 21 January 1865 m 7th Jan 1933, Dhumbai M Banaji Educ Fort High School Bombay and received practical training as mill manager in local cotton mills Founder and Editor of the *Indian Textile Journal* since 1890 *Publications* Electricity in India (1912) 'Bombay Industries The Cotton Mills (1927) with an Introduction by H E Sir Leslie Wilson Governor of Bombay, 'Men and Women of India (1908), published under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and

the Governors of Bombay and Madras Joint Editor, *Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record* (1900 to 1903) Member of the first Managing Committee of the Bombay Sanitary Association inaugurated by H E the Governor in 1903 Nominated on the Board of Bandra Municipality by Government for 1917 1920 and Chairman of the War Publicity Committee for the Bandra Mahal in 1918 Author of several patented inventions and Director of the Patents Department of M C Rutnagar & Co since 1890 Address Perry Cross Road, Bandra Bombay

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V Kt (1925), BA, CIE b 1 April 1857 Educ Rajaram HS, Kolhapur, Elphinstone Coll Bombay Ent Educ Dpt held offices of Huzur Chitnils and Ch Rev Officer Kolhapur Diwan Kolhapur State 1898, 1925, retired (1920) Hon Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur 1931 Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Br, President of the Bhakha Panchayat (District Local Board) Kolhapur, Chairman of the Board of Director of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd Address Kolhapur, Shahupuri

SACHSE, FREDERICK ALEXANDER, BA (Cantab) CSI (1935) CIE (1930) Member, Board of Revenues, Bengal b 27 Feb 1878 m Hilda Margaret Gatey d of Joseph Gatey, KC Educ Liverpool College and Calus College, Cambridge Settlement Officer, Mymensingh and Director Land Records, and Rev Secretary *Publications* 'Mymensingh District Gazetteer Address c/o Grindlay & Co, Calcutta

SADIQ HASAN S, BA Bar at Law Member, Legial Assembly 1923 26 1930 34 President of Messrs K B Shaik Gulam Hussain & Co Carpet Manufacturers b 1888 Educ Govt College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London President, Anjuman Islami, Amritsar, President, Literay Club Amritsar President Panzim Orphanage, Amritsar takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements President, Punjab and N W F Province Post Office and R M S Association 1924-25, Presided over All India Moslem Kashmiri Conference, 1928 for several years Chairman, Health and Education Committees of Amritsar Municipality Lahore Address Amritsar

SAGRADA, Rt REV EMMAUEL, Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop of Trina since 1909 b Lodi, 1860 Address Fougoo, Burma

SAHA MEGHNAD, DSc, FRS, FASB, Head of Physics Dept., Allahabad Univ b 1893 at Seoratal in Dacca Dist Educ Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics Calcutta Univ 1916 Premchand Roychand Scholar 1918 worked at the Imperial College of Science, London 1921 22 and in Berlin Kaula Prof of Physics Calcutta Univ 1921 23 Prof of Physics Allahabad Univ 1923 Life Member of Astronomical Society of France, was Foundation Fellow of Inst of Physics,

Fellow of Roy Soc (1927) Indian Representative at Volta Centenary, Com 1927 Fellow Asiatic Soc of Bengal, 1930, founded U P Academy of Sciences and elected first President, 1931 Dean of Science Faculties Allahabad Univ (1931-1934) Member Quinquennial Reviewing Committee Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1930) Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933), Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934) President, Indian Science Congress 1934 Foreign Secretary, National Institute of Sciences India Director, Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd Bihar (Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936) Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad Publications On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity 1918 On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation 1918 Selective Radiation Pressure 1918 Theory of Thermal Ionisation and Physical Theory of Thermal Spectra 1921-22 Explanation of Complex Spectra of Compounds 1927 New X rays 1932 Arthur of a pamphlet On the Need of a Hydraulic Research Laboratory in Bengal and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics a Treatise on Heat, a Junior Text Book of Heat Address Department of Physics, Allahabad University Allahabad

SAHNI, RAI BAHADUR DAYA RAM, MA (1903), C I E (1935), b 1 Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University Lahore Lecturer in Punjab University 1903-4 appointed Govt of India scholar for training in Archaeology 1904, Asstt Superintendent Archaeological Survey 1910, Curator Provincial Museum Lucknow, 1912 Superintendent of Archaeology in Kashmir (on deputation) 1913-17, Supdt Archaeological Survey of India 1917-1925 Deputy Director General of Archaeology 1925-1930, Director General of Archaeology in India 1931 now Director of Archaeology Jaipur State Publications (1) Catalogue of Museum of Archaeology at Sarnath, (2) Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath, (3) contributed two chapters to Sir John Marshall's Mohanjodaro and the Indus Civilization (4) Annual Report Archaeological Survey of India for 1929-30 and annual reports of Cuck Offices (5) contributed many articles to publications of the Department and other learned journals, (6) excavated many ancient sites in India including first systematic exploration of Harappa in the Punjab before Mohanjodaro was discovered Address Residency Road Jaipur, Rajputana

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SHABH BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILEEP SINGH BAHADUR OF b 18 March 1891 Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919 m first to the d of d H the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the d of the Rawat of Mejan in Udaipur Educ Mayo College Aimer Salute 11 guns President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares and the Kurukshetra Restoration Society Address Sailana C I

SAIYID ABDUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M L C, Retired Dy Commissioner, Akola (Berar) b 1861 Educ St Francis de Sales, Nagpur Supdt, Commissioners Office, Hoashangabad, Extra Asstt Commissioner, Dy Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921 Dy Commissioner, Yeotmal, Per Asstt to Commissioner of Berar in C P Commission Official Receiver, Berar, President of many Municipalities and District Boards, Berar Mahomedan representative in C P Council Address Akola

SAKIATVALA SIR VOWROJI BAPUJI K B E (1937) kt (1933), C I E (1923), J P, Chairman, Sons, Ltd b 10 Sept 1875 m Goolbai, d of Mr Hormasji S Batilvala Educ at St Xavier's College Chairman Bombay Millowners' Association 1916, Employers Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva 1921, Member, Legislative Assembly, representing Bombay Millowners' Association, 1922 Address Bombay House Fort, Bombay

SAKLAIVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, M L C B A, J P Director Tata Sons Ltd b March 1879, m Meherbhai d of late Major Divecha, I M S Educ at St Xavier's College, Chairman Bombay Millowners Association, 1924 Vice President Indian Central Cotton Committee 1929-30 and 1930-31 Elected Member Bombay Leg Council representing Millowners Association Bombay (Aug 1934) Publications History of Millowners Association, Bombay Address Bombay House, Fort, Bombay

SAIFER MAJID GURNEY B A Oxon 1910 M A 1933, I B S Principal Daly College Indore b 10 May 1887 Educ Cheltenham College and Hertford College Oxford Master at Winchester College, 1911 in Indian Educational Service since 1913 Great War Lieut (T Capt) 12th Bengal Cavalry Mesopotamia 1917-19 Assistant Master at Alchison College Lahore, 1920-23 Address Daly College, Indore, Central India

SAMALDAS LALUBHAI—see LAIUBHAI

SAMULLAH KHAN, M, B A, LL B Advocate Vice President, Government Press Employees Union, (1929-1930) b 1889 m Miss Irasunnisa A Jahl Educ M A O College Aligarh Worked on many war committees during the war, Secy, Prov Khilafat Committee, C P 1920-24, Secy, Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923) end 1931-32 and its General Secretary 1932-33 Vice Presdt, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-23, one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start was Member, All India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23, non-cooperated from practice from 1921-23 a member of Swaraj party Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26 Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute since 1915 Hon Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur 1927-32 President Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926) President Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932 Address Sadar Bazar, Nagpur C P

SAMTHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR DIR SINGH
DRO, MAHARAJA OF, K C I E b 8 Nov
 1865 s 1896 Address Samthar, Bundel
 khand

SAPRU THE RIGHT HON BLE SIR T F J BAHADUR, M. A., LL D K C S I (1923) P C (1934)
 b 8 Dec 1875 Educ Agra College Agri
 Advocate High Court Allahabad 1896 1926
 Member, U P Leg Council, 1913 16, Member
 Imperial Leg Council 1916 20 Member,
 Lord Southborough's Functions Committee,
 1918 1919, Member of Moderate Deputation
 and appeared as a witness before Lord Sel
 born's Committee in London 1919, Member
 All India Congress Committee (1906 1917),
 Presdt, U P, Political Conc, 1914 Presdt,
 U P Social Conc (1913) Presdt U P
 Liberal League 1918 20 Fellow All India
 Univ 1910 1920 Member Benares Hindu
 University Court and Senate and Syndicate
 Law Member of the Governor Generals
 Executive Council retired (1922) Member
 of the Imperial Conference in London (1923)
 presided over the All India Liberal Federa
 tion Poona (1923) Member of the Returns
 Enquiry Committee 1924 Member of the
 Round Table Conference (1930 1932) and
 the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933)
 President United Provinces Unemployment
 Committee (1934 35) and author of a monu
 mental report on the problem of unemploy
 ment Publications has contributed fre
 quently to the press on political social
 and legal topics edited the *Allahabad Law*
Journal 1904 1917 Address 19 Albert
 Road Allahabad

SARDAR GHOU DAKSH KHAN RAISANI
 SIR, K C I E premier Chief of Sarawans
 Baluchistan

SARKAR, SIR, JADUNATH, Kt., C I E, M L C
 (Bengal, 1929 32) M. A., (English Gold
 Medal) Premlchand Roychand Scholar (Mount
 Gold Medal) D Litt. Hon Member of Royal
 Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1923),
 Member of the Indian Hist Record Comm.
 Corr Member Italian Institute of Mid and
 Extr East (Rome), Corr Member R Hist
 S (London) Sir James Campbell Gold
 Medalist (Born in R A S) Vice Chan
 cellor Calcutta University, 1926 28 Indian
 Educational Service (ret.) b 10 December
 1870 m Kadambini Chaudhuri Educ
 Presidency Coll, Calcutta Some time Univ
 Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu
 University of Benares (1917 19) Sir W.
 Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928)
 Reader in Indian History, Patna University
 (1920 1922 and 1932) Publications India
 of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography and
 Roads (1901) History of Aurangzib 5 Vols.,
 Shivaji and His Times Mughal Administra
 tion Studies in Mughal India Anecdotes of
 Aurangzeb, Chaitanya His Life and Cha
 changes, Economics of British India India
 Through the Ages, Fall of the Mughal
 Empire, 3 Vols Edited and continued W.
 Irvine's *Later Mughals* 2 Vols Editor, Poona
 Residency Records Address Auckland
 Road, Darjeeling

SARMA, S. K., B. A., B. L. Vakil b 4 April
 1880 Educ S P G College, Trichinopoly
 Founded the *Wednesday Review* in 1900, and

Asstt Editor till 1917 Asstt Editor and lea
 der writer *Indu Prakash*, Bombay, 1906-07,
 Leader while on the *Madras Standard* in 1911
 12 Witness, Royal Commission on Indian
 Currency and Finance (1919) and Indian Tax
 ation Inquiry Committee (1924), and Special
 Public Prosecutor to the Pudukotah Darbar
 in charge of the Conspiracy case in 1931 and
 1932 Publications Monetary Problems,
 A Note on the Rise of Prices in India,
 The Exchange Crisis, Towards
 Swaraj Economic Nationalism and
 Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank
 for India Address Pappakulam, P O
 Trichinopoly

SASIRI THE RT HON V S SRINIVASA,
 P C 1921 C I (1930) b Sept 22 1869
 Educ at Kumbhakonam Started life as a
 School master joined the Servants of India
 Society in 1907, succeeded the late Mr G K
 Gokhale in its Presidship in 1915 Member,
 Madras Legislative Council 1913 16, elected
 from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis
 Council 1916 20 Closely associated with
 Mr Montagu during his tour in India in 1918,
 Member Southborough Committee gave evi
 dence before Joint Parliamentary Committee
 on Indian Reform Bill 1919, served on
 Indian Railway Committee represented
 India at Imperial Conc, 1921, and at the
 meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva
 and the Washington Confe on the reduction
 of naval armament during the same year
 Appointed Privy Councillor and received
 the freedom of the City of London, 1921
 undertook a tour in the Dominions as the re
 presentative of Government of India, 1922,
 elected Member, Council of State, 1921
 delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta
 University on the Rights and Duties of
 Indian Citizenship since published in book
 form High Commissioner for India in South
 Africa 1927 29, Member Royal Commission
 on Labour 1929 Address Servants of India
 Society Bombay or Poona

SAUNDERS THE RIGHT REV CHARLES JOHN
 GODFREY M. A., Bishop of Lucknow b 15th
 Feb 1888 m Mildred Robinson Hebbleth
 waite one s and two daughters Educ
 Merchant Taylors School, London Scholar
 of St John's College Oxford Cuddesdon
 College, Oxon Deacon 1910 Priest 1911,
 Diocese of Lucknow, S P G Mission, Cawn
 pore, 1911 16 Indian ecclesiastical Establish
 ment, Chaplain 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawn
 pore 1918 Chakrata 1921 Staff Chaplain,
 Army Headquarters, India 1921 24, Metro
 politan s Chaplain Calcutta, 1925 1928,
 Bishop of Lucknow 1928 Address Bishop's
 Lodge, Allahabad

SAUNDERS, MAJOR GENERAL MACAN, C B,
 D S O, Dy Adjutant General Army Head
 quarters b 9 Nov 1884 m Marjory d of
 Francis Bacon Educ Malvern College,
 R M A Woolwich Lieut, Royal Field
 Artillery, 1903 Lieut, Indian Army, 1907,
 Capt, 1912 Major, 1918, Lt-Lieut-Col,
 1919, Col 1923, in India till 1914, except for
 a year in Russia, Staff Capt, 2nd Royal Naval
 Brigade 1914, operations in Belgium and
 siege of Antwerp, Operations in Gallipoli,
 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation G S O

3 in Egypt to March 1916, Brig-Major ~~Eastern~~
Persian Field Force to April 1917 ~~Open~~
tions in Mesopotamia, 1917-18, U.S.O
2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Gen
Dunsterville's Mission through R W Persia
to the Caucasus 1918 G.S.O 1 Caucasus
Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force 1919
(wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O
Bt-Lt Col), P.S.C. Camberley, 1920,
Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24
D.D.M.I. Army Headquarters 1924-29
D.M.O. 1930 Comdr Wana Bde, 1931-34,
Comdr Delhi Independent Bde 1934-36
A.D.C. to H.M. the King 1932-35 Address
Army Headquarters India

SAYED MOHAMAD, Sahibzada Sir, Mehr Shah
Nawab, Member, Council of State Elected
Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at
the age of 25, elected twice as member of the
Council of State, A delegate to the Round
Table Conference Address Jalal, Pur Sharif,
Jhelum District, Punjab

SCHOFIELD, ALFRID, B.Sc. (Econ.), His
Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta b
1889 m Gladys Eleanor, d of A.E. Hawkes
Burton-on Trent Educ Manchester School
of Commerce and University of London In
business in Manchester, 1909-12, Lecturer in
Economics London County Council 1912-14
served with British Expeditionary Force,
1915-18, Lecturer in Economics, etc to Ban-
kers' Institute 1919-20 appointed to Inland
Revenue Department London 1921-23 and
Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930
Publications Routine of Commerce and
Commercial Practice Address Bengal
Club Calcutta

SCOBELL MAJOR GENERAL SANFORD JOHN
PALAIRET C.B. 1935 C.M.G. (1919), Com-
manding Bombay District since 1935 b Sept
26th 1879, m 1910 Cecily Maude d of the
late C.C. Hopkinson Educ Winchester,
Sandhurst Joined 1st Bn Norfolk Regi-
ment in India, 1899, on the outbreak of
European War was employed on embarkation
duties at Southampton subsequently becom-
ing Brigade Major 35th Infantry Brigade on
the formation of the new Armies G.S.O. 2
at Corps Headquarters and G.S.O. 1, 49th,
G.S.O. 1 Mission to Baltic States 1919, 28th
Div in Turkey, 1920-23, Commander, 2nd
Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment 1926-28,
A.G. War Office, 1928-30, Commander
Senior Officers' School, Belgium 1930-32,
Brigade Commander, India 1932-34
Address Headquarters, Bombay District

SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M.A. (Cantab),
Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos
(1911), Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal
Indian Military College, Dehra Dun b
14 March 1886 m to Audrey, youngest

d of Colonel J. Scully Educ Marlborough
College, and Pembroke College, Cambridge
Appointed to the Chief's College Branch of
the Indian Educational Service in 1912,
Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, 1912,
Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian
Military College October 1921 Address
Prince of Wales's R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun,
U.P.

SEAL, SIR BRAJENDRANATH, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Vice Chancellor, Mysore Univer-
sity, 1920-30, Prof. of Mental and
Moral Science, Calcutta Univ., 1914-1920
Extra Member of Council, Mysore Government
1925-26 b 3 Sept 1864 Educ Gen Assem-
bly's Institution, Calcutta University Del
Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899, opened
discussion at 1st Univ. Races Congress, Lon-
don, 1911, Mem. Simla Committee for
drawing up Calcutta Univ. Reg., 1905
Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms
Committee, 1922-23 Author of New Essays
in Criticism, Memoir on Coefficients of Num-
bers Comparative Studies in Vaishnavism
and Christianity Race Origins The Quest
Internal etc Address 98, Linsdowne Road,
Calcutta

SEN, JITENDRANATH, M.A., Calcutta Univ.
B.Sc. Prof. of Phy. Sc., City Coll., since 1903
b 1876 m 1899 Educ Hindu Sch., Presi-
dency Coll., City Coll. and Sc. Assoc., Calcutta
Publications Elementary Wave Theory of
Light and other small books Address
City College 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta

SEN, SIRDAR D. K. M.A. B.C.L. (Oxon)
LL.B. (Dublin) Barr. at Law b 25th of July
1897 at Shillong (Assam) Son of Mr B. N.
Sen late Finance Minister
and Chief Secretary, Nabha
State m Diane dr of
Late Arthur Gidlon Mem-
ber of the London Stock Ex-
change e at the Foreman
Christian College, Lahore
Oriental College Oxford,
University of London,
and Gray's Inn London
M.A. in English and
Economics University of
the Punjab Stood First
in the M.A. Examination in English
with First Class Denzil Ibbotson
Prizeman Punjab University 1921 The
first Indian to obtain First Class Honours
in Law at Oxford Senior Professor of
English, D.A.V. College Lahore Special
Education Officer Nabha State 1921 Legal
Adviser His Highness's Government Patiala
1926 Legal Adviser to the Delegation of
the Chamber of Princes in England 1927
On deputation to the Special Organization
Chamber of Princes, Delhi 1927-28 Legal
Remembrancer and Secretary, Law Depart-
ment Patiala State 1928 Foreign Minister,
Patiala 1929-32 Chief Minister, Mandi
State 1933 Special Representative of the
Chamber of Princes in England 1934
Adviser to the Chamber of Princes in England
1935 Author of The Indian States Their
Status, Rights and Obligations (Sweet and
Maxwell, London) Address Mandi State



SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K C I E. (1924) LL D, Advocate High Court, Bombay b July 1866 m Krishnagavri, d of Nurbharam Raghunathdas, Govt Pleader, Ahmedabad *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay Pleader, High Court, Bombay, Admitted as Advocate, High Court, Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918, Member, Hunter Committee, 1919, Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920, Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan 1921 to June 1923 and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University 1917-1929 *Address* Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL, C I E. Bar, at Law, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay *Address* Bombay

SETH RAJA BISHFHSWAR DAYAL, RAI BAHADUR B SC MLC FCS (London), M R AS (London) Taluqdar of Muizuddinpur *Educ* at Canning College, Lucknow Member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U P, Member of the Court of Lucknow University President of the Board of Trustees of Seth Jai Dayal High School Biswan, Member of the managing body of Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow Trustee of Raja Raghubar Dayal High School Sitapur Member of the Board of Agriculture, U P Member of U P Cattle breeding Committee, Member of U P Agricultural Research Committee, Member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee Sitapur Member of the Executive Committee of British Indian Association of Oudh Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council as one of the representatives of British Indian Association of Oudh Member of U P Finance Committee, 1928-29, Member of U P Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London, President of the All India Kshatriya Conference at Lahore Hony Special Magistrate gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925 *Address* Kotia Biswan District Sitapur, Oudh

SETHNA, THE HON SIR PHIROZE GURSETJEE Kt, B A, J P, O B E (1918), Member, Council of State b 8 Oct 1866 Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Past President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants Chamber *Address* Canala Building Hornby Road, Bombay

SEWELL ROBERT BRYNSFORD SEYMOUR LIFT OFICER Indian Medical Service M A SC D (Cantab), C I E (1933) F R S (1934) leader of the John Murray Oceanographic Expedition to the Arabian Sea (1933-34) b 5th March 1880 m Dorothy d of William Dean of Chichester (deceased) *Educ* Wymouth College, Christ's College Cambridge, St Bartholomew's Hospital London Entered I M S in Feb, 1908, Surgeon Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India 1910 Medical Officer 23rd Sikh Pioneers 1914-18 (mentioned in despatches), Offg Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India 1920-21 Surgeon Naturalist 1921-25, Director, Zoological

Survey of India, 1925-33, Fellow and Past President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Awarded Berkeley Memorial Medal by the A S B in 1932, Past President of Indian Science Congress, (1931), *Publications* Numerous papers on Zoology and Oceanography Retired from I M S 1935, Editor of Fauna of British India *Address* 18 Barrow Road, Cambridge

SHADI LAL, SIR, M A (Punjab), 1895, B A Honours (Oxford) 1898, B C L Hon (Oxford) 1899 Hon LL D (Punjab), Bodin Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1896 Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn) 1899 Honourman of Council of Legal Education 1899 Special Prize man in Constitutional Law, 1899, appointed Member of the Privy Council b May 1874 *Educ* at Govt Coll, Lahore Balliol Coll, Oxford Practised at the Bar 1899-1931 Offg Judge Punjab High Court 1913 and 1914, Permanent Judge, 1917, Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919, Chief Justice, May, 1920-1934 Elected by Punjab University to the Leg Council in 1910 and 1913 Fellow and Syndic Punjab University Bencher of the Honble Society of Gray's Inn *Publications* Lectures on Private International Law Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc *Address* Clubs—Athenaeum National Liberal Club London, Privy Council, Downing St, S W

SHAH MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN THE HONBLE SIR Kt (1929), M A (Cantab), LL D (Dublin and Aligarh) Barrister at Law b 3 Feb 1886 m Maqbool Fatimah Begum *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad, Christ's College Cambridge Trinity College, Dublin Bar from Middle Temple Chief Justice High Court Allahabad Since 1932 Vice-Chancellor Muslim Union Aligarh, in 1929 and 1930 *Address* 11 Edmonstone Road Allahabad

SHAHAB UD DIN, THE HONBLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR CHAUDHRI, Kt (1930), B A, LL B Advocate High Court President, Punjab Legislative Council, founder and Proprietor "India Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal," Member Legislative Assembly for 3 years, President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927 *Educ* Government Coll and Law Coll, Lahore Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909 Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913, President of the Corporation in 1922 Elected member, Punjab Leg Council re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee 1924 *Publications* The Criminal Law Journal of India Indian Case and two Punjabi poems *Address* "A Mumtaz" Durand Road, Lahore

SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA SAHIB of b 7th March 1876 Succeeded to *guthi* in 1932 Permanent salute 9 guns *Address* Shahpura, (Rajputana)

SHAIKH, MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI, KHAN BAHADUR, Landlord, Magistrate, Barh, Dist Patna, Bihar and Orissa b 1895 m Musammat Bibi Mariam un Nisan d of the late Mr Ahmad

Hussain, Barrister at-Law and Subordinate Judge, Bihar and Orissa *Educ* at M A O College, Aligarh, U P Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three years and Chairman of the Local Board for three years, Secy of the Central Co operative Bank, Barh, Director of the Provincial Co operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa. Member of the Patna District Board, Hony Organiser on behalf of the Government for the Co operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa. Family enjoys the hereditary title of Khan from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and has been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and Infantry. The late Ahmad Ali Khan, his great great grandfather was the Commander in Chief to the Mogul Emperor. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1924 and Khan Bahadur in 1931 *Address* Mahmood Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar and Orissa

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C I E, Merchant, Sutherland & Co, Cawnpore *b* 1873 *Educ* Berkhamstead Was Sec, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1905-12 *Address* Cawnpore

SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR BAHADUR, K C I E, C I E, Ch Min, Jind State *b* 1860 *Educ* Jullundur and Hoshiarpur H S and Govt Coll, Lahore. Served during Afghan War, 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar, Ch Jud of State High Court, 1899-1903 *Address* Sangrur, Jind State

SHANKAR RAU, HATTIANGADI, B A, C I E, (1931), Offg Controller of the Currency, *b* 26 September 1887 *m* Uma Bal *Educ* Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24 Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924, Assist Secretary, Government of India Finance Department, 1924, Under Secretary, Government of India Finance Department, 1925 Deputy Secretary, Government of India Finance Department, 1926 Budget Officer, Government of India, Finance Department, 1926-31, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931, Dy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931 Controller of the Currency, 1935 Secretary, Saraswat Co operative Housing Society Ltd, Bombay, 1915-19 President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32, President Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932 *Publications* Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson, Tales from Society, The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory, 1933 *Address* 3, Hastings House, Alipore, Calcutta, 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay

SHANKARSHASTRI NARASINSHASTRI PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND, 'Daivgna Muktalankar', President, Sanatan Maha Mandal, (May 1934) Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord *b* 19 Dec 1884 *m* Anna Purnabai, *d* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Lakshmiwar Miraj Senior *Educ* Hosaritti, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as 'Hosaritti Panchang', Publisher of the annual general predictions *Publications* Annual Indian

Calendar Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology), Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita, Tajak Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi, Dalvanja Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology), Griha Ratna Mala in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), and booklets regarding the administrations of H E Lord Lulithgow, Viceroy of India and of H E Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, and Lives of Pant Bale-Kundri Maharaj of Belgaum and Shreemat Paramahansa Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembe Maharaj) The History of Canopus (Agasty) in English History of Ursa Mijor (Saptarshi Malik) Author of booklets Vizayanagar Kingdom and The Coronation of His Majesty Edward VIII, King and Emperor *Address* Haveri, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Dist

SHARMA H C M P F (Lond), B F M P (C M), P I R A (London) Cit Press Technology (London), Suprintendent Stationery and Printing Holker Govt, Indore and Late Pandit Shambhulal Sharma, Indore *b* 1901 *e* at the Ajmer High School and P M V College Bindu *b* Entered life as a clerk and specialised in the art of printing served The Indian Daily Telegraph, The Independence and The Indian Prince in various capacities with outstanding ability Appointed Superintendent, Government Stationery and Printing Indore, 1924, is associated with various public institutions and Societies *Address* Indore C I



SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, Ph D (Kiel), B Sc Litt Huin (Oxon), M A B T, Hon M O L (Punjab), Vidyasagar (Calcutta), Shastri Vachaspati (Nadia), I E S Principal, Rajshahi College, Sen Prof of Mental and Moral Phil in Presidency Coll, Calcutta, 1912-1933, offg Principal, Hooghly Govt College, 1927 *b* 20 June 1885 *Educ* Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel, Bonn and Paris Del to and Sectional Pres at 4th Int Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911, Head of Dept of Philosophy, since 1912, Calcutta Univ Lect in Phil and Sanskrit, 1912-15, invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14 Visited the U S A and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924 Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935 *Publications* Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects *Address* Bharati Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore or Principal's House, Rajshahi, Bengal

SHAW, FREDERIC JOHN FRESHWATE, D Sc, (Lond), A R C S, F L S, Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research *b* 16 December 1885 *m* Catherine Caffery *Educ*

St Olave's School and Royal College of Science (Lond.) Joined the Indian Agricultural Service as supernumerary mycologist in 1910. Govt. Mycologist Coimbatore 1913. Second Imperial Mycologist, 1915, Imperial Economic Botanist and Joint Director, Pusa Institute 1928-34. Director Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research 1934. *Publications* Numerous papers on plant pathology and plant genetics. *Address* Delhi

SHEIKH MAHAMAD BHAI, C I E (1931) **MADAR UL MAHAM AMIR** b 18th October 1901 First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary Jagir. *Educ* at the Mayo College, Ajmer, visited England in 1913-14 with His Highness the Nawab Saheb. Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness and then Huzur Secretary. Dewan Junagadh State, 1923-1932. Retired from Junagadh State Service in February 1932. *Address* Agatral, via Keshod, Junagadh State

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of *The Times of India* b Bath, Jan 1880. *Educ* Bradford and Trinity Coll. Oxford m 1921 Anne d of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India* 1907-1923. Editor, 1923-1932, Temporary Capt in the Army, 1917-18 employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade. Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications* Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa. The Byculla Club a history. Bombay Place names and Street names, A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Bombay. *Address* *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square Fleet Street, London E.C. 4

SHIB SHEKHARSWAR RAY, THE HON KUMAR B A, M L C, b 4th December 1887 m to Annapurna Devi, d of Rai S. N. Majumdar Bahadur of Bhagalpur. *Educ* Central Hindu College, Benares and graduated from the University of Allahabad. Is the eldest s of Raja Sati Shekharaswar Ray Bahadur of Tahirpur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshahi District Board (1915) elected member, Bengal Legis. Council 1916 by the Landholders of Rajshahi Division re-elected to Council by the same body in 1920, 1923 and 1929. Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 and became its first elected President in 1925. Has served on numerous official Committee, and has been vice President of the British Indian Association, and President, Bengal Hindu Conference. Appointed Minister, Government, of Bengal 1929. *Address* P O Tahirpur, District Rajshahi

SHILLIDY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C I E (1931), King's Police Medal (1922), Inspector General of Police Bombay Presidency, Poona b 7th March 1886 m to Mabel Catherine, d of Robt Steven, J P, Barnhill, Dundee, *Educ* Cambell College, Belfast, Ireland. Joined Indian Police in 1906 as Asst Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of

Police 1916, Deputy Inspector General of Police in 1922 and Inspector General of Police, 1935. *Address* Poona

SHIRRAS, GEORGE FINDLAY, M A, Principal, Gujarat College, b Aberdeen, 16 July 1885 m 1911, Amy Zara, d of late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service two s. *Educ* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen University Prizeman in Economics, Professor of Dacca College, 1909, on special duty under Government of India, Finance Department, 1910-13, Member, Govt of India Prices Inquiry Committee on special duty in office of D P I, Bengal, 1913-14, Reader in Currency and Finance in Calcutta University, 1914. Member, Government of Bengal Statistics Committee, and of Board of Agriculture, India, 1918, on deputation Imperial Statistical Conference, London on behalf of Govt of India, Dec 1919 Feb 1920, on special duty India Office in connection with League of Nations work, March 1920 attached International Labour Office and Economic and Financial Section, League of Nations Geneva, 1924 and Ministry of Labour, Industrial Court and Home Office London, Labour Departments, Washington Boston and New York, 1925. Hon. Fellow, Royal Statistical Society, 1920, Major, 4th Gordon Highlanders, (1920 despatches), 1 A Reserve Regimental List, 1921, Director Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1921-23, formerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India, Member, Bombay Legislative Council. Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Fellow of the Univ of Bombay. *Publications* Some Aspects of Indian Commerce and Industry Indian Finance and Banking, 3rd Impression, 1920, Some Effects of the War on Gold and Silver 1920, The Science of Public Finance, (Macmillan 3rd Edition), Taxable Capacity and the Burden of Taxation and Public Debt (1925), Various articles in the Economic Journal and the American Geographical Review Poverty and Kindred Economic Problems in India (Calcutta Government of India Central Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935), Gold and French Monetary Policy, articles on Finance and Indian Trade, etc. *Address* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad

SHIV RAJ SINGH KUMAR COINFE B A, Nub Dewan Baroda b in Nahann Sirmore State, 1877, son of Rajkumar Devi Singh early *Educ* at home. Graduated from the Forman Christian College Lahore, entered Baroda Service Military 1904 passed the Military examination worked as A D C to H H the Gaekwad travelled in Europe for general education, 1906, accompanied H H to China and Japan 1910, Military Secretary and Brigade Major 1910 transferred to Revenue department, 1912, passed the Revenue examinations worked as Vahivatdar Naeb Suba Suba Sar Suba and Survey and Settlement Superintendent,



accompanied H H to Europe as Chief Officer and Secretary in 1911, 1914 1935 and 1936 and Egypt in 1936 37, Commissioner of Okhamandal, 1920 1925, guardian to Prince Pratapsinh Gaekwad 1925 1930 Naeb Dewan, 1932 Acting Dewan from 15th August 1936 to 9th November 1936 *Medals* Coronation Silver Medal, 1911, gold medal of the Rajya Ratna Mandal 1926, the decoration of the Arunaditya Mandal, Baroda, 1932 Late King George V Silver Jubilee medal 1935 H H Maharaja Gaekwad's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal 1936 *Recreation* Tennis hockey shooting and riding *Club* Sayaji Vihar Club, Baroda *Address* Vish ram Bag Baroda

SHROFF, RAO SHAH CHUNILAL MOTILAL, B A
Late Dewan Rajkot State Born on 22nd November 1871, he was educated at Surat



Bombay, Nadad Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Passed Metric 1887 B A 1891 He started life as a teacher in Wadhwa High School 1892 and served for 15 years He was then appointed Educational Superintendent Dhingadih State 1907 Head Master of Alfred High School Rajkot and Educational Inspector Rajkot State in 1911 Appointed General Karbhari Rajkot State in 1919 and Chief Karbhari Rajkot State 1921 Accompanied the late Thakor Sahib of Rajkot to England in 1924 and had the honour of being presented to H M the King Emperor on the occasion of a levee at St James palace Retired from Rajkot State Service 1931 The Western India States Agency conferred upon him the power of a Bench Magistrate (1st Class) in Rajkot Civil Station (retired) Raosahib 1931 Appointed Dewan Pritibagh State Rujputana on 20th March 1934 *Permanent Address* Civil Station Rajkot Kathiawar *Present Address* Pritibagh Rajputana

SHUJAUDDIN, DR KHALIFA MA (Punjab) B A, LL B (Cambridge) LL D (Dublin) Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) b 27 Sept. 1887 *Educ* Central Model School, Lahore; Islamic and Government Colleges Lahore; Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge Trinity College, Dublin Hon Prof of English Literature, Islamic Coll, Lahore, 1906 1908 Lecturer University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917 1919, Member, Punjab Text Book Committee, 1919 1925, Fellow, Punjab Univ since 1917, Member of the Syndicate of the Univ since 1921, Member, Academic Council, since 1923, Hon Secretary, Islamic College, Lahore since 1921 Hon Secy Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922, Hon Secretary Punjab Muslim League since 1919, Member of Council All India Muslim League, Member, Executive Board, All India Muslim Conference, Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927 1931 Member, N W Rly Advisory Committee, 1929 1930 President, N W Railway Muslim Employees' Association, President Punjab Postal Union

Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore, Member of the Court of Muslim Univ, Aligarh, President, Dist Muslim Educational Conference 1932, Chairman, Reception Committee, of the All India Muslim Educational Conference 1933, appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All India Muslim Conference 1933 *Publication* Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934 *Address* 3 Begum Road, Lahore

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, Senior Partner Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, b 17 June 1889 m Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917) *Educ* St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst Commissioned

SINGH, RAJA BAHADUR SURJ BAKSH, O B E (1919), Lalqadar of Oudh b 15 Sept 1868 m grand daughter of Raja Ganguram Shah of as 2nd Lieut to 2nd Bn York and Lancaster Regt 1909, resigned in 1914 on joining Messrs Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay Enlisted in Lahore Signal Company as Corpl Despatch rider and proceeded to France Aug 1914 with 1st Indian Expeditionary Force Granted King's Commission as Captain in Middlesex Regt, January 1915, demobilised 1919 and rejoined Croft and Forbes *Address* Waverley, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

SIKANDAR HYATKHAH, THE HON CAPTAIN Sirdar Sir, Chief Minister Government of the Punjab b 5 June 1892 Educ M A O College, Aligarh and Univ College, London During War was recruiting officer commission in 2 67th Punjabls (now 1/2nd Punjabls), served on N W F and in the third Afghan War Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff, was the first Indian to command a company on active service returned to the Punjab Legis Council by landholders constituency, non official member of Police Enquiry Committee, 1926 Pers Asst to Mla Officer during Prince of Wales visit, elected by the Punjab Council to the Provincial Simon Committee which elected him as its Chairman was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies including Messrs Owen Roberts, the Punjab Portland Cement Co, Wah Stone and Lime Company, North India Constructional Engineers and the Frontier Mining Syndicate, appointed Revenue Member, Punjab Government 1929, for three months and became permanent Revenue Member in 1930 appointed to act as Governor July to October 1932 was again appointed to act as Governor 15th Feb to 9th June 1934 M B E 1920 K B E 1933 *Address* 51, Lower Mall Lahore Punjab, Wili (Dist Camp bellpou)

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H H MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, K C I E (1923) b 26 Oct 1893 s of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K C I E of Sikkim m grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (Regent of Tibet) *Educ* Mayo Coll, Ajmer, St Paul's Sch, Darjeeling *Address*, The Palace, Gangtok, Sikkim

SIMHA, BEOHAR RAGHUBIR, Zamindar and Jagirdar *Educ* Government College, Jubulpore Hon Magte, First Class, sitting singly, has been member of the C P Council on behalf of Zamindars for two terms has been elected Member, Legislative Assembly, on behalf of C P Zamindars Title Beohar recognised by Government—hereditary distinction Khas Am Darbari of H E the Governor, C P, exempted from Arms Act Is Chairman of the District Council and Member, Village Uplift Board, C P and Berar Member of Communication Board, C P *Publications* Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar *Address* Jubulpore

SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1911, Most Rev ANSELM, E J KENEALY b 1864 bntd Franciscan Order, 1879, Priest, 1887 Guardian of Franciscans, Crawley, Sussex, 1899, Minister Provincial for England, 1902, first Rector of the Franciscan College, Cowley, Oxford, 1906, elected life member of Oxford Union, 1907, Definitor General, Rome representing English speaking provinces, 1908 Visitor General, Irish Province, 1910 *Address* Archbishop's House, Simla E

SINGH, LT-COL. BAWA JIWAN, C I E (1918) I M S (ret'd) b May 6 1863 *Educ* Government and Medical Colleges, Lahore and St Thomas Hospital Medical Schools, London Joined I M S, 1891 Served in Military Department to 1896 Civil Surgeon Melkitta 1896 Secretary, I G Prisons, with Civil Medical Administration Burma, 1897-1899 Supdt., Central Jail, Insein, Burma, from 1899 to 1909 Inspector Genl of Prisons, E Bengal and Assam, 1910-1912, Inspector Genl of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, from 1912-1920, Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, H E H the Nizam's Govt, 1920-25, and Director Medical Sanitation and Jail Dept., H L H the Nizam's Govt 1923-24 *Address* Ranchi B N Ry

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B A, B I, M L A Pleader, Muzaffarpur *Educ* Muzaffarpur and Cutchi Was a sub-deputy magistrate and collector for a few years but resigned subsequently, an elected member of the Legislative Assembly (1924-1934) one of the founder members of the Aro Club of India and Burma, a member of the Governor's Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Presided over the 13th session of All India (including Burma) Postal and R M S, Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference at Muzaffarpur in March 1933, presided over the 5th session of the Burma Provincial Kshatriya Navyayuk Sangh in April 1933 in Rangoon Presided over the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference at Amritsar in September 1933, presided over opening ceremony of All India Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in Delhi in Oct 1933, President of the 12th session of U P Provincial Postal and R M S Conference at Benares in March 1934 *Publication* Pictorial Kashmir Author of the Khadder (Name Protection) Act passed by the Legislative Assembly Member of the Working Committee of the All India Kshatriya Mahasabha *Address* Muzaffarpur (Bihar) Khairigarh (Oudh) *Educ* at Sitapur and

Lucknow President, British Indian Assocn of Taluqdars of Oudh from 1927-1930 Member, first Leg Assembly *Publication* A Taluqdar of the Old School by Heliodorus and, 'Arbitration' *Address* Kamapur P O, Sitapur Dist (U P)

SINGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M A (Oxford) Bar at Law (I E Member of the Executive Council of the U P Government 1935 b 17 May 1878, m to Miss Maya Das, d of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Meerapur (Punjab) *Educ* Harrow Ball Coll Oxford Bar at Law, Middle Temple, 1902 Bnt U P (S 1904, Asst Sec to Govt of India Dept of Education 1911 Mag and Collr of Hamirpur U P, 1917, Deputy Commissioner Hardoi, 1918, Secy to U P Govt, 1919 Dy Secretary Govt of India Education Dept, 1920-23 Dy Commissioner Buhraich, 1923, Commissioner, Allahabad 1927, Commissioner Benares 1928 Allahabad 1929, Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931 Agent Genl to the Government of India in South Africa 1932 *Publications* Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U P 1908, 1919 Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana and on Mission to East Africa and various contributions to the press *Address* Lucknow

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M A, B L, M L A, Zemindar, July 3, 1889 *Educ* Patna and Calcutta Joined the High Court Patna, as Vakil, joined Non Co operation Movement 1921, Chairman of Gaya District Board and Member, Council of State, representing Bihar and Orissa Chairman, Reception Committee of the All India Untouchable Conference held at Patna in 1926 *Publications* Translated History of Ancient Magadha from Bengali into Hindi *Address* Villa Polawan P O Aurangabad, Dist Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR (1918), B A (Calcutta) of Nashipur and Zemindar b 15th Nov 1888 m first Rani Prom Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari *Educ* Presidency College Calcutta Member of the Dist Board of Murshidabad for 12 years 1st Class Hon Magte President, British Indian Association, Vice President All India Cow Conference Association, Trustee of the Indian Museum President of the India Art School elected to the Bengal Council In 1926 elected as co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission Member of the Finance Committee, Member of the Public Committee, Member of the Revenue Committee Member of the L B Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt of Bengal Re-elected to the Bengal Council In 1929 Leader of the Landholders party in the Council Vice President of The Bengal Olympic Association (Calcutta) of Calcutta Def and Dumb School of the Hindu Mission Bengal and of the Calcutta Orphanage Patron of All Bengal Sugar Mills Limited and of the New Insurance Co at Behar, Vice-Patron of the Siro Nalmi Association, Vice President All India Academy of Fine Arts, Director of the Aryasthan and Neptune Insurance Co, Executive Member of All

- Bengal Home Industrial Association, of the Sanskrit Association, of the Automobik Association and of the Bengal Provincial Council of the Boys Scout Association. Patron of the Bratachari movement. Elected President of All India Vaisva Conference at Aligarh in 1933. of All India Agarwal Mahasabha at Allahabad in 1934, of Bangiya Varnasram Saraniya Sangha in Calcutta in 1936. Address: 54 Gariahat Road Ballygunge P O Calcutta, or Nashipur Rajpath Nashipur P O, Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.
- SINHA, KUMAR GANGA NAD, M.A.** (1921), M.L.A. (1924-1930), elected to the Bihar Legislative Council from Darbhanga General Constituency (1937), Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-23), Preceptor, Srinagar Raj b 24 Sept. 1898. Educ. Presidency College (Calcutta) Government Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta, and Post Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921. Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1922. Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce etc. in 1929. One of the founders of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1925). Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928. Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Member of the Executive Committee of the All India Hindu Sabha 1929-30, visited Europe 1930-31, was in England during the first Round Table Conference. Publications: 'The Place of Videha in the Ancient and the Medieval India' (read in the second Oriental Conference). 'A Note on the Jangali Desha', and 'Discovery of Bengali Dramas in Nepal' and 'On some Maithili Dramas of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries' (published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal). 'Is Dharmat religion Buddhism?' (read in the third Oriental Conference, Madras 1924), an Editor of the 'Barhut Inscriptions' published by the Calcutta University in 1926. The Bihari Earthquake and the Darbhanga Raj (1936). Address: Srinagar Darhur P O Srinagar Dist. Purnea (Bihar).
- SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA**, Barrister, First elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly first Indian Finance Member, Ex Member Executive Council Bihar and Orissa Government, 1921-1926 also President of Legislative Council, 1921-22. Vice Chancellor, Patna University, 1936. b 10 Nov. 1871. m that late Srimati Radhika, d. of the late Mr Sewa Ram, of Lahore. Educ. Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893. Advocate Calcutta High Court, 1893, Allahabad High Court, 1896. Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921. Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920 also elected its first Deputy President, Feb. 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha Library a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927 where he in writings and speeches made notable contributions to the discussion of Indian Reforms as embodied in the system known as Darchy. Resumed Editorship of the *Hindustan Review* in 1926. Became Managing Director of the *Indian Nation*, Patna, in 1931. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935. Publication: 'The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar'. Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha (1935). Address: Patna, Bihar.
- SIRCAR, SIR NRIPENDRA NATH, Kt., K.C.S.I.** (1936) M.A. B.L., Law Member of the Government of India. m Nabanalini Basu, e d of Durgadas Basu. Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn. Practised at Bhagalpore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902-05, First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907, Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A., M.A. in Chemistry. Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College. Appointed Law Member Government of India, 1934. Advocate General of Bengal 1929-34. Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee. Address: Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.
- SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.** b Sept. 27 1888. s to the gadi, April 29, 1920. Address: Sirahi, Rajputana.
- SITAMAI, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, RAJA OF KACHH** b 1880, descended from Rathore House of Kachi Baroda. m thrice. Educ. Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. s by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. Address: Ramnivas Palace, Sitamai, C. I.
- SIVASWAMI AYYAR, Sir P. S., K.C.S.I., 1915 C.S.I. (1912), C.I.E. (1908)** LL.D., Madras University, 1932. LL.D. Benares Hindu University, 1933, Retd. Member Executive Council, Madras b 7 Feb. 1864. Educ. S. P. G. College, Tanjore. Government College, Kumbakonam, Presidency College, Madras, High Court Vakil 1885, Asstt. Professor, Law College, Madras 1893-99. Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal 1893-1907, first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07. Advocate General, 1907, Member of Executive Council, Madras 1912-17. Vice Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18, Vice Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19, Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920, President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta 1919.

- and Akola, 1926 Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922, Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924 *Publications* Indian Constitutional Problems (1928), Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935) *Address* Sudharma Ldward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras
- SKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A., M.A., B.A., Hist Honours (1900), Indian Civil Service** Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court b 13 Dec 1880 m Dorothy Frazer *Educ* University of Manchester, Peterhouse Cambridge Joined I.C.S., (Punjab Commission) 1904, Officiating D.C. 1910 1913, Sessions Judge 1918 1927 Additional Judge, Lahore High Court 1927 Puisne Judge, 1933 *Publications* Multani Stories *Address* 24, Racecourse Road, Lahore
- SLOAN TENNANT, M.A., C.S.I. (1930), C.I.L. (1930), Settlement Commissioner, United Provinces** b 9 November 1884 m Gladys Hope d of R Hope Robertson *Educ* Glasgow *Educ* Glasgow Academy Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909 served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer Under Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under Secretary Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India *Address* Lucknow U.P.
- SMITH, ARTHUR KIRKPATRICK, M.A. (Cambridge), Solicitor to Government of India, 1932** b 20th August 1878 *Educ* Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge Articled to Freshfields, Solicitors London and admitted a Solicitor in 1903 joined Little & Co., Bombay, in 1908 Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor Bombay, 1925 1932 *Address* Delhi and Simla
- SMITH, SIR OSBORNE ARKELL Kt (1928) K.C.I.L. (1932), Governor of the Reserve Bank of India** b 26 December 1877 m Dorothy Lush *Educ* Sydney Grammar School Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Imperial Bank of India *Address* Bombay
- SMITH PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (Oxon), I.E.S., Principal** Rajkumar College Raipur b July 1893 m Miss Katharine Waghorn *Educ* Marlborough College and St John's College Oxford *Publications* English Errors in Indian Schools *Address* Rajkumar College, Raipur C/o Messrs Lloyds Bank Ltd Cox's and Kings Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1
- SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt (1921) V.D. (1914), Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919), a Dy. Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Managing Director** Muir Mills Co., Ltd. Cawnpore 1915 1935 b 28 Aug 1875 m Elsie Maud d of Sir Henry Ledgard in 1907 2 s 1 d Member of the Hunter Committee on Punjab Disorders, 1919 Presdt, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1918-1921, Member, U.P. Leg Council 1918 26, Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913 22, Commandant, 16th Cawnpore Rifles, 1913 20 Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925 *Address* Westfield, Cawnpore, and Murtlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey
- SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, C.I.E. (1937)** Bar at Law Commissioner of Police, Bombay b 5th Nov 1887 m Ellen d of the late John Cochrane *Educ* Grove Park School, Wrexham and Grays Inn Joined Police Service Dec. 1908, as Assistant Superintendent, Superintendent of Police March 1921, Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932, Offg. Deputy Inspector General of Police, March 1932, Commissioner of Police Bombay, 1933, awarded King's Police Medal 1933 *Address* Head Police Office, Bombay
- SOLA, THE REV MARCIAL, S.J., Ph.D., M.A.** Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916 1920 Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St Xavier's College, Bombay b Nov 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain Ordained at St Louis, Mo U.S.A. in 1906 *Educ* Vich Spain and at St Louis University, Mo U.S.A. Went to the Philippines On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903 A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St Louis, U.S.A. in 1904 Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920 On the Staff of St Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922 *Publications* Author of 'The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands', 'A Study of Seismic Waves', Contributor to the monthly review *Razon y Fe* edited at Madrid Author of 'A Compendium of the Science of Logic' *Address* St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road Fort, Bombay
- SORABJI CORNELIA Kalsar Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909) Bar 1st Class (1921), Legal Adviser to Purdahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam and Consulting Counsel from 1904 to 1922** *Educ* Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pemberton's Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford 1892, Bar at Law Lincoln's Inn 1923 Practising High Court, Calcutta *Publications* 'Sun Babes' (1904) 'Between the Two Lights' (1908) 'The Purdahnishin' (1916) 'Sun Babes' (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920 'Therefore' (1924), *Gold Mohur Time*, (1930), 'Sun Sorabji'—Lk (1932), India (alling (1933) India Re called (1936), contributions to the *Nineteenth Century Westminster Gazette* *The Times*, other newspapers and magazines *Address* Halkyon Club 14 Cork Street London W 1
- SOUTER, THE HON BLE. SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER, K.C.I.L. (1936), C.S.I. (1933), I.C.S., b 13th June, 1877 m Charlotte Dorothy Jesson** *Educ* Calcutta College, Cambridge Arrived in India, 1901 and served in Madras as Asstt Collr and Magistrate, Asstt Secy to Govt, 1906, Under Secretary, Revenue Department, 1909, Sub-Collector and Joint

- Magistrate, 1910, Offg Commissioner, Coorg, 1916, Commissioner, Coorg, 1918 1923, Collr and Dist Magistrate 1924, Off Secy to Govt, Public Works Department, 1928, 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, 1930, 1st Member, 1931 Member of Council 1935 Address** Brodli (Csth Advar, Madras
- SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, C.I.E.** (1935), Managing Director Ford and Macdonald Ltd Cawnpore, and Hon Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust *b* 26 January 1891 *m* Dorothy Mary Andreae *Educ* Inverness Academy, Scotland Joined Ford and Macdonald Ltd in 1908, represented Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce on U P Legislative Council, 1926 1936 Hon Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, since 1931 Address Civil Lines, Cawnpore
- SPACKMAN, LIEUT-COL WILLIAM COLLIS, I.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.C.O.G. (Eng.), F.C.P.S.** Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay *b* 23 Sept 1889 *m* Audrey Helen Eden Smith *Educ*, Trent College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital London War Service 1914 18, Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War 1916 18) Wounded twice mentioned in dispatches Frontier Medal 1923 Transferred to Civil Employ, 1924, Bombay Presidency *Publications* numerous articles on professional subjects in various Journals Address Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay
- SPRAWSON, SIR CUTHBERT ALLAN MAJOR GENERAL I.M.S. M.D. (Lond.) B.S. F.R.C.P., D. Litt Kt (1936) C.I.E. (1919), K.H.P. (1933)** Officer of Order of St John of Jerusalem (1930), Director General Indian Medical Service from Nov 1 1933 President Medical Council of India *b* 1 March 1877 *Educ* King's Coll London and King's Coll Hospital Indian Medical Service 1900 Professor of Medicine Lucknow 1913 1929 (Consulting Physician, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1917 20, Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, U.P., 1929 30 Surgeon General with the Government of Madras *Publications* Joint author of A Guide to the use of Tuberculin, 1914 Tuberculosis in Indians Moore's Family Medicine, 8th and 9th editions and Co editor of 10th edition Address New Delhi
- SRINIVASA IYENGAR** *b* 11 Sept 1874 *m* a daughter of late Sir V Bhashyam Iyengar *Educ* Madura and Presidency College, Madras Vakill (1898) Advocate and Member, Madras Bar Council Member of Madras Senate 1912 16, President, Vakils Association of Madras President, Madras Social Reform Association, 1916 20, Fellow of the Madras University, Member, All India Congress Committee, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Advocate General, Madras, 1916 20, President, Indian National Congress, 1926 27 *Publications* Law and Law Reform (1909), Swaraj Constitution for India 1927 Address Mylapore, Madras
- SRINIVASA RAO, RAI BAHADUR PATRIE VENKATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakill, Guntur, and Member, Legis Assembly** *b* 1877, *m* to d of Rao Bahadur Baru Ramanama
- Pantulu Garu Educ.** Town High School and Noble College, Masulipatam, and Christian Coll and Law Coll, Madras Joined Cocanada Bar, 1903, and Guntur Bar in 1906 Vice-President Guntur Dist Board for 6 years, was Municipal Councillor for some years was member, Kistna Flood Committee, Secretary of the First Dt Congress Committee Address Guntur
- SRIVASTAVA, THE HON SIR JWALA PRASAD Kt (1934) D.Sc. (Agra) D. Litt (Lucknow), M.Sc. Tech. (Vict.) A.M.S.I. A.I.C. M.L.C.** Minister of Education and Agriculture U.P. *b* 16 August 1889 *m* 2nd February 1907, Kailash *Educ* Christ Church College, Cawnpore and Muir Central College Allahabad Proceeded in 1908 to England as Govt of India State Technical Scholar, joined Manchester College of Technology, obtained degree of M.Sc. Tech 1911 Won several distinctions, returned to India in April 1912 and took up appointment as Industrial Chemist under U.P. Govt During the war served in the Indian Defence Force and did a great deal of work for the Indian Munitions Board In 1919 gave up Govt service and took to private business acquired interest in several concerns was elected unopposed to the U.P. Legislative Council in 1926 by the upper India Chamber of Commerce and was re-elected in 1930 Served as Chairman, U.P. Simon Committee in 1928 and for three years as Hon. Chairman Cawnpore Improvement Trust Appointed Minister of Education U.P. 7th February 1931 Acquired the *Pioneer of Allahabad* in 1932 and established it as an organ of Landholders and business community at Lucknow Address Secretariat, United Provinces Government Lucknow
- SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., Sugar Technologist** to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research India *b* 10th Sept 1891 *m* to the late Radha Puri Srivastava, and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava, *Educ* Muir Central College Allahabad Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London, Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery, Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. Address Nawal Niwas, Civil Lines Cawnpore
- SUFFIN, SIR AUREL K.C.I.E. Ph.D., D. Litt (Hon Oxon) D.Sc. (Hon Camb), D.O.L. (Hon Punjab), Fellow, Brit Acad, Correspondent de l'Institut de France Gold Medallist R. Geogr. Soc., R. Asiatic Society, Society of Antiquaries of London etc Indian Archaeological Survey Officer on special duty (retired) *b* Budapest, 26 Nov 1862 *Educ* Budapest and Dresden studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Fubingn Universities and in England Principal Oriental College and Registrar Punjab University 1888 99, app to I.E.S. as Prince of Calcutta Madrasah, 1899 Inspector General of Education, N.W.P. and Baluchistan, 1904 Carried out archaeological explorations for Indian Govt, in Chinese Turkestan, 1900-1, and in C. Asia and W. China, 1906-08, transferred to Archaeological Survey, 1909, carried out geographical and archaeological explorations in C. Asia and**

- Persia, 1913 16, on N W Frontier and in Baluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1926 28, retired 1929 Explored in Persian Baluchistan, along Persian Gulf Coast and in Southern Persia 1931 1934 in Fars, Luristan, Kurdistan 1935 1936 *Publications* Kalhana's *Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir* Sanskrit text, 1892, trans, with commentary, 2 vols, 1900, *Sand buried Ruins of Khotan*, 1903 1921 *Ancient Khotan*, 1908 (2 vols) *Ruins of Desert Cathay*, 1912 (2 vols) *Serindia*, 1921 (5 vols), *The Thousand Buddhas*, *Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu* (2 vols), *Innerness Asia*, 1928 (4 vols), *On Alexander's Track to the Indus* 1929, *On Ancient Central Asian Track*, 1933, and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archaeology and Geography *Address* Srinagar Kashmir, E I United Service Club, London
- STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C I E, Director of Public Information, Government of India *b* February 1903 *Educ* at Winchester (1916 21) and King's College, Cambridge (1921 26) Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1924, and again in the Historical Tripos, 1925 Exhibitioner King's College, 1922, R J Smith Research Student 1925, Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26, Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark K C B, 1926 28, and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart 1928 30 Appointed Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India in March 1930 On Special duty with the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932 Appointed Director of Public Information in August 1932 Created C I F in Jan 1935 and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in May 1935 *Address* Home Department Government of India
- STEWART, MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD MERIVALE, C B, O B E, Director of Supplies and Transport, Indian Army *b* 5 Feb 1881 m F M Syme *Educ* Haileybury College served in South African War, 1901 1902 the Great War, France and Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, 1919 *Address* Army Headquarters Delhi
- STEWART, THE HON SIR THOMAS CSI CS Member for Communications Govt of India, Asst Magt & Coll U P 1912 Asst Coll Imp Customs Service 1919 Commissioner of Rice Rangoon, 1920 Coll of Customs Rangoon 1923 Coll of Customs Madras 1925 Coll of Customs Bombay 1928 Coll of Salt Revenues 1932 Offg Secretary to the Govt of India Commerce Dept 1936 *Address* Simla & New Delhi
- STONE, THE HON MR JUSTICE GILBERT, Bar at Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court *b* 1886 *Educ* Caius Coll, Cambridge called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911 Practised at the Common Bar, did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiralty courts, Secretary, Coal Industry Commission 1915 20 Legal Adviser to the Imperial Institute, contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals, member of Mr Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee, appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930 *Publications* 15 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire, Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts Practice also on Rents Restriction Act, a Case Book on Insurance and several historical books *Address* High Court, Nagpur, C P
- STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M A (Oxon), V D C I E (1934), Literae Humaniores, (1908) (July 1931), Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer *b* 27 July 1883 m Marie Ellenor Morier (1912) *Educ* Winchester Coll, and Exeter Coll, Oxford Asst Master, Marlborough Coll, 1906, appointed to Chiefs' Colleges cadre, I E S, 1907, Asst Master, Daly Coll, Indore, 1907, Principal, Rajkumar Coll, Raipur, 1912, I A R O, Active Service, M E F, 1918, attached to Civil Administration, Iraq 1919 Principal, Rajkumar Coll, Raipur, 1919 Principal, Mayo College Ajmer, July 1931 *Publications* Educational Works *Address* Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana
- STREITELL Major General CHAUNCEY BATHO DASHWOOD C B (1935) Deputy Quartermaster General Army Headquarters, India *b* 6th Aug 1881 m Margaret Gilliam de Hane, *d* of H H Brown Esq, O B E, M D, F R C S, *Educ* Wellington College and R M C Sandhurst U L Indian Army, Jan 1900, 13th Rajputs, 1901, Waziristan Blockade, 1901 2 (medal) 3rd Punjab Cavalry P F F 1902 A D C to G O C 4th Quetta Div, 1910 Asst Comdnt Burma Mil Police 1912, NM41 H K Expedition 1911 2 received expression of thanks of Government of India and Government of Burma Kings Police Medal, Jan 1, 1914, Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons 1914 15 Great War Mesopot Expeditionary Force Mentioned in despatches 3 times Brevet of Lt Colonel Brig Maj 7th Meerut Cav Bde 1917, D A Q M D A Q M G Karachi 1919 G S O 2 Karachi 1919, Brig Maj 10th (av Bde) Palestine 1920, Comdnt PAVO Cav F F 1924 (col 1923) A A G Nor Com 1928, Commander 3rd Meerut (av Bde 1929, Brig Gen Staff South Com, 1932, Deputy Quartermaster General A H Q 1935 *Publications* Contributions to magazines Professional and others *Address* Army Headquarters, India
- SUBBARAYAN, DR PARAMASIVA M A B C L (Oxon), LL D (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam *b* 11 Sept 1889 m Radhabai Kudmal *d* of Ital Sahib K Rangarao of Mangalore Three s one *d* *Educ* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council, has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920 Was a member of All India Congress Committee in 1920 Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras 1926 30 President Madras Olympic Association Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association *Address* Tiruchengodu, Salem District, Fairlawns, Egmore, Madras
- SUBEDAR, MANU, B A (Bombay), Dakshin Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B Sc (Eco), London First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-

at-Law, Grav's Inn, 1912, Managing Director, Acme Bala Trading Co., Ltd. *Educ* New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Grav's Inn. Returned to India in 1914. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University. Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Secretary, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (1917), Secretary, Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. Managing Director, Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (1919). Partner, Lalji Narani & Co., Managing Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd. Representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington Smith Committee. Managing Agent of the Pioneer Rubber Co. (1920). Director of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd. (1924). Managing Director Acme Bala Trading Co., Ltd. (1925). Representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department. Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme. Representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee. appointed member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Official adviser in various matters of technical finance to the Statist of Mysore. Junagadh, Jolhpur, and Cutch, Nominated by Government of Bombay to the Municipal Corporation (1930). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee 1931. Vice President Indian Merchants Chamber 1932. *Address* Kodak House Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

SUBRAHMANYAM RAO BAHADUR CALAGA SUNDARAYYA, B.A., B.L. landowner *b* Nov 1862. *Educ* Kumbakonam and Madras Presidency Colleges *m* Balambanna *d* of C. Munakshaiya, Bar at Law and Judge in Mysore Practised as Vakil at Bellary. Chairman Bellary Municipality, 1904-10. Vice President, District Board, Bellary, 1911-1918. Member, Liberal League, Madras has taken interest in co-operative work and social and political movements elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920. Apptd. President of Bench of Hon. Magistrates, Mayavaram town in 1921. *Publications* Pamphlets on Bubonic Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Ceded Districts. Chairman, Board of Directors, Indo Commercial Bank, Limited, Mayavaram. *Address* Mayavaram, S. India.

SUHRAWARDY, Sir, HASSAN, Kt. (1932). I.T. Colonel, I.T.F., O.B.E. (1927), Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist Class (1930), L.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., L.M. Rotunda. Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University. Chief Medical Officer, (Indian State Rlys. E.B.R. Adminstrn) *b* Dacca, 17.11.1884 *s* of Moulana Obaidul lah el Obaidy Suhrawardy, Pioneer of Anglo

Islamic Studies & Female Education in Bengal *m* Shahar Banu Begum, daughter of Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed of Dacca *d* one *Educ* Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med College Postgraduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London Member Bengal Legislative Council, 1921-24, Deputy President, 1923, Member, Beng. Industrial Unrest Committee, 1921, Member, Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh Member, Court & Executv Council, Dacca Univ. Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire Univ. Congress, Edinburgh, 1931. President Board of Studies, Arabic & Persian, President, Board of Studies, Medicine (C.U.) Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps. Associate Officer of the Order of St. John President, Bengal I.T.B. Committee, 1922-25. Organising Member Indian Field Ambulance Bayswater, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi). Bengal Field Ambulance, 44th Bengal Regiment. President & Founder, Servants of Humanity Society, Social Hygn. & Uplift work. Bengal Govt. Delegate, British Empire Social Hygn. Congress, London, 1927. First Class Hon. Presidency Magistrate. *Publications* Mother & Infant Welfare for India, Calcutta and Environments Manual of Post Operative Treatment. Manual of first Aid for India, The Economic Effects of Venereal Diseases on Industries in India, Establishment of more Medical Schools in Bengal, Revival and Development of the Indigenous Tibbi System of Medicine. Several pamphlets on Public Health and Social Hygiene propaganda. *Address* 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore, Calcutta India.

SUHRAWARDY, Sir, ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID M.A., B.L. Kt., Bar at Law, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India. late Judge Calcutta High Court *b* 1870. *Educ* Dacca and Calcutta. *Address* 3, Wellesley 1st Lane Calcutta.

SUKIANKAR VISHNU SITARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Berlin), Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist, Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute in Prague Czechoslovakia. Fellow Novrosjee Wadia College, Poona. Lecturer in the Post graduate Department of the Bombay University. Editor in chief of the Critical Edition of *The Mahabharata* *b* 4th May 1887 *m* Eleonora Bowing (died 6th Aug. 1926) *Educ* Maratha High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge (England), Edinburgh University and Berlin University formerly Asst. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. *Publications* Die Grammatik Sakatayana Leipzig, 1921, Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ. Press, 1923, First Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata* 1933, Studies in Bhasa, Epic Studies Contributor to Journal, American Or. Soc. Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute, Epigraphia Indica, Journal, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Soc. Journal, German Or. Soc., etc., Editor in Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. *Address* Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

- SUNDARA RAJ DR B, MA** (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool), Director of Fisheries Madras b 1888 *Educ* Madras and Liverpool Assistant to the Piscicultural Expert 1915, Asst Director of Fisheries, (India), 1920 m Phyllis Seymour Darling, M.R.S.F., F.R.G.S., *Publications* The occurrence of the Bank Myxa, (Acridotheres ginginianus) near Madras, Bombay Natural History Society Journal, XXIII Note on Trygon kuhlii, Mull and Henle Records of the Indian Mus Vol X, Note on the Breeding of chiloscyllium griseum Mull and Henle Records of Indian Museum Vol XII Remarks on the Madras Species of Haplochilus read before the Indian Science Congress, 1915, Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras Records of Indian Museum Vol XII, On the habits of Hilsa (Clupea ilisha) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon Asiatic Society Journal, Vol XIII, 1917, The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Fisheries Department, A new genus of Lernæid fish parasite from Madras, read before the Science Congress, Nagpur, 1920, A new Copepod parasite from the gills of Wallago attu (Fisheries Bulletin 17) General Editor of the Madras Fisheries Bulletins since 1923, Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar (Madras Government Museum Bull New Series, Natural History Section, Vol I, No 1 1927 Reports on Hydrozoa, (Siphonophora) Carippidea Amphipoda (Caprellidae) Decapod (Paguridae) Pycnogonida and Appendix 1 The Vertebrate fauna of Krusadai Island Fish Statistics for 1925-26 (Fisheries Bulletin, No 22) for 1926-27 and 1927-28, Presidential Address—15th Indian Science Congress—Zoological Section 1928 Systematic Survey of Deep Sea Fishing grounds by S. T. 'Lady Goschen' 1927-28 Report III of Fisheries Bulletin, No 23 and Article 'Pisciculture in Allahabad Farmer November 1931' *Address* "Nowroj Gardens, Chetput Madras
- SUNDARAM CHETTI KRISHNAMA CHETTIYAR**, DIWAN BAHADUR B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court Madras b 18 Nov 1875 Joined the service as offg district munsiff 1902 sub judge 1919 sessions judge 1916 district and sessions judge, 1929 offg judge high court, Madras 1926, 1929 and again in 1930, confirmed July 1930 *Address* High Court, Madras
- SURAJ SINGH, CAPTAIN BAHADUR, O.B.I., I.O.** M. Marshal of the Legislative Assembly b on Feb 1878 m Katanakour *Educ* under private tutors Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier, served in Somaliland 1903-04, mentioned for good service, Viceroy's Commission 1907 served as Indian Staff Officer of the Cavalry School, Sugar, 1910-14 and 1919-21, served on the staff of General Sir M. K. Remington, Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France 1914-16, France to 1918, Egypt and Palestine to 1919, Afghan War 1919 retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921, granted hon rank of Captain 1923, apptd Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921 *Publications* Khilafat Marcus Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu) Guide to Physical Training for Youths Other Military books in 1901, 1907, 1910 and 1911 "Modern Saluts of the Sikhs" Series, Vols I and II in Gurumukhi, 1927 1928 *Address* Kucha Khali, Katra Karam Singh Amritsar
- SURANA, SHUBHKARAN b** 18th Aug 1896 m in 1910 and again in 1926 Senior Partner, Messrs Tejpal Bridgchand, Calcutta Senior Member, Calcutta University Institute since 1918 Member Legislative Assembly (Bikaner State), 1928 Founder, Surana Library, (Churu (Rajputana) Asst Secretary Jain Swetambari Terapanthi Sabha Calcutta, 1930 Hon Magistrate, Churu, 1931 *Address* 7/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta Churn (Rajputana)
- SURVI DADASAHI B APPASAHEB, RAO BAHADUR** (1934), Prime Minister of Kolhapur b 7th February 1903 m Kuntal Pramlabai (wid) d of Shri R. I. Powar J.P. Bombay m Kumari Shanta devi d of the late Akaji m Nimbalkar Inamdar of Nij *Educ* Baldwin High School Bangalore Chief Secretary to H. H. 1925 to 1929 Acting Dewan 1929-31 Appointed Dewan 1931 Prime Minister Jan 1932 Rio Shih 1930 Attended First Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to State's Delegation and third Round Table Conference as a delegate *Address* Camp, Kolhapur
- SUTHERLAND, LIEUT COLI DAD WATERS, C.I.F., I.M.S.** (Retired) late Prof of Medicine, Med Coll Lahore b Australia, 18 Dec 1871 m 1915 Princess Bamba Duleep Singh d of late Maharaja Duleep Singh *Educ* Melbourne and Edinburgh Univ M.D. (Edin), M.B. CM (Edin), F.R.C.P. (Lond), F.R.S. (Edin), Fell Roy Soc, Med, London *Address* 28 Jull Road Lahore
- SUTHERLAND REV WILLIAM SINCLAIR** M.A., B.D. (Glasgow University), Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal (1930), Missionary Superintendent Lady Willingdon Ieper Settlement, Chingleput, S India b 15 July 1877, in Inverness shire, Scotland m Miss Ruth Nicol M.A. of Melbourne, Australia *Educ* Garne thill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1905, appointed Supdt of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement in 1925 *Address* Lady Willingdon Ieper Settlement Chingleput S India
- SWFACHALAPATHI RAM KRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, SRI RAJAH RAVU**, Rajah of Bobbili b 20 Feb 1901 *Educ* Bobbili privately Ascended gadl in 1920, Member, Council of State, 1925-27, Member Madras Legislative Council, 1930 Hon A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan 1930, Pro Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931 *Address* Bobbili Madras Presidency
- SYED ABUL AAS Zamindar b** 27th Sept 1880 m Bibi Noori Ayesha *Educ* Govt, City School, Patna, studied privately English Arabic, Persian and Urdu Aptd Hon Magte at Patna 1906, member of Council

of All India Muslim League, Hon Asstt Secy Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League, joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Harding in 1914, elected Member of Allgarh Muslim University Assocn, 1914, elected Vice Presidents of Bihar Students Association and Anjuman Islamia, Patna, 1914, served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18 Appointed non Official member of the Patna Mental Hospital, 1923 Nominated Member of Governing Body of the Madrasah Islamia, Patna 1935 Nominated Member of the Oriental Public Library, Patna, 1936 *Address* Abdullas Lane, Bankipur, Patna

SYED, SIR MUHAMMAD SAADULLA, KT (1928) M.A., (Chemistry) 1906, B.L. 1907, Advocate, First Grade, Calcutta High Court Chief Minister, Assam b May 1886 *Educ* Cotton College, Gauhati Assam (I.A.) Presidency College, Calcutta (M.A.), Ripon College, Calcutta (B.L.), Asst Lecturer in Chemistry Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908, Practised as a lawyer in Gauhati courts, 1909-19 in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24, Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20, again since 1923, Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture 1924-29, Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30 Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from November 1930 to April 1934 Advocate First Grade Calcutta High Court, from May 1934 *Address* 216, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta

SYED, SIRDAR ALI KHAN, created Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, 1921, Postmaster General of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1922-1929 (retired) b 26th March 1879 Eldest surviving s of late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler ul Dowla, Sirdar Diler ul Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad m 1896, six s two d *Educ* privately Entered the Nizam's service, 1911, has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionership of Gulburga Province presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, 1908 *Publications* Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1905, Unrest in India, 1907, Historical Furniture, 1908, India of To day, 1908, Life of Lord Morley, 1923, The Earl of Reading, 1924, British India, 1926 The Indian Moslems, 1928, contributions to the English and Indian Press with regard to the Indian political situation *Address* Hyderabad Deccan

SYED RAZA ALI, SIR, B.C.E. (Kt 1935) Agent of the Government of India in South Africa B.A. LL.B. (Allahabad Univ) *Address* Abulbas Lane Bankipur Patna b 29 April 1882 *Educ* Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Allgarh Started practice at Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in politics, returned to U.P. Legis Council 1912, took prominent part in Cawnpore Mosque agitation elected Trustee of Allgarh College gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee, returned unopposed to U.P. Council in 1916 and 1920,

was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U.P., took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916, same year settled at Allahabad, identified him self with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co operation programme, became independent in politics 1920 member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University Court, was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report, headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question, gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in 1924, President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, Decr 1924 Member, Govt of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926) Substitute Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929 *Publications* Essays on Moslem Questions (1912), "My Impressions of Soviet Russia," (1930) *Address* Durban South Africa

SYEDNA TAHAF SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, HIS HOLINESS SARDAR (Mulla) Saheb, High Priest of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mahomedan community and First Class Sardar of Deccan Fifty first incumbent of the post of Dal tur Mutlaq, which has been in existence of nearly 900 years having been founded in Yemen where his predecessors were once Sultans They have enjoyed many privileges and received high honours from various Ruling Princes in India from time to time and also from the British Government *Address* Surat and Salfi Mahal, Malabar Hill Bombay

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E. Zemindar of Shazadpur, Bengal, b 1871 *Educ* Sanskrit Coll, Calcutta, and at home Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon Casht presented to King by Corp of Calcutta 1911, principal work consists in reviving School of Indian Art *Address* 5 Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta

TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT COOMAR, KT b 17 September 1873, *Educ* Hindu Sch., Calcutta, afterwards privately Sheriff of Calcutta, 1909, Trustee Victoria Mem Hall, Trustee, Indian Museum, Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain Mem of Asiatic Soc of Bengal, formerly Mem, Bengal Council *Address* Tagore Castle Calcutta

TAGORE SIR RABINDRANATH KT, Hon D Litt (Calcutta, Dacca and Benares Hindu University) b 1861 *Educ* privately Lived at Calcutta first, went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's estates, there he wrote many of his works, at age of 40 founded school at Santiniketan, Bolpur, in 1921 turned it into a Centre of international culture, this has been his life work ever since, visited England 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English, Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913, *Publications* In Bengali about 35 political works, dramas, operas about 38, Story books Novels 19, over 50 collections of Essays on

Literature, Art, Religion and other subjects and composed over 3000 songs published periodically in small collections with notations in English—Gitanjali, 1912, The Gardener, 1913 The Crescent Moon, 1913 Chitra, 1913 The King of the Dark Chamber, 1914 Post Office, 1914 Sadhana, 1914 Kabir's Poems, 1915 Fruit Gathering, 1916 Hungry Stones and other Stories, 1916 Stray Birds, 1916 My Reminiscences, 1917 Sacrifice and other Plays, 1917 The Cycle of Spring, 1917 Personality, 1917, Nationalism, 1917 Lover's Gift and Crossing, 1918 Mashi and other Stories 1918 Stories from Tagore, 1918 The Parrot's Training, 1918 The Home and the World 1919, Gitanjali and Fruit Gathering 1919 The Fugitive, 1921 The Wreck, 1921 Glimpses of Bengal 1921 Thought Relics, 1921 Creative Unity, 1922 Greater India, 1923 Gora, 1924 Letters from Abroad 1923 Red Oleanders, 1924 Talks in China, 1924 Broken Ties, 1924 Red Oleanders a drama, 1925, Fireflies, 1928 Letters to a Friend (Unwin) 1929, Thoughts from Tagore (Macmillan), 1929, The Tagore Birthday Book 1929 The Religion of Man (Unwin) 1931 Took to painting at the age of 68. Pictures exhibited in Moscow Berlin Munich Paris Birmingham and New York Address Santiniketan, Bengal

TAIRSEE, LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (See Lakhmidas)

TAMBE, SRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B. b 8 Dec 1875 Educ Jabalpur (Hikari School), Amraoti, Anglo Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt Law School Reader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, President Provincial Congress Committee, Member, C. P. Legis Council 1917 1920 and 1924, President, C. P. Legis Council, March 1925 Home Member, Central Provinces Government Ag Governor, Central Provinces, 1929 Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932 Address Nagpur, C. P.

TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com (Birm.), Bar at Law I.E.S., J.P., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay, on deputation to the Government of India Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under Secretary b 2 May 1885 m Miss C Chopra Educ at Govt High School, Gujrat, Norman Christian Coll, Lahore, and the University of Birmingham Official Liquidator of the Industrial Bank of India, Ltd in liquidation and the Jt Official Liquidator, the Indian Army Uniforms Supplying Co., Ltd, in liquidation (both of Ludhiana, Punjab) President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927 Vice President the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23, Member of the Finance Sub Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay (1921-22), Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28, Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, from 1st March 1923, Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Bombay, 1932 Member Council Indian Institute of Bankers, Member, Auditors Council,

Bombay Principal and Prof of Banking, the Sydenham Coll of Commerce and Economics Bombay Chairman, Ex Committee of the Seventh Indian Economic Conference (Bombay) Publications: Banking Law and Practice in India, Indian Currency and Banking Problems, jointly with Prof K. F. Shah B.A. (Bom) B.Sc. (Econ.), London and several pamphlets such as the Banking Needs of India, Indian Currency and the War Regulation of Banks in India, etc Address Commerce Department, Government of India Simla and New Delhi

TATE LIEUT COLONEL JOHN CREEVEY Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur b 14 August 1884 m 1st A.I.M.L. (d 1910) d of the late W. C. Stevenson of Knockan, Londonderry Ireland, 2nd to C. D. Anderson, d of the late Capt F. R. McC. De Butts Royal Artillery and widow of Captain H. E. A. Anderson Indian Police Educ St Columbas College Dublin St Lawrence College, Ramsgate Kent, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Commissioned 18 Jan 1905, appointed 127th (Q. M. O.) Baluch LI 1906, Appointed Bombay Political Department, 1909, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India 1924 served on N. W. Frontier India and in East Africa 1917-18 Address The Residency, Kolhapur, Deccan

TAUNTON IVON HOFF B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Commissioner Bombay Municipality b 10 Dec 1890 Educ Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge Asst Collector and Magistrate in Sind 1914 on military service 1917-19 offg Collector and Dist Magistrate, 1923, offg Dy Commissioner 1924 Offg Collector and Dist Magistrate, 1925 Chairman, Cattle Incident Commission 1925, Offg collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926 Offg Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments 1926, Offg Deputy Secretary to Government Finance Department 1927, in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member, Khurpur State Executive Council, 1927 Offg Collector Sholapur and Political Agent Akalkot 1932 Collector 1932 appointed Commissioner Bombay Municipality, 1934 Address Municipal Offices Bombay

FAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID, Kt (1935) M.A. Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn), C.I.E. (1932) Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India b 21 April 1891 m Betty d of H. Coles Esq Indian Police Educ Edinburgh Academy and University Indian Civil Service 1914 Under Secretary, Central Provinces Government, 1920, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1920-22, Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta, 1924, Bombay 1925, Controller of Currency Calcutta 1929 Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India up to 1935 Address Bombay

TEHRI, MAJOR H. H. RAJA SIR NARENDRA SHAH SAHEB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Tehri-Garhwal State b 3 Aug 1898 m 1916 Heir apparent born 1921 Succeeded 1913 Educ Mayo College, Ajmer Address Narendranagar, (Tehri Garhwal State)

TEMPLE, LIEUT COL (HON COL) FREDERICK CHARLES, C I E., (1931), V D, A D C, M I C E, M I M E., Chartered Civil and Consulting Engineer (Williams and Tempke) *b* 25 June 1879 *m* Francis Mary Copleston *Educ* Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford *Asst Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks, Military Works Services, India, Punjab Canals, District Engineer, Muzaffarpur, Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bihar and Orissa Chief Town Engineer and Administrator, Jamshedpur Relief Engineer and Supply Officer, Govt of Bihar and Orissa Publications Manual for Young Engineers in India and Sewage Works Address* Branch Office 7 Old Court House Street (akutta Head Office, 29, Victoria Street Westminster, S W 1

TERRELL SIR COURTNEY, Kt, Chief Justice High Court, Patna since 1928, Member of Senate Patna University *b* 1881 *m* Constance, *d of w* Wooder Called to Bar, Gray's Inn 1902, practised Patent Law and scientific cases, Captain, Inns of Court, O T C Publications 4th, 5th and 6th editions Terrell on Patents, Notes on Military Map Reading Address Chhaji Bagh Patna, E I R

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR BA, LL B, C I E, Vakil, High Court and Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor *b* 18 April 1868 *m* Ratangavri, *d of Keshavrai Amritrai Educ at Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Apptd teacher in Govt Sorabji J J High School of Surat and began practice at Surat in 1894 Entered Municipality in 1904 became Chairman, Schools Committee 1907 1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee in 1908 and 1917-18 Vice-President of the Municipality in 1911 to 1914 and President in 1914 17 and again in 1928 for the triennium 1928 31 Appointed Chairman Committee of Management in 1922-25, Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again in 1931 and 1932 Chairman of the Balchand Deepchand Girls School Committee, the Chairman of the People's Co operative Bank Ltd, 1930-33 District Scout Commissioner, Surat since 1922 and Chairman of the Executive Appointed a member of the Pratt Committee, and witness before the Royal Reforms Commission 1919 Vice President, Surat Sarvajanic Education Society, 1927-29 Government Advocate in the Bardoli Inquiry 1931 Member of the Managing Committee of Andrews Library since 1898, and President of the Home for Destitute children since 1921 Committee of Local Scout Association admitted as an Advocate O S 1933 Address* Athwa Lines, Surat

THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV I S O, Sen Div and Sess Judge, Nagpur since 1911, *b* 15 Feb 1860 Educ Saugor and Jubbulpore H S, Muir Central Coll, Allahabad Address Nagpur

THULRAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHEORAJ SINGH BAHADUR OF KHAJURGAON, K C I E, Rai Bareilly District *b* 1865 *m* 1st *d of* Babu Amarjit Singh, *y b of the Raja of*

Majhoul, 2nd *d of Raja* Somesurdatt Singh, a Raja of Kundwar, 3rd *d of the Raja of* Bijapur District *Educ* Govt H S, Rai Bareilly S father, 1897, descended from King Salivahan, whose Era is current in India *Heir* Kunwar Lal Elma Natt Singh Bahadur Address Thulrai, Khajurgao

TILLOO, K B. DEWAN BAHADUR, Revenue Minister, comes of an ancient and distinguished Deshasth Brahmin family which accompanied the Holkars from Khandesh His family holds a village in Jagir in the State and Inams in the States in (central India *b* 13th August 1881 Educ at the Indore English Madarsa and Madras (Saidapet) College of Agriculture Passed final Examination in 1903 standing first in the Presidency and winning 1st Prize in Agriculture Joined State service in 1903, Assistant Settlement Officer (1908) Famine Secretary to the Government (1908 11) Settlement Officer (1928), Commissioner (Revenue) Malwa Division (1931) and Revenue Minister (1932) Represented the Holkar State on the Indian Central Cotton Committee (1924), was a member of the Committee appointed by His Highness to examine the Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill which was passed into Law in 1931 He is a Member of the State Cabinet and the Cabinet Committee of Appeals The titles of Rao Sahab and Dewan Bahadur were conferred on him by the British Government in 1930 and 1937 respectively He also holds the State titles of Mashir Bahadur and Dewan Khas Bahadur which were conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in 1930 and 1934 respectively

Address Vishram, Tukoganj, Indore C I

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K C S I (1921), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society *b* 16 Feb 1869 Educ Aldenham Sch and King's Coll, Cambridge, Members prizeman Cambridge University, 1888 *m* Alice O B E K -I-H *d of* Captain C Iosack, 9th Highlanders Served in I C S, Madras, also conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C P and C I States Sec, Indian Excise Committee, 1906 I G of Excise and Salt to the Govt of India 1909-1910 President, Life Saving Appliances Committee, 1913, Secretary to Govt of Madras, 1915, Member of Board of Revenue 1916 Member of Executive Council, 1919 21 President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924 25, Member Council of State, 1926 Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Mysore Address Vasantha Mahal, Mysore

TONK, H H SAID UD-DAULA, WAZIR UL MULK, Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G C I E, *b* 1879 *s* 1930 State has area of 1,684,061 acres and population of 317,360 Address Tonk Rajputana



TOTTENHAM, SIR GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK, Kt (1887) C I E (1930), Secretary, Army Department, Government of India b Nov 18 1890, m Hazel Joyce, 2nd d of the late Major Gwynne, R W Fusils Educ Harrow and New College, Oxford Joined ICS in 1914, served in Madras Presidency as Asst Collr and Sub Collr and as Under and Dy Secretary to Govt till April 1924 with Army Department of Govt of India, as officer on special duty, Deputy Secretary and Secretary since 1924 except for one year with Govt of Madras as Retrenchment Secretary, 1931 32 Address C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, Ltd, 54, Parliamnt Street London, S W 1

TRAVANCORE HFR HIGHNESS MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAYI, b November 1896, Grand niece of the late Maharaja and mother of His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri



Chitra Tunal, Maharaja of Travancore, m 1907—Ravi Varma Kochu Koll Tampuran B A F M U two sons and one daughter Educ privately, Interest

in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform presided over the All India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Alcutta, 1929 and at Irivan

drum, 1936, has travelled extensively in India England and Europe Recreation music House decoration Address Kaudiar Palace Irivandium

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, SOUTH INDIA, BISHOP in RT REV E A L MOORE, M A b Nov 13, 1870 Educ Marlborough Coll, and at Oriel Coll, Oxford Curate at Aston, Birmingham 1894 96 Missionary of the CMS in S India from November 1896, CMS Divinity School Madras 1896 1914 CMS College, Kottayam, 1902 1903, Chairman CMS, District Council, Tinnevely, 1915 1924 Consecrated Bishop on 24th Feb 1925 Address Bishop's House, Kottayam

TRENCH, WILLIAM LAUNFLOT CROSBIE, B A I (Dublin), M Inst C E I S E Chief Engineer P W D b 22nd July 1881, m Margaret Zephania Huddleston (died, October 30 1934) Educ at ICS School and Dublin University Indian Service of Engineers Address Chief Engineer in Sind, Karachi (Sind)

TREVOR CHARLES GERAUD C I E (1933), Inspector General of Forests b 28th Dec 1882 m End Carroll Beadon Educ Wellington Collge, R I E C, Coopers Hill Asstt Conservator of Forests Punjab 1903 Conservator of Forests, United Province, 1920, Chief Conservator of Forests Punjab, 1931, Inspector General of Forests 1933 Publications Practical Forest Management Address Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

TRIPURA H H MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BAHADUR, K C S I Maharaja of b 19th August 1908 succeeded, 13th August 1923 Invested with

powers 19th August 1927, m daughter of the late Maharaja of Balrampur and on her demise married the eldest daughter of H H Maharaja of Panna Address Agartala, Tripura

TURNER, CHARLES WILLIAM ALDIS, B A, C S I (1913), C I E (1928), I C S, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay b July 30, 1879 Educ King Edward VI School, Norwich and Magdalen Coll, Oxford m 1930 Eileen Dorothy Kirkpatrick from whom he obtained divorce in 1930, 1 daughter Appointed Asst Col lector, Bom Presidency, in 1903, Settlement Officer, Dharwar Dist, 1909 10, Under Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay, 1912 15, Cantonment Magte, Ahmednagar, 1917 1919, Collector, Ahmednagar, 1919 21, Personal Asst to Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923 24, Ag Secretary, Political Department, 1924, Secretary, General Department 1924 1929 and Secretary Political Department and Reforms Office in addition, 1930 Ch Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, 1933 Address Secretariat, Bombay

WISS MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM LOUIS, OBERKIRCH C B (1930), C B E (1919), M C (1915), Commandr Burma (Independent) District b 18th Jan 1879 m Nora Muriel, d of J E Wakefield JP 1915, (died 1929), Isabel Vivian d of T C Drake Esq (1932) Educ Bedford School, 1890 96, R M C, Sandhurst, 1896 1897 First Commission, Jan 1898 Joined Indian Army, 1899, Boxer Expedition (North China), 1900 01, Medal with clasp mentioned in despatches, Tibet Expedition 1903 04 (Medal), Great War served in France from 1914 17, C B E, M C, Brevt Lieut-Col, 1917, Legion of Honour (French), Order of Sacred Treasure (Japanese), mentioned in despatches 5 times, appointed 9th Gurkha Rifles 1901 commanded 2 9th Gurkha Rifles 1921 23, appointed Colonel 9th Gurkha Rifles, 1930 appointed Colonel 51st Punjab Regiment, 1932 Staff College Camberley, 1906 07, General Staff, War Office, London, 1908 12, Brigade Major Nowshera Brigade, 1913 14, General Staff, France 1914 17 and General Staff Army Headquarters India, 1917 19 (Director of Military Intelligence), General Staff War Office 1919 21 Director of Military Intelligence, Army Headquarters India, 1923 24 Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters India, 1924 27, Commander Jullundur Brigade Area 1927, 1931, Offg Commander, Lahore District, 1931, Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India 1932 Promoted Major General April 1929 Fellow of Royal Geographical Society, Founder Member Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), Founder Member and Vice President of Himalayan Club Bronze Medal of Royal Humane Society (1930) Officer of Norwegian Military Order of St Olaf (1909), Member of American Military Order of teh Dragon (1901) Address Maymyo, Burma

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M A (Honours) LL M (Honours), Cantab 1896, Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small

Causes, Bombay Acted Chief Judge Retired b 11th October 1873 m Miss Nazar Mohamad Fatehally Educ Anjumane Islam, Bombay St Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge Practised in the Bombay High Court Address Marzbana bad Andheri

TYLDEN PATTERSON, ARTHUR ERIC, Member, Railway Board b 15th Nov 1888 m Dorothy Margaret Molver Educ "Gres hams, Holt, Norfolk Had three years training, Great Northern Railway, England, Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept of G I P Railway in 1908, was in charge of Gwalior Light Railway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent G I P Was Claims Superintendent from 1922 to 1924, officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Chief Traffic Manager, in 1928 was selected by Railway Board to organise the new department of State Railways Publicity and was Chief Publicity Officer, in 1929 he went on deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways, in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent Appointed Member Railway Board in November 1934 Address Railway Board Delhi and Simla

TYMMS, FREDERICK, MC (1916), Chevalier, Ordre de la Couronne (1917), Belgian Croix de Guerre (1917) CIE (1935) Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, Director of Civil Aviation in India b 4th August 1889 Home Civil Service South Lancashire Regiment, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during war, Air Ministry Civil Aviation Department, 1919 Air Ministry Superintendent of the Cairo Karachi Air Route, 1927, Chief Technical Assistant, Civil Aviation Department, 1928 Director, Civil Aviation, India 1931 Publications Part author 'Commercial Air Transport, 1926 Flying for Air Survey Photographs Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society Address Simla and Delhi

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, MA (Punjab) Landlord and Millowner b 27 Dec 1895 Educ Govt College, Lahore Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee, has been member of Shromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921, member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925, elected member, Punjab Legis Council, was member and Hon Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission served on Punjab Unemployment Committee, Hydro Electric Enquiry Committee Punjab Retrenchment Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee, Presided over non Government Schools Conference Punjab, 1928, was selected

delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930; served on Federal Structure Committee, on the Business Committee of the Round Table Conference was invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Committee and Minorities Committee of the R T Conference Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference 1932, was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932, Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933 Address Mianchanu Punjab

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON AL HAJ MUJIB DIN NAWAB RANA MALIK, SIR, G B E, K C I L C B E, M V O, Member, Council of State Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1929-34 and Deputy London Herald, Delhi Durbar, Landlord b 1874 Son and Hayat Nawabzada (captain Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O B E Educ Atchison Chiefs College, Lahore was given Hon, Commission in 18th K G O, attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, served in Somaliland joined Tibet Expedition Imperial Attache to the late Amir of Afghanistan, attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia, (mentioned in despatches) Mons Star 1914, Member Provincial Recruiting Board, represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel Member, Es-lur Committee, 1920 has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India A D C (Hon for life) to H M the King Emperor (1930), attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1934) Address Kaira, Dist Shahpur, Punjab

USMAN, THE HON SIR MAHOMED, K C I E (1933) B A, b 1884 m d of Shifa ul Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur B A Educ Madras Christian College Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-25 Hon Pres Magte, 1916-20, Fellow of the Madras University 1921-34 and Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Anna Malai Universities May to August 1934 Member Town Planning Trust, 1921-25 Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine 1921-23, Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22 President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman Madras, President, Board of Visitors to the Govt Mahomedan Coll and Hon Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts 1923-25, Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25 gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee Elected Member Madras Legis Council, 1921-23, Sheriff of Madras (1924), President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25, Member, Executive Council 1925-34 President, Madras Children's Aid Society 1926-28, President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928, Chairman H R H The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925 President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India Khan Sahib, 1920, Khan Bahadur, 1921 Kaiser-i-Hind Second

Class 1923 Knighted, 1928 K C I E (1933) Officiating Governor of Madras, May August 1934 *Address* Teynampet Gardens Teynampet, Madras

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur B A, B Sc, C I E, Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency b 26th May 1879 m Roshan Ardarsir Karanjawalla, B A *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902 Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India Finance Dept and Member Central Board of Revenue in 1932 1933 1934 and 1936 *Publications* The Bombay Income Tax Manual *Address* Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, M R C P (Lond), M R C S (Eng), LIEUT COLONEL I M S, J P, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College Senior Physician and Superintendent, J J Hospital, Superintendent B J Hospital for Children, Bombay b 1st August 1883 m to Mary Hormusji Wadia *Educ* Grant Medical College Bombay St Bartholomew's Hospital London Entered I M S in 1908 During the Great War served in German E Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923, Second Physician J J Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica Grant Medical College in April 1923 First Physician, J J Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G M College in 1925 and Superintendent, J J Hospital in 1926 *Address* 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Land's End Road Malabar Hill, Bombay

VEJINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B A, I L B (Bombay) I P (1903) Holder of Certificate of Honour Council of Legal Education Trinity (1919) of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn Bar at Law, Trinity, (1909) b 15th April 1868 m to Pribhavatibai d of Rao Bahadur Makund Ranchander Executive Engz, Bombay *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay Enrolled as Reader High Court Bombay in January 1893 called to the Bar in June 1909 In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919 President Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act Sept 1921 to April 1923 Elected Member, Bombay Bar Council and Vice-President since 1933 Secy P J Hindu Gymkhana 1897 1908 *Publications* Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation *Address* Ratan House 425 Lamington Road (South), Bombay

VENKATA, REDDI SIR KURMA, Kt, B A, Chief Minister Madras b 1875 m R Laxmi Kantamma *Educ* Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Led the non Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform in 1916, Member of the Imperial

Legislative Council 1920 Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government 1920 23 Member of the Madras Legislative Council 1920 26, Member of the Senate of the Madras University 1924 26 Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924 26, appointed Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva 1928 and Agent to the Government of India in S Africa, 1929 32, Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras 1934 Ag Governor of Madras, 1936 *Address* Secretariat Madras

VENKATAPATHY NAIDU G, RAO BAHADUR (1923) *Educ* Madras Christian College Travelled in Great Britain France Germany Italy etc Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organizations in Western countries Elected Municipal Councillor of Madras Corporation 1919 26 Was Patron of Boy Scouts Association The Madras Arvan Club Poor School Society and Triplicane Annadana Samajam Vice President of Temperance Association Naidu Sankham Depressed Class Mission Society



Thelaga Association and Santhome Dispensary Committee member of the Countess Dufferin Fund Society for the Protection of Children and Pasteur Institute Worked on the committees of the Boy Scouts Association The Mohammedan Female Aid Charity Fund Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Madras Radio Club, South Indian Health and Welfare Association The Madras Social Service League Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute The Agri Horticultural Society The Pinjarapole The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and The School of Athletic Association For sometime Moral Lecturer for Hindu convicts in Madras Penitentiary Was the trustee of the Vikramin Public Hall Member of the Madras Andina Sabha, Sugama Vilas Sabha Madras Rice Club South Indian Athletic Association and Southern India Chamber of Commerce Member of the Cosmopolitan Club from 1913 *Address* Henover House, Hatleys Road Kilpauk, Madras

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON MR. JUSTICE M, B A B I Judge High Court, Madras b 18th July 1875 *Educ* Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Was enrolled High Court Vakill in 1903, Practised from 1903 1921 in partnership with Mr. V Radhakrishnaia under the firm name of Messrs Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaia Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court Elected Commissioner, 1921-22, apptd to the High Court Bench, 17th Nov. 1921, Officiating Chief Justice Madras High Court, 27th July to 29th September 1930 Delivered Convocation address, the Andhra University, December 1933 appointed Member, Indian Delimitation Committee 30th September 1930, President, Annadana Samajam, The

Madras Seva Sadan, and Dist Scout Council, Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council
Address Spur Tank Houses, Spur Tank Road, Egmore, P O Madras

VIÉIRA DE CASTRO, MOST RLV THEOTONIUS
MAFUEL RIBEIRO, D D, D C L, B C Bishop of San Thome de Mylapore, since 1899 1929 Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies since 1929 *b* Oporto, 1859 *Educ* Gregorian Uni, Rome *Address* Nova Goa

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR F, K B E (1926), Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935 *b* August 1875 *Educ* Presidency College, Madras Joined Provincial Service 1898, Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917 18 Director of Land Records, 1918, Deputy Director of Industries, 1918 19, Diwan of Cochin, 1919 32, Collector and District Magistrate, 1920, Commissioner for India, British Empires Exhibition, 1922 25, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925 26 Director of Industries, 1926 also Director of Fisheries, 1926, opened Canadian National Exhibition, August 1926, Member, Public Service Commission, 1926 29
Address Simla

VIRA VALA DARBAR SHRI, Dewin Rajkot State since October 1931 *b* 29 January, 1888 *Educ* at Rajkumar College, Rajkot Wing Master, Rajkumar College, Adviser to the Thakore Sahet Chuda, Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur Manager, Lathi State, Dewan, Porbandar State, Dewan, Junagadh State District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha up to 1st April 1927, Huzur Personal Assistant to His Highness the Thakore Sahet of Rajkot up to October 1931 *Address* Bagasra, Kathiawar

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM, K C I E, LL D, D Sc, M I C E, late Dewan of Mysore *b* 15th Sept 1861 *Educ* Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll of Science, Poona Asst Engineer, P W D, Bombay, 1884, Supdt Eng, 1904, retired from Bombay Govt Service, 1908 Apptd Sp Consulting Eng to Nizam's Govt, 1909 Ch Eng and Sec, P W and Ry Depts, Govt of Mysore, 1909 Dewan of Mysore, 1912 1918 Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22, Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922, Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924, Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925, Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926 Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively *Publications* "Reconstructing India" (P S King & Son Ltd., London) and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore *Address* Uplands High Ground Bangalore, also 46F Warden Road, Bombay

WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTUNJI, B A (Bombay and Cantab), Bar at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore (1937) Professor of

Philosophy, University of Mysore and Secretary, Inter University Board, India *b* 4 June 1888 *m* Tehmina Homeji Postwalla *Educ* St Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay, at the Middle Temple, London, for Bar, at St Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science (with distinction), at Fitz William Hall, Cambridge for Moral Science Tripos Professor of English and Philosophy at Wilson College, Bombay 1914, Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay 1914 16 Professor of Philosophy Mysore University since 1917 Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Mysore University, 1927 30 Offg Director of Public Instruction in Mysore 1930 31 President of the All India Federation of Teachers Associations at Patna, 1926, President, Indian Philosophical Congress at Dacca in 1930 Delegate of the Mysore University to the Fifth Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931 President, Fourth All Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference 1932 President Mysore Secondary Education League 1933 President Cochin Teachers Conference 1935 Secretary Inter University Board since April 1932 *Publications* The Ethics of Communism A Text Book of Civics, A Handbook of Moral Instruction for Teachers Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure (The Principal Miller Lectures in the University of Madras 1932) Pragmatic Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy (Library of Philosophy Series) Articles in Mind Philosophical Review Monist International Journal of Ethics The Journal of Philosophical Studies The Philosophical Quarterly The Arjan Path Edited the Mysore University Magazine 1928 30
Address The University, Mysore

WADIA, BOMANJI JANSETJI the Hon Mr Justice, M A, LL B (Univ of Bombay), Bar at Law Judge, Bombay High Court *b* 4 Aug 1881 *m* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904 6, was Principal, Govt Law College, Bombay, 1919 1925 Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb to October 1930 Additional Judge 1930 31, confirmed as Puisne Judge High Court, in June 1931 Syndic, Univ of Bombay, *Address* 37, New Marine Lines, Bombay

WADIA, SIR CUSROW N, Kt (1932), C I E (1919), Millowner *b* 1869 *Educ* King's Coll, London Joined his father's firm, 1888 Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918) *Address* Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

WADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASEER, J P, 1900, Merchant, *b* 31st Oct 1857 *Educ* Elphinstone Sch and Coll and served apprenticeship in Dickinson Akroid & Co of London, Promoter and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns, Member of Bombay Mun Corpn from 1901 1921 Was a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for about five years, in 1909 was elected a

member by Government of the Malaria Commission which met in Simla, in 1917 was selected by Government to a committee of four to inquire into the complaints of joint stock companies arising out of the imposition of super tax. For 21 years wrote the cotton industrial review for the City of Bombay for the *Times of India* commencing with 1905. *Publications* Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects published two pamphlets against closing of the Mints. *Address* Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

WADIA, SIR NUSSEERWANJI NOWROOJEE, K B E, C I E, M I M E, M I S t E, J P, F C P S (Hon.) Millowner *b* 30th May 1873 *m* Evelyn Clara Powell *Educ* St Xavier's College Chairman of the Bombay Mill owners' Association, 1911 and 1925 *Address* Strachey House, Pedder Road, Bombay

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHER M A Professor of Philosophy and History Wilson College, Bombay *b* 16th Dec 1878 *Educ* Elphinstone College Bombay *Publications* The Philosophers and the French Revolution Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage, Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy The Wealth of India Money and the Money Market in India An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India *Address* Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill Bombay

WALI MAHOMED HUSSAINALI, KHAN BHADUR B A, LL B, son of the late Hon ble Khan Bahadur Hussainally Bey Effendi Majidi, Turkish Consul and Founder of the Sind Madressah ul Islam Karachi was Member Legislative Assembly for several years and Fellow, Bombay University, was Municipal Councillor Karachi for about 20 years member and Chairman, Municipal and District School Board, Karachi, served as first President Shahi Jirgah, Jacobabad, for about 8 years was President, Mulala Schools Committee, member, War League, Secretary Sind Mahomedan Association, member, D J Sind College Board, has been Member, Sind Madressah Board, for about 17 years Retired Deputy Collector, is Special First Class Magistrate, since 1915. Landed Proprietor, was President of Educational Conference 1931 *b* 5th Dec 1860 Widower *Educ* Elphinstone College and Govt Law School, Bombay Served Govt in various departments for 33 years, retired in 1915 *Address* Barkat Manzil, Bunder Road Extension Karachi

WALKER, GEORGE LOUIS, Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor and Government Prosecutor, Bombay *b* 25 September, 1879, *m* to Agnes Muriel Porter, *d* of Col R S Porter, Dy Lieutenant for County of Lancaster *Educ* Liverpool College War Service France and Belgium, 4th Aug 1914 to November 1919 promoted Lieutenant Colonel *Rif A* Retired, 1921 Partner Messrs Little and Co *Address* Byculla Club

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAIYID KT B A, LL B *Educ* Government High School, Balah Muir Central College, Allahabad *M A O* College, Aligarh Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903, Secretary, All India Moslem League

from 1912-19, was instrumental in bringing about Hindu Moslem Pact of 1916 appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920, and Chief Judge of Oudh, February 1930-34, retired in 1934, joined as Advocate Allahabad High Court Bar, 1935 *Address* 38, Canning Road, Allahabad

WEBB, SIR MONTAGU DE POMEROY, Kt (1921), C I E, C B E, Member of Council of the East India Association, Vice President Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society Chairman, *Daily Gazette* Press Ltd Karachi *b* Clifton, 1869 *m* 1908 Catherine Frances (whom he divorced) *Educ* Privately Member of Indian Fiscal Committee, 1921-22, late member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and late Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce *Publications* Britain Victorious! India and the Empire, Britain's Dilemma, Around the World, India's Fight etc *Address* Karachi

WEIR LIEUT COLONEL JAMES JESSEL ROSE, C I E (1913), Agent to Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda *b* 29th Jan 1883 *m* Elvira Letitia Alexandra Sommers *Educ* Wellington and Royal Military Academy Woolwich Joined Royal Artillery 1900 transferred to Indian Army (5th Cavalry) 1904 joined Political Department 1908 has been H B M's Consul at Kernanshah and Shiraz Resident in Kashmir Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, and President at Baroda *Address* The Residency, Baroda

WESICOTT, Rt Rev F *see* Calcutta, Bishop of

WHEELER THOMAS SHERLOCK Ph D (Lond), B Sc (Lond), F I C, F R C (Sci), F Inst P, M I Chem Eng J P Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry Royal Institute of Science, Bombay *b* 30th April 1899 *m* Una Brigid *d* of the late John Sherlock B A *Educ* O Connell School Dublin and the Royal College of Science, Dublin Demonstrator in Organic Chemistry, Royal Technical College, Glasgow Research Chemist at the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Dorsetshire and at the Research Department Woolwich Arsenal, London, Senior Research Chemist with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd *Publications* about 70 research papers and 20 patents on chemical subjects two textbooks (part author), Synthetic Organic Chemistry and Physical chemical Methods Also translations into English of two German textbooks *Address* Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay

WHITTAKER, HARRY, CAITAIN, late R E, B Sc, A R C Sc, A M Inst C E, A M I Mech E, A M I E E, M Soc Eng Civ de France, M of Council Jun Inst Eng, Principal, The MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore *b* 23rd Feb 1879 *m d* of John Siddall *Educ* Bury and Royal College of Sc, London With J H Riley & Co, Engineers, Bury Jackson Bros, Bolton, Demonstrator in Mathematics and Mechanics under Prof John Perry in the Royal Coll of Science, London, University Lecturer in Engineering, City and Guilds (Eng), College,

South Kensington, Head of Engineering Dept., Wandsworth Technical Inst. R E Vols and Terr., 1902 to 1914, Joined regular Army, December 1914, Comm. March 1915, with the 13th Corps in France 1916-19. Joined present Indian appointment, March 1923. *Publications* Papers on Hydro-Electric Work, pub I M E & J I E. *Address* The MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore

WHITWORTH, CHARLES STANLEY, C I E (1927) Chief Mining Engineer to the Government of India (Railway Department) *b* 14th June 1880 *m* Mabel Webb of Bray, 1932 Attached to Mining Department, North Western Railway, 1909-12 Asst Coal Superintendent, Indian State Railways, 1913-14, service lent to G I P Railway, 1914-17, officiated as Mining Engineer and Technical Adviser to Coal Controller, 1918-20 Appointed Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1921 Member, Indian Coal Committee, 1925, President, Indian Coal Grading Board, 1927-33, President Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1929-33 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta, Oriental Club London

WILBERFORCE BELL THE HON BLF LIEUT COLONEL HAROLD C I E Foreign and Political Department Government of India, Agent to the Governor General Punjab States *b* 17th Nov 1885 *m* Margaret *d* of late Capt Michael Festing formerly of the 20th Regiment (The Lancashire Fusiliers) *Educ* Ellesmere College, Shropshire, and Pembroke College Oxford *Gazetted* to The Connaught Rangers, 1905 transferred to Indian Army, 1908 and to Political Department 1909 returned to the Army for the period of the War and saw active service in France and India, was Asst Mil Secretary to Commander in Chief in India 1918-19 has served in Political Department in Western India Central India, Punjab and the Deccan was Dy Political Secretary to Government of India 1928-1930 and Ag Political Secretary to Government of India in 1930 First Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur 1933-34 *Publications* 'The History of Kathiawar'

Some Translations from the Marathi Poets. A Grammatical Treatise of the Marathi Language, 'Wiv Vignettes', and other monographs and articles in various periodicals *Address* The Residency, Lahore Punjab

WILES GIBBERT M A (Contab), C I E (1928) C S I (1931) Chairman, Bombay Port Trust *b* 25th March 1880 *m* Winifred Mary Pryor *Educ* Persh School and S Cath College, Cambridge Joined ICS in India, 1904 Asst Collector and Asst Political Agent, Supdt, Land Records 1910, Asst Collr and Collector, 1916-17 Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board 1918-1920, Deputy Secretary Home Department, Secy Finance Department from 1923-32 Member Indian Tariff Board Sept 1933, President Indian Tariff Board September 1934 Officer, Order of St John and Asstt Commissioner St John Ambulance Brigade, No 3 District, India *Address* 'North End, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSELL, B A, C I E (1927), ICS, *b* March 11, 1888 *m* Theodora Daintree *Educ* Clifton and Queens College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal, Private Secretary to H E the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27 Secretary, Education Department Government of Bengal 1931-35 *Address* United Service Club, Calcutta

WILKINSON, SYDNEY ARTHUR, M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond) D T M, and D T H (Liverpool, Uni), Medical Officer, B B & C I Rly Co, Ajmer *b* 17th March 1886 *m* Dorothy Neave Kingsbury, 1915 *Educ* City of London School, Queen's Coll, Taunton, and St Thomas Hospital, London Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (1922), A Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem (1930) Hon Magte, Ajmer Merwara, past Vice Chairman, Ajmer Municipality, and President, Rajputana Branch of the European Association *Publications* 'A Malaria Survey of Ajmer City 1930' *Address* Ajmer

WILLIAMS GFOIG BRANSBY, M Inst C E, M I Mech E, M Cons E, F R S in I E R G S F R Met Soc, Member of Council Institution of Engineers (India) late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of Williams and Temple *b* 7th April 1872, *m* Dorothy Maud, *d* of L Thorpe of Cheshire Hulme Cheshire *Educ* Clifton Articled to Mr James Mansergh, F R S P Pres Inst C E, 1891 Asst on York Main Drainage Works, Birmingham Waterworks Resident Engineer in Charge, Whitby Water works, Served S Africa, 1900-01, Railway Staff Officer, Asst District Engineer, Imperial Military Railways, Pers Asstt to Mr G R Strachan, M Inst C E, 1902-06, Croydon Waterworks, Shrewsbury Waterworks, Consulting Engineer to Colonial Office, 1906-08, Nairobi Drainage and Water works, Naivasha, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation, designed Sketty Sewerage Works, &c, Sanitary Engineer Bengal (1909), designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, drainage and sewerage of which about 80 have been carried out including Jheria, Gaya Hooghly Chinsurah, Kalimpong, Serampore, Monghyr Comilla Ranegunge, Midnapore, Suri and Cooch Behar waterworks Gaya Burdwan, Dacca, Kurseong and Paltaghur main drainage schemes *Publications* Sewage disposal in India and the East, Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions), Practical Sanitary Engineering, Modern Sewage Disposal R E Journal, 1909, "Rainfall of Wales," Geographical Journal, 1909, Flood discharge and Spillways in India, "Engineer, 1922, Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal, Public Health in India XIXth Century," February 1928 Rainfall, Off. How and Storage in the Central Provinces, Min Proc Inst C E, 1931 The Rainfall of Assam, Journal, Royal Meteorological Society, 1932 The Economics of Water Pumping, "Engineer, 1933 The Flow of Water, 1934 Single Arch Masonry

Dams, "Engineer", 1931. *Address* Killay House, Cooden, Bexhill-on-Sea. *Old* Court House Street, Calcutta, and United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILLIAMS CAPT HEPBERT ARMSTRONG, D.S.O. I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, Rangoon General Hospital since 1907. *b* 11th Feb 1887. *Address* General Hospital, Rangoon.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE Kt (1904) C.I.E. (1922), M.B.E. (1919) Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. *b* July 16, 1880. *m* Joan Emma Baron Holtz. *Educ* Cheltenham College. Joined Indian Police, United Provinces, 1900, Superintendent, 1913, Assistant to Inspector General, 1917, Secretary, Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee 1919-20, Deputy Inspector General, 1923, Officiating Inspector General 1928, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Govt of India, 1931. *Address* New Delhi and Simla.

WILLMOT, ROGER BOUITON, II M Trade Commissioner at Calcutta. *b* 16th Oct 1892. *Educ* Perkhurst. In business in London 1911-1915. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1915. Transferred to Army with a commission in R.G.A. (S.R.) in July 1916. In Government service in London 1920-1924. *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

WINGATE RONALD EVELYN IANIEL, C.I.E. B.A. I.C.S., Off. Political Secretary, Government of India. *b* 30th Sept 1889. *Educ* at Bradfield and Balliol College, Oxford. Arrived in India 1913 and served in the Punjab as Asst. Commissioner, transferred to Delhi as City Magistrate 1916, special duty on staff of Lieutenant Governor Punjab 1917, special duty under Civil Commissioner of Occupied Territories Mesopotamia 1917, Political Agent and H.M.S. Consul at Miskat 1919, special assistant to Resident in Kathmir, 1921, Political Agent and H.M.S. Consul, Miskat, 1923, Secretary to Agent to Governor General in Rhyputana, September 1924, ditto Baluchistan, 1927, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta Pishin, 1928, Political Agent Sibi 1931, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department 1932, Officiating Secretary October 1932. *Address* Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

WINIARBOTHAM, SIR GLOUCESTER LEONARD Kt (1936), B.A. (Cantab.) Merchant Partner Messrs Wallace & Co. *b* 7th Oct 1889. *m* Ellda, youngest d. of D. Norton, C.S.I. *Educ* Malvern and Magdalene Coll. Cambridge. Business in India since 1912. apptd Consul for Siam at Bombay, 1926. Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, 1926-27. Vice President Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1927 and 1932. President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1929 and 1934. President Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1929. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1929. *Address* Bvulla Club, Bombay.

WOODHEAD, SIR JOHN (ACKROYD), THE HON. K.C.S.I. (1933) C.I.E. (1931), Finance Member, Government of Bengal. *b* 10th June 1851. *m* Alice Mary Wadsworth. *Educ* Bradford Grammar School (late College, Cambridge). Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904. Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh Sub-Divisional Officer, Hailkandi 1906-07, Joint Magistrate, Chittagong, 1908-09, Magistrate and Collector 1909-10, Magistrate and Collector Faridpur 1911-15, Magistrate and Collector Mymensingh 1916-17, Addl. Judge Alipur 1917-18. First Land Acquisition Collector Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1918-24, Offg. Chairman Improvement Trust, 1924. Financial Secretary, Government of Bengal 1924-27. Joint Secretary, Commerce Department Govt of India, 1927-28. Secretary, Commerce Department Government of India 1928-32, Officiating Commerce Member Government of India, 1931. Represented Government of India on Burma Round Table Conference. Finance Member Government of Bengal, 1932. Ag. Governor of Bengal 1934. *Address* Writers Buildings Calcutta.

WRIGHT SIR WILLIAM OWEN, Kt, O.B.E., V.D. Director Lurgi & Co. Ltd. Madras. *b* 11 August 1888. *m* Barbara d. of the late B. Mulhally Madras. *Educ* St. Paul's School London. President Local Board, Imperial Bank of India, Chairman Madras Telephone Co., Director Madras Insurance Co., and Union Other Company, Chairman Madras Chamber of Commerce 1933. *Address* Tens Corden, Adyar, Madras.

YAIN THE HON. SIR THE AH KEE Bar at Law M.L.A. ex-President Rangoon Corporation. Fellow of Rangoon University, Minister of Forests. *b* April 1874. *Educ* Rangoon College and Cambridge. *Address* Rangoon Secretariat Rangoon.

ZAIRULLA KHAN CHAUDHRI SH. MUHAMMAD K.C.S.I. (1937) Kt. I.A. (Honours) Punjab I.L.I. (Honours) London. Practiser at Law (Lincoln Inn). Member of the Governor General's Executive Council (Dept. of Commerce and Industries). *b* 14th Feb 1899. *m* Indrum Nis. *Educ* at Government College, Lahore, the late Mirza A. Khan I.C.S. (Liaison Officer) *Educ* at Government College, Lahore, King's College and Lincoln's Inn London. Advocate, Sialkot Punjab 1914-16, practised in Lahore High Court 1916-33. Editor, Indian Cases 1916-22. Law Lecturer University Law College Lahore 1919-1924. Member, Punjab Legislative Council 1926-33. Member, Punjab Provincial Reforms Committee, Dera Gazi Khan, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-1931 and 1932. Member, Consultative Committee 1932. Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms 1933. President All India Muslim League 1931. Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case March 1931 to June 1932. Member of the Governor General's Executive Council 1932. Publications: Indian Cases, the Criminal Law Journal of India, Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings, Vol. IV and Fifteen Years Digest, *Address* Delhi or Simla.

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INDIA HIS EXCELLENCY
VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, Marquess of Lin-
lithgow K I, G M S I, G M
I E, O B E, D L, T D Viceroy
and Governor-General of India

Born 24th Sept 1887, eldest
son of 1st Marquess and Hon
Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter
of 4th Lord Ventry

Succeeded father 1908

Married 1911 Doileen Maud
2nd daughter of Rt Hon Sir
F Milner, 7th Bt Twin sons
three daughters Heir s Earl
of Hopetoun, q v

Educated Eton

Earl of Hopetoun 1703, Vis-
count Althrie Baron Hope
1703, Baron Hopetoun (U K)
1809, Baron Niddry (U K)
1814, Lord Lieutenant of West

Lothian, Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933, Director
of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance
Society, J & P Coats, Ltd Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd
British Assets Trust Ltd President of Edinburgh and East of Scot-
land College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh

Served European War 1914-18 (despatches) and commanded 1st
Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26, Civil Lord of
the Admiralty, 1922-24, Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organi-
sation 1924-26, President of Navy League 1924-31, Chairman Depart-
mental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural products,
1923, Chairman Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture 1926-28,
Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933

Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April
1936

Recreations Golf, Shooting

Address The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge,
Simla

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Military Secretary Lt-Col H H Stable

Surgeon Lt-Colonel H H Elliot M B E, M C, I M S

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EXCELLENCY SIR
ROBERT NIEL REID,
K C S I , K C I E , I C S ,
Governor of Assam

Born 15th July,
1883

Educated Malvern
and Brasenose Coll ,
Oxford, I C S 1906

Married Amy Helen
Disney, 1909

Arrived in India 1907,
Assistant Magistrate

Bengal, Under-Secretary, 1911-14 , I A R O , 1916-19 ,
Magistrate and Collector 1920-27 , Secretary Agriculture
and Industries Department, 1927-28 , Commissioner,
Rajshahi Division, 1930 , Offg Secretary 1930-31 ,
Member of Executive Council Bengal, 1934-37

Assumed charged as Governor of Assam, 4th March 1937

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and Industries*)

BENGAL HIS EXCEL-
LENCY THE RIGHT
HON'BLE SIR JOHN
ANDERSON, P C, G C B,
G C I E, Governor of Bengal

Born 8th July, 1882

Married Christina (d 1920)
3rd daughter of the late Andrew
Mackenzie of Edinburgh One
Son and one Daughter

Educated George Watson's
College, Edinburgh, and
Edinburgh and Leipzig Univer-
sities

Entered the Colonial Office
in 1905 Secretary of the
Northern Nigeria Lands Com-
mittee 1909, Secretary of the
West African Currency Com-
mittee, 1911, Principal Clerk
in the Office of Insurance
Commissioners 1912, Secretary
to Insurance Commissioners, 1913, Secretary Ministry of Shipping,
1917-19, Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board,
April 1919, Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919 Chairman
of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22, Joint Under-Secretary to
the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1920 Permanent Under-Secretary
of State at the Home Office, 1922 to 1932

Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal 1932

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Military Secretary COLONEL R B BUTLER, C I E, C B F, M C



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Indebtedness*)



BIHAR His EXCEL-
LENCY SIR MAURICE
GARNIER Hallett, K C S I ,
C I E , I C S , Governor of
Bihar

Born 28th October
1883

Educated Winchester
College and New College,
Oxford

Married G C M
Veasey

Appointed to I C S
1907, Under Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15,
Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20, Secretary, Local
Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24,
Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29, Commissioner, 1929-30,
Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa,
1930-32, Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36
Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar, March 1937

Address Governor's Camp, Bihar

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B R A B O U R N E, **G C I E**, **M C**,
 5th Baron, cr 1880,
 Governor of Bombay

Born 8th May 1895
 Son of 4th Baron and
 Helena, daughter of late
 H von Flesch-Brunningon,
 Imperial Councillor, Vienna

Succeeded his father in
 1933

Married 1919, Lady
 Doreen Geraldine Browne,
 youngest daughter of the 6th Marquess of Sligo

Hew **S H O N** **N O R F O N** **C I C I L** **M I C H A E L** **K N A T C H B U L L**
 Born 11th February, 1922

Educated Wellington, R M A, Woolwich Served
 European War, 1915-18 (despatches thrice, M C), M P
 (U) Ashford Division, Kent, 1931-33, Parliamentary Pri-
 vate Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1932-33

Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay on 9th Decem-
 ber, 1933

Address Government House, Bombay

Secretary (to the Governor) **C H** **B R I S T O W**, B A (Cantab),
 I C S, J P

Military Secretary Lt -Colonel **C G** **T O O G O O D**, D S O

Surgeon **C A P T A I N** **P I** **F R A N K S**, I M S



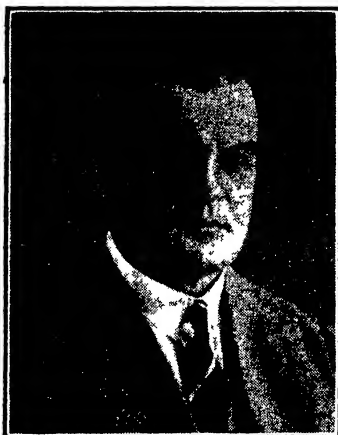
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S I R **S I D D A P P A** **T** **K A M B L I**, (*Education, Excise and
 Agriculture*)

M R **H O O S E N A L L Y** **R A H I M T O O L A**, (*Local Self-Government*)



CENTRAL PROVINCES HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HYDE CLARENDON GOWAN, B A (Oxon), KCSI, CIE, VD, ICS, JP, Governor of Central Provinces and Berar

Born 4th July 1878

Married Edna Gowan (nee Brown) 1905

Educated at Elstree School 1889-92, Rugby School, 1892-97, New College, Oxford, 1897-1901, University College, London, 1901-02

Under Secretary to C P Government, 1904-08, officiated as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of India, July to November 1908, Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913-18, Financial Secretary to Government of C P 1918-1921, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur 1923-25, Financial Secretary to Government 1925-27, Chief Secretary, March 1927, Revenue and Finance Member, C P Government, July 1932

Assumed charge as Governor of C P 16th September, 1933

Address Government House, Nagpur

Military Secretary MR A M HOLMES, I P

MINISTERS

MR E RAGHAVENDRA RAO, CHIEF MINISTER
(*Hom Department*)

MR S H A RIZVI *Finance, Local Self-Government and P W D*

MR B G KHAPARDE (*Revenue and Education*)

MR DHARMARAO BHUJANGRAO (*Agriculture*)

MADRAS HIS EXCEL-
LENCY JOHN FRANCIS
ASHLEY, LORD FRSKINE,
G C I E, Governor of Madras

Born 26th April, 1895,
eldest son of 12th earl of Mar
and Kelke

Married 1919 Lady
Marjorie Heavey, eldest
daughter of 4th Marquess of
Bristol, *qv*, four sons

Her s MASTER OF
ERSKINE, *qv*

Educated Eton, Christ
Church, Oxford

Lieut R of O Scots Guards,
late Lieut Scots Guards,
M P (U) Westonsuper-Mare
Division of Somerset 1922-23
and since 1924 Asst Private
Secretary (unpaid) to Rt Hon
Walter Long, (1st Lord of
Admiralty), 1920-21, Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid)
to the Postmaster-General, (Sir W Joynson Hicks), 1923, Principal
Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary 1924, Assistant Govern-
ment Whip in National Government, 1932



Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 15th November 1934

Address Government House, Madras

Secretary MR D H ELWIN, ICS

Military Secretary MAJOR T F H J J KILLY, OBE

Surgeon. MAJOR D P JOHNSTONE, CIE, OBE, R A M C

(Retd)

MINISTERS

THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR SIR KURMA VENKATA REDDI
NAYUDU, CHIEF MINISTER (*Public, Revenue and Law*)

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR A I PANNIRSELVAM (*Home and
Finance*)

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR M C RAJAH (*Development*)

THE HON'BLE KUMARARAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD
(*Local Self Government*)

THE HON'BLE MR R M PALAT (*Education and Public Health*)

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR P KHALIFULAH SAHIB BAHADUR
(*Public Works Department*)



N. W FRONTIER PROVINCE HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, K C S I, K C I E, O B E, I C S, Governor of N W F Province

Born 23rd March, 1888

Educated Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford I C S 1911

Married K M Adair

Political Department, Government of India since 1914 Served on N W Frontier 1914-25, Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-6 Private Secretary to H E the Viceroy, 1926-31, Home Member, Executive Council, N W Frontier Province

Assumed charge as Governor of N W Frontier Province, 3rd March 1937

Address Government House, Peshawar

Secretary to Governor CAPTAIN A J DRING

MINISTERS

NAWAB SIR SAHIBZADA ABDUL QAIYUM KHAN, K C I E, CHIEF MINISTER, (*Home Affairs*)

RAI BAHADUR MEHRCHAND KHANNA, (*Finance*)

KHAN BAHADUR SADULLAH KHAN, (*Agriculture*)

ORISSA HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
JOHN AUSTEN HUB-
BACK, KCSI, ICS, MA
(Cantab), Governor of
Orissa

Born 27th February,
1878

Married Bridget Alington
Royds

Educated Winchester and
King's College, Cambridge
Assistant Magistrate and
Collector and Settlement
Officer in Bengal, Settle-
ment Officer, 1909, Joint
Magistrate and Deputy

Collector, 1910, Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1913, temporarily employed
by Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office 1915,
Magistrate and Collector, 1916, served under Government of
India, Army Department, 1918, Secretary to Government
of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919, Director of
Land Records, 1923, Offg Commissioner, 1925, confirmed
1928, Offg Member, Board of Revenue, 1932, member,
Governor's Executive Council, B & O 1935

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st April
1936

Address Government House, Puri

Secretary J S Wilcock, Esq, ICS

ADMINISTRATION

Ministers

Capt Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra
Gajapathi Narayana Deo, Maharaja of Parlakimedi,
Chief Minister (*Law, Commerce & Finance*)

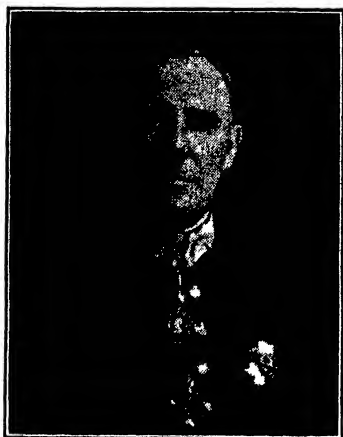
Revenue & Education

Mr M G Patnaik

Health, Local Self-Government & Public Works

Mr Latifur Rahman





**PUNJAB HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HERBERT WILLIAM
EMERSON, KCSI, CIE,
CBE, Governor of Punjab**

Born 1st June 1881

Educated Calday
Grange Grammar School,
Magdalene College, Cam-
bridge

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1905, Manager,
Bashahr State, 1911-14,
Superintendent and Settle-
ment Officer, Mandi State,
1915, Assistant Commis-
sioner and Settlement
Officer, Punjab, 1917,

Deputy Commissioner, 1922, Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, 1926, Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab, 1927-28, Secretary to Government of India, Home
Department, 1930-32

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 13th April,
1933

Address Punjab Governor's Camp

Secretary LT-COL R T LAWRENCE, CIE, MC

MINISTERS

SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, DCL, KBE, KB, PREMIER,
(Home Department)

SIR SUNDARSINGH MAJITHIA, CIE, SB., (Revenue)

RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI CHHOTURAM, (Development)

MR MANOHARLAL, (Finance)

NAWABZADA MAJOR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, OBE, (Public
Works)

MIAN ABDUL HAYE, (Education)

SIND HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM,
K C S I, K C I E, I C S,
first Governor of Sind

Born 18th April
1880

Educated St Paul's
School, London and Bal-
liol College, Oxford

Married O l i v e
Bertha Maurice

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1904, Assistant
Collector, 1904, Assistant Judge, 1908, Assistant
Legal Remembrancer, Bombay 1911, Judicial Assistant,
Kathiawar, 1913, Joint Secretary, Legislative Depart-
ment, Government of India, 1921, Secretary, Legislative
Department, 1924-1936

Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April 1936.

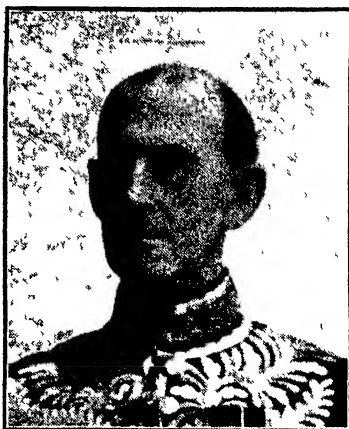
Address Government House, Karachi

Secretary,

Mr J M CORIN, I C S

Military Secretary

CAPT R A SHEBBEARF



MINISTERS.

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH, K C S I, CHIEF
MINISTER, (*Finance, Home, General, Political and
Miscellaneous Departments*)

MUKHI GOBINDRAM PRITAMDAS, (*Public Works
Department*)

MIR BANDEHALI KHAN TALPUR, (*Revenue Department*)



UNITED PROVINCES HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HARRY GRAHAM HAIG,
KCSI, CIE, ICS,
Governor of the United
Provinces

Born 13th April 1881

Married Violet May
Deas, daughter of J Deas,
ICS (retired)

Educated Winchester
and New Colleges, Oxford

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1905, Under-
Secretary to Government of

U P 1910-12, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-19, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, 1920, Secretary, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24 Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1925, Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1926-30, Home Member, Government of India, 1930-34

Assumed charge as Governor of the U P on 6th December, 1934

Address Governor's Camp, U P

Secretary MR J C DONALDSON, MC, ICS

Military Secretary MAJOR D. A BRETT, MC, EGM

MINISTERS

THE NAWAB OF CHHATARI, *Chief Minister, (Home Affairs)*

SIR MUHAMMAD YUSUF, *(Local Self-Govt & Health)*

SIR J P SRIVASTAVA, *(Finance)*

RAJA OF SALIMPUR, *(Education)*

MAHARAJKUMAR OF VIZIANAGRAM, *(Justice)*

RAJA OF TIRWA, *(Industries & Communications)*

RAJA MAHESHWARDAYAL SETH, *(Revenue & Agriculture)*

A KALKOT RAJA SHRI-
MANT VIJAYSINH
FATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJA
SAHEB of Akalkot

Born 13th December 1915

Education Studied at Bishops High School, Poona Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot, with distinction in English Attended the Deccan College, Poona Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half

Sport Shooting riding tennis and motoring

Clubs Western India Turf Club, Western India Automobile Association, Willingdon Club and Cricket Club of India



Marriage in 1934 with Princess Kamali Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934

Area of State 498 Square miles

Population 92,605

Income Rs 7 58 000

Capital Akalkot

Judicial Independent High Court

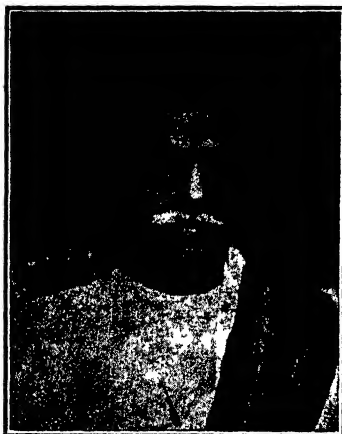
Educational Primary education free to backward and depressed classes and girls of all castes and creeds, free secondary education to girls, scholarships and freeships in secondary education and also higher education, separate High School for girls has newly been opened

Local Self Government There is a Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka Local Board

P W D The new Water Works Scheme costing Rs 10,25 000 is now completed and has proved quite successful

Town Planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly A development Scheme of town extension has been under-taken

Dewan RAO SAHEB V B PARUIFKAR B A



AUNDH SHRIMANT BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO *alias* BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, the Raja of Aundh, is a graduate of the Bombay University and a treaty Raja. His age is 69 and he is married to Shrimati Saubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb *alias* Maisaheb from the Rode family of Poona.

Her-Apparent SHRIMANT BHAGWANTRAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB is 18 years of age. He is the grandson of the Rajasaheb.

Shrimant Rajasaheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the State in 1924. Its strength consists of 26 members with a predominating popular element. A notable feature of the Assembly is that it includes one female member.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931, a Darbar has been formed to run the administration. It is a miniature Executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and a Minister appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Rajasaheb takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and is making vigorous efforts in that direction. He is utilizing the knowledge and experience gained from his recent visit to Europe in solving rural and agricultural problems.

Shrimant Rajasaheb is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited Pictorial Verul, Pictorial Ajanta, Pictorial Ramayana and the Life of Shivaji in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical culture and has written in English a book on the subject called "Surya Namaskars," which has become very popular throughout India and abroad.

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have Village Panchayats.

BAHAWALPUR MAJOR DR
HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-
DAULA NUS-RAT-I-JANG
SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZUL-MULK
MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA WA MUIN-
UD-DAULA AL-HAJ NAWAB SIR
SADIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB
BAHADUR ABBASI V, LLD,
GCIE, KCSI KCVO
Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur



Born in 1904 *Succeeded* in 1907 *Educated* in Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore *Married* in 1921 *Invested* with full Ruling powers in 1924 A member of the Standing Committee of Indian Princes Chamber ADC to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921 Hon Major in the 21st K G O Central India Horse Visited Europe and England 1913-14, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1935 Received by King Emperor on each occasion

Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab Direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo Heir SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Area 22,000 square miles

Population 1,000,000

Revenue Rs 85 lakhs

Salute 17 guns

CABINET

Prime Minister

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR
NABI BAKHSI MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, MA, LLB, CIE, Bo -C S

P W & Revenue Minister

MR C A H TOWNSEND CIE

Minister for Law & Justice

RAFIUSHAN IFUKHARUL-MULK, LIEUT-COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR
MAQBOOL HASSAN KUREISHY, MA, LLB

Home Minister

UMDAT-UL-UMARA AMINE-UL-MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMAD
AMIR KHAN

Army Minister

RAFIUSHAN-SHUJAULMULK, LIEUT-GENERAL SAHIBZADA HAJI
MAHOMMAD DILAWAR KHAN ABBASI, MBE, RIH

Minister for Commerce

MEHTA UDHO DAS, BA, LLB

Minister for Education

MAJOR SHAMSUD DIN MOHAMAD, BA



BALASINOR HIS HIGHNESS
NAWAB SAHEB BABI
SHRI JAMIATHKHANJI,
BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
Balasinor State, in the Gujarat
Agency

Born 10th November 1894

Ascended the Gadi on 31st
December 1915

Educated At the Raj Kumar
College, Rajkot, where he
achieved the Diploma. After-
wards His Highness joined the
Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra
Dun and returned with success.
He is allowed to wear the
Imperial Cadet Corps uniform.
His Highness is a ruler of
literary taste and can compose
poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi.
He is also endowed with the

natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired
in the province of Gujarat.

Married First with H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte
Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she
died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three
Begum Sahebabs: (1) H. H. Shri Sardar Begum Saheba, (2) H. H.
Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba, (3) H. H. Shri Zohra Begum Saheba.
The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the
Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920 who unfortun-
ately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given
birth to two daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and
well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His
Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur
Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi,
who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal
Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully
maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their
kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of
benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat
and Kathiawar.

Military Force 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns

Permanent Salute 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad
of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his
own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency
with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State 189 square miles

Population 52,525 in 1931

BAMRA RAJA BHANU
GANGA TRIBHUBAN
DEB, Ruler of Bamra
State in the Eastern States
Agency, belongs to the Ganga
banshi Rajputs. The emblem
of the State is a Sankh and a
Chakra.

Born 25th February 1914

Educated at the Rajkumar
College Rupur

Accession to Gadi 17th
January 1935

Married Maharajkumari
Jyoti Manjari Devi daughter
of Maharaja Sahib of Kalahandi
State

Area of State 1,988 square
miles

Revenue Rs 7,85,460

Population 1,51,047



RELATIVES

Brother BARAKUMAR PRATAP GANGA DEB

PRIVATE STAFF

Palace Superintendent MR R C NAYAK

Personal Assistant MR C M PRADHAN

STATE COUNCIL

President Ruler

Vice-President and Secretary State Council RAI BAHADUR A K
BOSE M B C

Member MR A B DEY, M A, B I

OFFICERS

Diwan and Secretary Foreign and Political Department RAI
BAHADUR A K BOSE, M B E

State Judge and Legal Remembrancer MR A B DEY, M A, B I

Chief Medical Officer DR R K CHAKRAVARTY M B

Superintendent of Police MR N SAHU

Forest Officer MR G N MATHUR, P I S

Assistant Forest Officer MR G S DEB M R H

Chief Engineer MR N S IYER

Sub-Divisional Officer Deogarh MR S B DLB

Sub-Divisional Officer Kuchinda MR B K BOHIDAR B A, B I

Sub-Divisional Officer, Gobindpur MR G RAGHAB RAO

Sub-Divisional Officer, Barkut MR HARIPRASAD DEB

Deputy Collector, Deogarh MR A C MAHANTY B A

Sub Deputy Collector, Deogarh LAL P C DEB B A

Sub-Deputy Collector, Kuchinda MR PADMANAVA PRADHAN, B A

Head Master, Rajkumar H E School MD ASHRAF KHAN B A,
D Ed

Auditor MR NITYANANDA PANDA

Veterinary Surgeon DR J P MUKHERJEE, G B V S

Electrical Engineer MR R B DAS

Director of Agriculture and Live Stock MR H P DEB



BANGANAPALLE NAWAB
MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN
BAHADUR, the present
Ruler of Banganapalle, the only
Muslim State in South India

Born 1901

Installed on the Masnad of
his ancestors on the 6th July
1922

Educated At St. George
Grammar School, Hyderabad,
Deccan. The Newington Insti-
tution, Madras, and the Mayo
College, Ajmer. Passed the
Diploma Examination in 1920

Married The only daughter
of his paternal uncle, Nawab
Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur,
in 1924

After the death of his first Begam Sahiba in the year 1928,
the Nawab Sahib Bahadur re-married in the year 1930, a lady from
the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur

Recreation Tennis and Billiards

The State pays no tribute to the crown. The Ruler exercises
full control over the administration of the State. During the short
period of his rule, the present Nawab Sahib Bahadur has given
practical proof of his keen interest in every branch of the administra-
tion and is striving hard to do everything that can be done for the
welfare of his loving subjects. The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a
member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir-Apparent NAWAB MIR GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
born 12th October 1925

Salute 9 guns

Population 40,000

Area of the State

275 square miles

Annual Revenue

Rs 4 lakhs

The State is rich in mineral resources. There are diamond
deposits in the State, also copper and calcite mines. "Labour is
cheap, water supply plentiful and conditions of working ideal" is
the view expressed by Geologists about the Diamond mines. The State
is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholam. Free
education up to Lower Secondary grade is given in State Schools.
Free medical aid is given in the State Hospitals.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan

SYED ALI NAQUI SAHIB

Munsiff

KHAJA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHIB

Tahsildar

SYED IMAM SAHIB, B A

Magistrate

SYED IMAM SAHIB

BARIA MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAOL SHREE SIR
RANJITSINHJI, K C S I,
Ruler of Baria

Born 10th July 1886

Educated At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, Imperial
Cadet Corps College Dehra Dun,
and in England

Married In 1905 to Shrimant
Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter
of His late Highness the
Maharaja of Rajpipla

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilhar-
kunverba Saheb, a niece of His
late Highness the Maharaja
Saheb of Rajpipla

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th
February 1908 Assumed full
Ruling Powers May 1908

Served in France and Flanders
during the Great European War
(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919)

Second Son RAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI

Grandson, eldest son of Heir-Apparent RAJ KUMAR SHREE
JAYADEEPSINHJI

Family Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned
Pava-paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any
other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas
of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Area of State 813 square miles *Population* 1,59,429

Gross Average Revenue Twelve lacs

Salute Permanent 9, Personal 11

Recreation Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc



ADMINISTRATION

Dewan RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L PAREKH, M A, LL B
Officer Commanding State Forces LT-COL MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI,
C I E

Raj-Kharch Officer Captain KALLIANSINH
Sar Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate U J SHAH, Esq.,
B A, LL B

Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate M V SHETH, Esq
Medical Department Dr J H KUMBHANI, MBBS, DTM,
FCPS

Electrical Department M L PATEL, Esq, D F H (London)

P W D Department C S MALKAN, Esq, BE (Civil), A M I E

Education Department G L PANDYA, Esq, M A, B T

Banking Department CHANDULAL N SHAH, Esq



BARODA HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-
DOWLAT-I-ENGLISHIA
MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO
GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL
SAMSHER BAHADUR, GCSI, G
CIE, LL D, Maharaja of
BARODA

Born 1863 Ascended the
gadi 1875, Invested with full
powers in 1881

Educated Privately

Married In 1880 Shri
Chimnabai Saheb a princess
belonging to the House of
Tanjore, who died in 1885
Married second time in
1885, Shri Chimnabai Saheb
of the Ghatge family of the
Dewas State

Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 The Minister
was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by
His Highness, 1932

Publications

- (1) From Cæsar to Sultan, (2) Famine notes, (3) Speeches,
(4) Selected letters

Recreation Billiards, tennis shooting etc

Address Baroda, Gujarat, Western India

Heir SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSIKH GAEKWAR

Area of the State 8164 square miles

Population 2 443 007 (1931)

Revenue Rs 247 30 lakhs

Salute 21 guns

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

SIR V T KRISHNAMA CHARI, KCIE, Dewan

COUNCILLORS

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSIKH GAEKWAR (*Karma Sachiv*)

COL KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH BA

KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO UPLAP, BA, LL B, (*Ag Mantra Sachiv*)

GOPAL KRISHNA DANDEKAR, BA, LL B, (*Mantra Sachiv*)

R S PATIL (MANE), BA, LL B, FSS, *Accountant-General*,

(*Ex-Officio*)

BARWANI HIS HIGH-
NESS DEVISINGHJI,
RANA SAHEB of Barwani
(Minor), Central India

Born On 19th July
1922

Ascended the gadi on
21st April 1930

Sisodia Rajput and a
descendant of the Udaipur
Ruling House None of
the rulers of Barwani was
ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs

Being educated at Daly College, Indore

Area of State 1,178 square miles

Population 141,110

Revenue About Rs 12 lacs

Salute 11 guns

State Council appointed by Government to carry
on Minority Administration

Dewan and President

DIWAN BAHADUR H N GOSALIA, M A , LL B

Revenue Member

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI

Judicial Member

RAI SAHEB M S DUTT CHOWDHARY, B A , LL B





BHAVNAGAR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE KRISHNA-KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar

Born 19th May 1912 His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260

Educated Harrow, England

Married In 1931 to Vijaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal Has two sons

Succeeded to the Gadi On the death of his father, Maharaja July 1919 Invested with full

Sir Bhavsinhji, K C S I, on 17th ruling powers on 18th April 1931

Heir Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VEERBHADRASINHJI

Second Son MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI

Area of the State 2,961 square miles

Average Annual Revenue Rs 1,91,90,446

Population (1931) 500,274

Chief Products Grain, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Salt

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the State Council

STATE COUNCIL

President SIR PRABHASHANKAR D PATTANI, K C I E

Members

DIWAN BAHADUR T K TRIVEDI

KHAN BAHADUR S A GOGHAWALA, M A, LL B, Bar-at-Law

MR A P PATTANI, M A (Cantab)

Salute 13 guns

Capital Town Bhavnagar

BHOR RAJA SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, MADAR UL-MAHAM (most faithful) Raja of Bhore

Founder of Dynasty — Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698

Present Ruler Born, 1878 Education, Collegiate Ascended Gadi, 1922 Representative member of Princes' Chamber (7 years) Trip to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 Audience with King-Emperor



Heir SHRIMANT SADASHIVRAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB, B A

State Matters Area 910 sq miles *Population* 141,516

Revenue Rs 6,84,632 9 guns Dynastic Salute was bestowed in 1927 for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government Hereditary title "Raja" conferred upon the Ruler June 1936 Ruler enjoys full internal powers

Reforms and improvements —

Administrative Executive Council system started, 1925 Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933 Privy purse moderately fixed

Judicial An Independent High Court Scheme inaugurated, 1928

Educational Primary Education made free, 1922 Scholarships and Freeships for higher education founded Library and Raghunathrao High School built at Bhore 1928 and 1937 Shrimant Rajasaheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts' Association

Local Self-Government Institutions Bhore Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929 Taluka Local Boards established, 1932

General "Laxmibai" Bridge over Nira built 1933 The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar



BUNDI HIS HIGHNESS
HADENDRA SHIROMANI
DEO SAR BULAND RAI
MAHARAO RAJA ISHWARI
SINGH BAHADUR OF BUNDI

Born 8th March 1893,
succeeded to the Gadi on
8th August 1927

Educated Privately
Her-apparent Maharaj
Kumar Bahadur Singh

His Highness is the head
of the Hada clan of Chauhan
Rajputs and stands fourth in
order of precedence amongst
the Princes of Rajputana

Bundi is one of the most
picturesque towns in Raj-
putana

Area of State 2,220 square miles *Population in 1931,*
2,16,722

Revenue Rs 12,54,000 *Hali and* Rs 4,20,000 *Kaldar*
(British Coin)

Salute 17 guns *Annual tribute to Government* Rs 1,20,000

COUNCIL

Dewan and Finance Member A W ROBERTSON, D I C, I P

Judicial Member PANDIT DEOKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI,
B A, LL B

Revenue Member THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGH RANAWAT

Home Member KANWAR SHEONATH SINGH

Member without Portfolio MUNSHI KHADIM HUSSAIN

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary MR SOHAN LAI R JHAMARIA

Inspector General of Police PANDIT WASHESHAIR NATH DATTA

Chief Medical Officer DR D N AHLUWALIA, M B

Accountant General PANDIT MUKET BHFARI LAL BHARGAVE

Executive Engineer MR M L SABHERWAL, M A, B Sc

Superintendent of Customs and Forests THAKUR MAHIPAL
SINGH

Sessions Judge PANDIT JAGMOHAN NATH TIKKU, B A, LL B

CAMBAY His HIGHNESS
 NAJM-UD-DAULAH
 MUMTAZ-UL-MULK
 MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR
 DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA
 HUSAIN YAVER KHAN
 BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay,
 (A First Class State with
 powers to try capital offences)
 is a Mogul of Shah Faith, of
 the Najm-e Sani Family of
 Persia

Born 16th May 1911

Succeeded to the Gadr on
 21st January 1915 *Ascended*
 13-12-30 with full powers

Educated At Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot, till April 1928, spent a year in Europe
 accompanied by his tutor and companion

Area of State 392 sq miles

Population 87,761 (Census 1931)

Revenue Rs 13½ lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years)

Salute 11 guns

Heir Apparent Nawabzada Mirza Mohommad Jafar Ali
 Khan born on 15th October 1936

Political Relations —With the Government of India through
 Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, Baroda

His Highness has prescribed a schedule of subjects in which
 His Highness has got plenary powers of disposal for joint delibera-
 tions with the Dewan and the Private Secretary Thus a
 miniature Cabinet form of Government has been introduced as a
 first step towards reform

Dewan

KRISHNALAL KIRPARAM THAKOR, Esq, B A, LL B

Private Secretary

MIR IQBAL HUSAIN, Esq, B A, B L

Naib Dewan & Chief Revenue Officer

RAO SAHEB PURUSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHAI, B A, LL B

Sar Nyayadhish

MAGANLAL GHELABHAI MEHTA, Esq, B A, LL B





CHARKHARI H H
 MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIPAH-
 DAR-UL-MULK SRI ARI-
 MARDAN SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Charkhari State, C I

Born January 1903 Succeeded his grandfather in 1920 attained full ruling powers in 1924

Educated privately at the Mayo College, Ajmer

Married the daughter of H H Maharawal Saheb of Banswara in 1928 The Charkhari dynasty is descended from Maharaja Jagat Raj, the second son of Maharaja Chhatarsal the founder of Bundelkhand, whose reign is well-known in Indian history During the mutiny the State was

under the rule of Maharaja Ratan Singh who stood loyally by the British Government and in recognition of the timely help rendered by him to protect the lives of his British guests who took refuge in the State fort a Jagir Khilat and hereditary salute of 11 guns were conferred on him by the British Government and his services were acknowledged by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria through the Governor-General at a Durbar

The present ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in life There are good metalled roads in the town and to the nearest railway station Mahoba There is a fully equipped hospital in the capital with other dispensaries, a Boys' High School, a Girls School and also an Industrial School where excellent carpets are made The State maintains one squadron of Cavalry, one company of regular Infantry and a reserve force, while the Fort which overlooks the town is manned by a special Artillery There are many places of interest in the State the chief of which are the Fort Rampur Temple, the tomb of Maharaja Chhatarsal of Mahewa and the Cheetal preserves

Area 800 square miles *Population* 150,000

Gross Annual Revenue 8 lakhs

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Adviser-in Chief to His Highness Sachiva Ratna B Rama Smaran Lal, I S O

Political Minister and Vice-President, State Council Major B P Pande, B A LL B, M R A S, F R E S

Finance Minister and District Magistrate S Ali Abbas, M A

Home Minister and District and Sessions Judge Pt Girja Dutt

Bajpai, B A, LL B

Household Minister S Shujaat Ali Rizvi

CHHOTA-UDEPUR His Highness MAHARAWAL SHRI NAT WARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chowan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh

Born 16th November 1906

Succeeded to the Gadi On 29th August 1923 Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928

Educated At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Married In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb,

daughter of H H The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla

H.H is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Visited Europe in 1926

Near Relatives BROTHER, Capt MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI

Area of the State 890 34 square miles

Population 144,640

Gross Average Revenue Rs 11,20,365

Salute 9 Guns

Clubs Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay W I Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London, S F Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur

Recreation Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc

Tribute The State pays Rs 7,805 to H H The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal

There are manganese mines in the State The State owns Railway in its limits There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters In the capital there are electric and Water Works There is also a Dak Bungalow

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

1 *Commanding Officer* CAPT MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, Military Force

2 *Dewan* RAO BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H DESAI, B A

3 *Revenue Officer* MR MAHASUKH M SHAH, B A

4 *First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhisha* MR NATVARLAL

D PARIKH, M A, LL B, B Com, F R E S

5 *Superintendent of Police* K S RAISINHJI C CHOWAN

6 *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent* DR R M DAVE,

M B B S

7 *State Engineer* MR MORARJI C RUPERA, L C E

8 *Forest Officer* MR N D AIYENGAR





COCHIN HIS HIGH-
NESS SIR SRI RAMA
VARMA, G C I E ,
Maharaja of Cochin State
Born 30th December
1861

Ascended the Musnad
25th March 1932

Educated Privately
Her His Highness
Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja

Cochin is a maritime
Indian State lying in the
south-west corner of India
It has an area of 1,417 75
sq miles and a population

of 1,205,016 It is bounded on the north by British Mala-
bar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore,
on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar
and the Arabian Sea

In point of Education the State takes the 1st place
among the Indian States and Provinces It owns 3
Colleges, 47 High Schools, 106 Lower Secondary Schools
and 882 Primary Schools

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries
Local administration is carried on by five Municipalities
in the five important towns and 87 Panchayats in the
Villages

The Government of the State is carried on in the name
and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja
who is the fountain head of all authority in the State
The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State
is the Diwan A Legislative Council with a predomi-
nant non-official majority has been constituted

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R K
Shanmugham Chetty, K C I E

COOCH BEHAR His
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN
BHUP BAHADUR

Born 15th December 1915
Succeeded to the Gadi on the
20th December 1922 Educated
at Harrow and Trinity Hall
Cambridge His Highness was
invested with full Ruling Powers
on 6th April 1936

Area of the State 1,318 35
Square Miles

Population 5,90 866

Revenue About 32 lakhs

Language spoken Bengali

Permanent Salute 13 guns

RULING FAMILY

Mother Her Highness
Maharani Indira Devi daughter
of His Highness the Gaekwar of
Baroda

Brother Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan

Sisters Maharajkumari Ila Devi Gayatri Devi and Menka Devi

STATE COUNCIL

President HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR

Vice-President Mr L G WALLIS ICS

MEMBERS

RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR B A B C S (rtd)
Revenue Officer of the State

RAI SAHIB S R MAJUMDAR Audit Officer of the State

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All the Members of the State Council with the following Additional
Members representing different interests —

SRIJUT U N DUTT B L (*Ex-officio*)

KHAN CHAUDHURY AMANATULLA AHMED (Mohammedins)

SRIJUT SURENDRA KANTA BASU MAJUMDAR B L (Bar)

SRIJUT DULI CHAND SETHIA OSWAL (Merchants)

SRIJUT SUSIL KUMAR CHAKRAVERTY, M A (Hindus)

KUMAR ROBINDRA NARAYAN (Rajguns)

SRIJUT H K SEN GUPTA B I (*Secretary*)

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

CAPTAIN RAJKUMAR R SINGH Bar-at-Law *Private Secretary*
to His Highness

SRIJUT UMANATH DUTT, B L, *Civil and Sessions Judge*

SRIJUT SARAT CHANDRA GHOSAL, M A, B L, *Inspector Ahilkar*

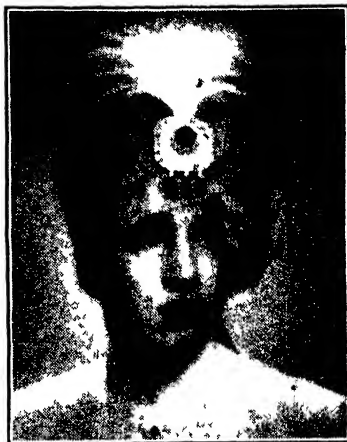
Mr J C ROY, B Sc, (Cal and Glas), A M I E S (Scott), M R
San I (Lond), *State Engineer*

Mr J N MADAN M B B S (Punj), F R C S (Eng), *Civil*

Surgeon

RAI S C MAJUMDAR BAHADUR *Superintendent of Police*

SRIJUT S C GUPTA, M A, *Principal, Victoria College*





DATIA MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
LOKENDRA SIR
GOVINDSINH JU DEO
BAHADUR G C I E, K C S I,
Ruler of Datia

Born 1886 *Ascended*
the Gadi on 5th August
1907

His Highness is a Patron
of St John Ambulance
Association, Vice-Patron of
National Horse Breeding
and Show Society, Vice-
President of Red Cross
Society and All-India Baby
Week Society, Vice-Patron

of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket
Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies,
Associations and Clubs

He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has
presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital,
Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public
utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital
and Lady Willingdon Girls' School

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa
in 1912-13 he has shot 175 tigers in India

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933

Constitution The administration is carried on through
the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative
authority The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of
departments and advised by the Legislative Council which
was constituted in 1924

Chief Minister SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KT, C I E,
O B E, I S O, K B

Area of the State 912 square miles

Population 158,834

Revenue About Rs 18 lakhs

Address Datia, Central India

DHAR(C I) HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA ANAND RAO
PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR
(MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State

Born 24th November, 1920

Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D B E on 1st August, 1926

Succeeded to Gadi On the 1st of August 1926

Education His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College Indore under the guidance of a European Guardian and Tutor Captain M S Harvey Jones His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur passed his Diploma Examination in April 1936

Salute 15 guns

Area of the State 1,800 24 square miles

Average Revenue of the State Rs 30 00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates Bhumats and Jagirs, etc *Population* 243,521

Railway Station: Mhow—33 miles Rutlam—60 miles on B B & C I Lines



COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Dewan and President Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari

Dewan Bahadur K NADKAR

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council

Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu RAMJI SAHEB PUAR

Home and Revenue Member

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI

Military Member

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting)

Judicial Member

MR M N KHORY, B A , LL B

Consultative Member and Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch

RAJ SEVA SAKTA MR VENKAT RAO C PALKAR

Consultative Member

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI OF BIDWAL

Durbar and Council Secretary

MR B S BAPAT M A LL B



DHARAMPUR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHA-
RANA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI
MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja
Saheb of Dharampur

Born 1884

Ascended the Gadi 1921

Educated at the Raj-
kumar College, Rajkot

Married in 1905 A S
Rasikkunverba, daughter
of His Highness Maharana

Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after
her demise in 1907 A S Manhaikunverba, daughter of
Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana

Heir MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARHARDEVJI

Area of the State About 800 square miles

Population About 115,000

Revenue Rs 8½ lakhs

Sa'ute 11 guns personal

STATE COUNCIL

President

MR DULLABHDAS VITHALDAS SARAIYA, B A, LL B

Personal Assistant to H H the Maharaja Sahib

MR BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN MODY

Revenue Member and District Magistrate

MR SHANTISHANKER JESHANKER DESAI, B A

Commerce and Industry Member

DR SHANKRA KUNJAKRISHNA PILLAI, DOCTOR OF PUBLIC
ECONOMY

DHINKANAL SREE SRFE RAJA SANKAR PRATAI SINCH DEO MAHINDRA BAHADUR RUKI of Dhenkanal a well-pledged State in direct relationship with the Government of India conspicuous for its traditional devotion and loyalty to the British Crown

Born 1904

Education In Rykumar College Rurpur Government Ravenshaw College Cuttack and studied abroad in London and Vienna

His Highness belongs to the famous Kachhawa Rajput family

Married The eldest daughter of the Ruler of Srukalla, a descendant of Rathor origin

Succeeded to the Gadi in 1918

Area 1,163 square miles

Population 284,328

State Executive Council with Ruler as President

Vice President RAJKUMAR N P SINCH DEO B A, Prime Minister

Judicial Member DEWAN BAHADUR D N DAS B A Judicial Minister

Home and Development Member RAJKUMAR S P SINCH DEO B A B I Development Minister



PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary PANDIT BAMDIA RATH

Peskar NANDA KISHORE RAI L Sq

Aid de Camp J CRISTIFIED I Sq MB I

Honorary Aid de Camp SUBFAR CHINIAMANI MAHMANSINCH I P M

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS

District Magistrate MANYABARA N A J ANDERSON

Sub divisional Officer, Sadar MR B CHOSI B A

Sub divisional Officer, Murhi PANDIT C C MOHAPATRA B A

Superintendent of Survey ISSAC NEWTON I Sq

Tahasildars MUKUNDA PRADHAN, I Sq B A N C MOHANTY I Sq K C MOHANTY I Sq, J MOHANTY, I Sq

Conservator of Forests S B D C PATNAIK B A MRH M I A

Commissioner of Police and Excise RAI BAHADUR B B BARMAN

Asst Commissioner of Police PANDIT C MISRA B A

Chief Medical Officer DR S RAO M B B Sc

Head Master, English High School N C KANUNGO I Sq B A

Supervisor of Primary Education H MOHANTY I Sq I I

Treasurer (Offs.) P W D MR R BEHIRA

Superintendent of Agriculture and Irrigation B SAMANTRAI, I Sq

Research Officer PANDIT NAGENDRA NATH MOHAPATRA

BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION

Chief Scout THE RULER

State Commissioner RAJKUMAR N P SINCH DEO B A

Asst State Commissioners RAJASAHIB DAMPANA RAJKUMAR G P SINGH DEO

Organising Secretary MR B GHOSH, B A

GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION

State Commissioner RANI SAHIBA OF DHENKANAL

Sudder District Commissioner MISS RAJKUMARI BODHAK I M P

Murhi District Commissioner RAJKUMARI J K DEVI

Organising Secretary MRS D M IESLIE



DHRANGADHRA HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
MAHARANA SHRI
SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja
Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra
in Kathiawar

Born In 1889, and
succeeded to the *Gadi* in
1911

Educated Rajkumar
College, Rajkot and later in
England with private tutors
under the guardianship
of Sir Charles Ollivant

Married Five times
Has three sons (1) Maharaj

Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, (2) Maharaj Kumar
Shri Virendrasinhji, (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji

Area of the State 1,167 square miles exclusive of the
State's portion of the Lessee Runn of Cutch Population
88,961 Annual Revenue Rs 25,00,000 Dynastic Salute
13 Guns

STATE COUNCIL (Members)

Vice-President Rao Bahadur Devshanker J Dave

Political Member ANANTRAI N MANKER, M A

Military Member LT-Col RAJ RANA SHRI NARSINH-
SINHJI P JHALA

Secretary to the Council BALASHANKER M BHATT, High
Court Pleader

Chief Agricultural Products Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and
Wheat

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti
Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only
work of the kind in India

DUNGARPUR HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN, MAHI-MAHINDRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, KCSI, of Dungarpur, belongs to the Ada branch of the Sisodia Rajputs of whom the Maharana of Udaipur is the head. The Rulers of Dungarpur are descended from Samant



Singh, elder son of Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar in the beginning of the 13th century of the Vikram era

Born 1908

Ascended the Gadi 1918

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer

Married In 1920 to the daughter of the late Raja of Bhunga in U P and a second time in 1928 to a Princess of Kishengarh, the second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singhji Bahadur of Kishengarh

Heir MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MAHIPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR

Area of State 1,460 square miles

Population 2,27,500

Average Revenue Rs 8,85,000

Salute 15 guns



FARIDKOT LIEUTENANT
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-
SAADAT NISHAN
HAZRAT-I KAISAK-I HIND RAJA
HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR Ruler of Faridkot
State, Punjab

Born On 29th January
1915

Succeeded to the Gadi Dec
1918 His Highness assumed
full ruling Powers on 17th
October 1934

Educated At the Aitchison
Chiefs College, Lahore where
he had a brilliant academic
career Passed the Diploma
Test with distinction in the year

1932 standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley
Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography.
His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training
in his State

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of
Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse His Highness
is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially Polo

Married The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant
Singh Sahib of Bhareilly Ambala District in February 1933

Salute 11 guns

Area of State 643 square miles

Population 164,346

Gross Income Rs 18 lakhs

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur --

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur
born on 22nd February 1916 educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore,
is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since
1934

Chief Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B A

Home Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fatch Singh

Judicial and Revenue Secretary Maulvi Abdul Aziz, B A, LL B

A D C in Waiting to His Highness Captain Ikka Ranjit Singh
of Shahzadpore

GONDAL HIS HIGHNESS
SHRI BHAGVAT SINHIJE,
G C II G C S I M D
F R C P E M B C M R C P E
D C L I I D F R S I M R A S,
M R I (G B) F C P A S B H P A
C T e l l B o m U n i v e r s i t y M a h a r a j a
T h a k o r e S a h e b o f G o n d a l

Born 1865

Assumed Full Powers, 1884

Educated at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot and at the
University of Edinburgh

His Highness was married to
Nandkunverba, the daughter
of H H Maharana Shri Naran
Devi of Dharmpur

His Highness the Maharaja
Thakore Sahib is a Jadeja Rajput.
The early founder of the State
Kumbhoji I had a modest estate

of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II the most powerful chief of the
house widened the territories to their present limit by conquest
but it was left to the present enlightened and able ruler to develop
its resources to the utmost and on account of its importance
and advanced administration it earned the position of a first class
state. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of
its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted
and was one of the earliest pioneers of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar.
There are no export or import duties, the people being free from taxes
and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar
in respect of education. Compulsory female education has been
ordered by His Highness. Rs 50 lakhs have been spent on irrigation
tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal
which is the capital of the State and to Dhoraji and Upleta.

There is Telephone communication throughout the State and a net
work of roads with bridges and roadside avenues.

The people celebrated the completion of His Highness' fifty years
beneficent rule by Tula Vidhi (weighing against gold) with unprece-
dented eclat in 1934.

Author of "A History of Aryan Medical Science" and "A Journal
of a visit to England" *Her* YUVARAJ SHRI BHOGRAJJI

Area of State 1024 square miles Population 205846

Revenue Rs 5000000 Salute 11 guns

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Secretary Miss J D Rithod B A
Huzur Secretary P B Joshi B A
Nyaya Mantri T P Sumpat B A LL B
Sar Nyayadhyak K J Singhani, B A LL B
Lawful Adhikari P W Mehta, B A
Manager & Engineer in Chief, Railway
J M Pandya, B Sc (I dm) A M I E
Police Superintendent (in Charge) H S
Singhani

Bandhkam Adhikari N P Joshi B E
A M I E

Khajanchi D K Vyas

Chief Medical Officer M K Bhupatsinhjee
L R C P M R C S D F M M B B C H

Vidya Adhikari C B Patel B A

Khangir Karbhari P P Buch





GWALIOR His Highness THE MAHARAJA, MUKHTAR-UL-MULKI, AZIM-UL-IQBAL RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MAHATASHAM-I-DAURAN UMADAT-UL-UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJA, HISAM-US-SALTANAT GEORGE JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA ALIJAH BAHADUR, SHRINATH MANSURI-ZAMAN FIDWI-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIK I - MU'AZZAM-I - RAFI-UD-DARJA-I INGLISTAN, Maharaja of Gwalior State, C I

Born 26th June 1916

Ascended the throne in 1925
invested with full ruling powers
on November 2nd 1936

Educated Privately and at
Victoria College, Gwalior

Salute 21 guns *Revenue* Two and half crores
Area 26 397 square miles *Population* 3 523,070
Capital Lashkar (Gwalior)

His Highness takes keen interest in rural uplift work. On his assuming power he sanctioned one crore of rupees for rural development work. The State maintains its own postal system and through a network of the Gwalior Light Railway and the Gwalior Northern India Transport Company the various isolated parts of the State have been connected.

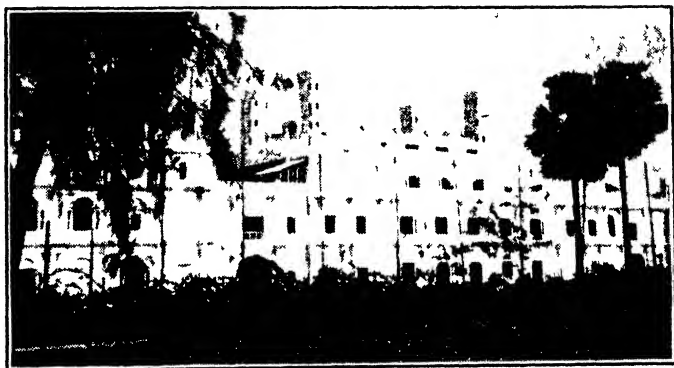
ADMINISTRATION

On November 2nd 1936, when His Highness assumed full ruling powers the Council of Regency which was carrying on the administration during His Highness' minority was converted into an advisory council designated as Majlis Khair which consisted of members of the Government with practically the same functions as were discharged by them during the regime of the late His Highness Madhav Rao Scindia. A new post of Huzoor Secretary was created for submitting to His Highness matters coming up from Departments and for seeing to the execution of Darbar orders, etc. He also supervises His Highness' Household Department.

With a view to improve the system of Government to provide for the growing burden of activities and multifarious duties of the State and to create facilities for his subjects His Highness was pleased to revise the distribution of work among various members of the Government. His Highness' Advisory Council now consists of 8 ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. The new constitution came into force from March 15, 1937.

PERSONAL STAFF

Huzoor Secretary SARDAR C S ANGRI
Assistant Huzoor Secretaries CAPT SARDAR M R PHALKE and
 MR MOHAMMAD ALI
Private Secretary A I HILSI ISO BHAI IAW
Military Secretary COL SARDAR YADAVRAO GHORPADE
Assistant Military Secretary Capt S K SURVE
Controller of Household SAKDAR ANAND RAO BHAU SAHEB
 PHATKE



Jai Vilas Palace, Lashkar, Gwalior

STATE COUNCIL

COL SIK K N HAKSAR KC CIL *Mushir i Khas Bahadur,
 Foreign and Political Minister*
 MAJOR GENERAL RAORAJA G R RAJWADI CBI *Mushir i
 Khas Bahadur, Shaukat i-Jung Minister for Army*
 SIK MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR MEHTA KC CSI MA IIB,
Home Minister
 RAO BAHADUR L B MULYI *Revenue Minister*
 MR C W C CARSON CIL OBL *Finance Minister*
 MAULVI FAZIL M SADUDDIN HYDER *Minister for Law and
 Justice*
 SARDAR C S ANGRI *Huzoor Secretary*
 LT COL SARDAR M N SHITOLI, Unidat-ul-Mulk, Raj Rajen-
 dra Deshmukh Rustam-i-Jung Bahadur, *Minister without
 portfolio*
 MAJOR RAO BAHADUR BAIU RAO PAWAR, *Minister without
 portfolio*



Salute 21 guns

HYDERABAD HIS EXALTED
HIGHNESS RUSTOM DOWRAN,
ARASTU I ZAMAN 1ST GENERAL,
MUZAFFARUL MULK WAL MAMALIK
NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
14TH JUNG SIFAH SAI AR, Faithful
Allv of the British Government, NIZAMUD
DOULA, NIZAM UL MULK ASAF JAH,
G C S I, G B I, NIZAM of Hyderabad
and Berar

Born 1886

Ascended the throne 1911

Educated Privately

Married In 1906 Dulhan Pashu
daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung a
nobleman representing a collateral
branch of the Nizam's family

Heir His HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR
HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM
JAH Prince of Berar

Area of the State 100,465 square miles

Population 17,877,986

Revenue 854,79 lakhs

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Central Cottage Industries Institute, a Central Technical Institute and an Observatory. The State is of great historical and archaeological interest, as within its limits are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

Capital Hyderabad—Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ASAF HYDARI (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P C, Kt, B A, LL D, (with Railway, Mines and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios)

Army and Medical Member

NAWAB AQEEL JUNG BAHADUR

Political and Education Member

NAWAB MARDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M A
(Oxon)

Revenue and Police Member

MR T J TASKER, C I E, O B E, I C S

Public Works Member

RAJA SHAMRAJ RAJWANT BAHADUR

Finance Member

NAWAB IAKHR YAR JUNG BAHADUR

Judicial Member

NAWAB MIRZA YAR JUNG BAHADUR

IDAR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHI OF —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhi is the 10th of this illustrious line, and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman, His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhi Sahib of Jodhpur fame. Maharaja Himmat Singh succeeded to the *Gadi* on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born On 2nd September 1899

Married In the year 1908 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhi took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of His State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhi and Amar Singhi, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhi, the heir apparent, was born in 1917.

Salute 15 Guns *Area* 1,669 sq miles *Revenue* Rs 21 Lakhs
Dewan RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M A, LL B





INDORE HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
 RAJESHWAR SAWAI
 SHREE YESHWANT RAO
 HOLKAR BAHADUR, G C I E ,
 Maharaja of Indore

Born 6th September 1908

Accession 26th February
 1926

Investiture 9th May 1930

Educated In England 1920
 23 and again at Christ Church,
 Oxford, 1926-29

Married In 1924 a daugh-
 ter of the Junior Chief of
 Kagal (Kolhapur)

Daughter Princess Ushadevi,
 born 20th October 1933

Delegate to the R T C
 in 1931

Area of State 9,902 square miles *Population* 1,325,000

Revenue Rs 1,35,00,000

Salute 19 guns (21 guns within State)

Address Indore, Central India

Recreation Tennis, Cricket and Shikar

STATE CABINET

President

WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR SIK S M BAPNA, KT ,
 C I E , B A , B Sc , LL B , Prime Minister

MEMBERS

Home Minister :

SARDAR R K ZANANE, B A

Revenue Minister

DEWAN-I-KHAS BAHADUR RAO SAHEB K B TILLOO

Finance Minister

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR S V KANUNGO, M A

Member for Army

MAJOR-GENERAL T M CARPENDALE

JAI PUR. CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD I RAJAHAI HINDUSTAN
RAJ RAJENDRA SHRI MAHARAJA
DHIRAJA SIR SAWAI MAN SINGHJI
BAHADUR, G C I E Maharaja of Jaipur
Rajputana

Born 21st August 1911

Accession 7th September 1922
Assumed full ruling powers on the 14th
of March, 1931

Education At the Mayo College
Ajmer. H. H. also underwent a course
of training at the Royal Military Academy
Woolwich

Married The sister of His Highness
Maharaja Sir Umed Singh Ji Bahadur
of Jodhpur on the 30th of January
1924, and on the 24th of April 1931
he married the daughter of His late
Highness Maharaja Sir Sumner Singhji
of Jodhpur. By the first marriage he
has one daughter and one son and heir
and by the second marriage two sons.

Recreations His Highness is a famous
polo player. In 1933 His Highness took
his Polo team to England where it
achieved exceptional success setting up
a record by winning all open tournaments.

Capital Jaipur. Population 144,179. Jaipur is the largest city in Rajputana.
It is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of
its buildings and is known as the Pink City of Rajputana. Among the many places
of interest may be mentioned Amber, the ancient capital of the State, the Astronomical
Observatory, the Ram Niwas, and Zoological Gardens, the Albert Hall and Museum, the
Alligator Tank at the City Palace and the Galtia. The City is supplied with electric light
and an up to date system of water supply.

Administration of the State The administration of the State is conducted by His
Highness with the assistance of a Council of which he himself is the President. Besides
His Highness, the Council consists of the Prime Minister who is the Vice President and five
Ministers in charge of different departments of the State. There is also a Legislative
Committee whose functions are to make such recommendations in regard to new legislation
and the amendment or addition to the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary,
and also to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee
by the Jaipur Government. Besides the Legislative Committee there is a consultative
Committee of Sardars.

The State maintains its own currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army.
It has a first grade College teaching up to the M. A. Standard and a School of Arts and Crafts.
It also maintains a special school for Jagirdars. The State is of great historical and archaeo-
logical interest.

Area of the State 16,682 sq. miles

Population 26,31,775

Revenue Rs. 1,30,00,000

Salute Permanent 17 Guns. Local 19 guns

PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL

President His Highness the Maharaja
Vice President Lieut. Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K. C. I. E., C. B. E., Prime Minister
Minister in Charge, Army Department His Highness the Maharaja, Chief Commandant
Jaipur Army
Minister in Charge, Political Department Lieut. Col. Sir Beauchamp St. John, K. C. I. E.,
C. B. E.
Minister in Charge, Education Department Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh
of Jobner
Minister in Charge, Finance Department Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M. A.
Minister in Charge, Judicial Department Rai Bahadur Pandit Setla Prasad Bajpai,
C. I. E.
Minister in Charge, Home Department Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol
Minister in Charge, Revenue Department Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C. B. E.





J A I S A L M E R H I S
H I G H N E S S M A H A R A J A -
D H I R A J R A J R A J E S H W A R
M A H A R A W A L J I S R I S I R J A W A -
H I R S I N G H J I S A H E B B A H A D U R ,
Y A D U K U L - C H A N D R A B H A L ,
R U K A N - U D - D O W L A H ,
M U Z Z A F A R - J U N G , B I J E M A N D ,
K C S I , of Jaisalmer

Born 18th November, 1882

Succeeded to the Gadi, 1914

The Jaisalmer State is a sovereign State in Rajputana. The Ruling House is the acknowledged head of the Lunar Race and the Rulers of Jaisalmer are the direct lineal descendants of Lord Shri Krishna. One of the most venerable and prized heir-looms of the House of Jaisalmer is the "Megha

dambar'—the Regal Umbrella made by Vishwakarma—which was used by Lord Shri Krishna on State occasions. The eight-metalled umbrella which surmounts the palace of Jaisalmer towering high above the venerable walls of the historic hill-fort is emblematic of the "Meghadambar" and is indicative of the proud position which the House of "Jaisalmer" occupies in India as the head of the Lunar Race and its off-shoots. The Rulers of Jaisalmer are, therefore, styled as "Chhatrala Yadavapati"—the canopied Lords of the Yadavas. There is hardly any Ruling House in India with the only exception of Udaipur that can claim to be founded earlier than Jaisalmer. In the time of Maharawal Amar Singh (1661-1702) the Jaisalmer State was at the zenith of its power and glory and commanded an area of over 100,000 square miles. Its territory extended North to the Sutlej, comprising the whole of the Bahawalpur State, westward to the Indus including Sukkur, Bhukkur, Rohri, &c., in Sind, to the East and South included many districts such as Pugal (now in Bikaner), Pokaran, Barmer, Girab and Phalodi (now in Jodhpur). It was because of this vast territory that the Rulers of Jaisalmer were styled as 'Pashchimdar Badshah', i.e., "the King of the Western lands". The State still commands an area of about 16,062 square miles and is the third largest State in Rajputana and eighth largest State in India including Kalat. During the reign of Maharawal Mulraj this State entered into Political Relationship, with the British Government by a Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship Alliance and Unity of Interests" in 1818. The Jaisalmer State has never paid any tribute to any power.

Revenue Rs 4,00,000 *Permanent Salute*—15 Guns

Heir-Apparent—Maharaj Kumar Sri Girdhar Singhji Saheb Bahadur

Second Son—Maharaj Kumar Sri Hukum Singhji Saheb Bahadur

Dewan—Dr L R Sikund, M A (Cantab), Ph D (Giessen),

Bar-at-Law

JAMKHANDI RAJA
SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO
APPASAHEB PATWAR-
DHAN, RAJA SAHEB of Jam
khandi

Born 1906

Invested with full powers
in May 1926

Educated in the Rajaram
College, Kolhapur, and then
privately

Married in 1924 Shrimant
Soubhagyavati Lilavatibai
Saheb Ramsaheb of Jamkhandi
daughter of Madhav Rao Mores-
war, the late Chief, the Pant
Amatya of Bavda

Heir SHRIMANT PARASHU-
RAMRAO BHAUSAHEB the
Yuvraj now in his twelfth year

Daughter Shrimant Indira

Raje alias Taisaheb, now in her eleventh year

Area of State 524 square miles

Population 114,282

Revenue Rs 10 06 715

Capital Town Jamkhandi

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two Talukas, Jamkhandi and Kundgol and three Thanas Wathur Pathakal and Dhavalpuri. The present Ruler has been pleased to institute a separate High Court Bench and the judicial and the executive branches of the administration have been separated. He has also gone ahead in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration of a Representative Assembly of the people. Elementary and secondary education has all along been free in the State. The present Ruler has made even Higher Collegiate Education free for his subjects by endowing fifty freeships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named in beloved memory of his revered father, the late Captain Sir Parashuramrao Bhau Saheb. He is also the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Poona. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the present Ruler on the birthday of His late Majesty the King Emperor in June 1935. The Rajasaheb is one of the recipients of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Medal.

The Rajasaheb has been a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for the last eight years. The State has provided for free Medical Aid.

Diwan R K BHAGWAT. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate.

Nyayamanti MR B B MAHABAL BA LLB. He is also the High Court Judge.

Private Secretary MR M B MAHAJAN BA LLB.





**JANJIRA HIS HIGHNESS
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN
NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN-
JIRA**

Born March 7th, 1914

Succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd May 1922 *Was invested with full Ruling powers on* 9th November 1933

Educated At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930 Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State

Married On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India

Area 379 square miles

Population 1,10,388

Revenue Rs 11,00,000

Salute 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest, Abkari and Customs

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS

Diwan RAO BAHADUR H B KOTAK, B A, LL B

Sar Nyayadhish MR RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI

Sadar Tahasildar MR SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI, B A, LL B

Chief Medical Officer DR A F DASILVA GOMES, L R C P, I R C S (Fdin), L F P S (Gls), L M (Dublin)

Chief Forest Officer MR L P MASCARENHAS

Chief Agricultural Officer MR H P Paranjpye, B A

Chief Engineer MR V A DICHF, L C E

Private Secretary to H H the Nawab Saheb MR G S Karbhari, M A

Customs Inspector MR SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN KHANJADE

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad MR G A DIGHE

JASDAN Darbar Shree Ala Khachar the present Ruler of Jasdan

Born on 4th November 1905

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination

Succeeded to the Gadi in June, 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December, 1924

Jasdan is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Khshtriyas, being descendants of Katha the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja, Karan Shruta of Ayodhya



The Kathis have since their advent to this Province effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India

Heir YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJ, born 9th October, 1930

Area of the State 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory

Population 36,632 including non jurisdictional territory

Revenue (gross) Rs six lacs nearly

All education is free throughout the State

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free

Importation of liquor is prohibited

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of money-lenders' claims

Village Panchayats have been introduced in twenty villages with a non-official president

Subordinate land-holders have recently been granted the unusual privilege of exemption from resorting to the Civil Court for adjudication of their *inter se* disputes. These are now settled through the Arbitration Court presided over by the Nyayadhish



JATH SUB-LT RAJA
SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO
RAMRAO alias BABASAHEB
DAFLE, RIN Raja of Jath
State

Born on 21st July 1909

Ascended the Gadi on 12th
January 1929

Family History Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jahagirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the year 1680.

The Raja Sahib was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao alias Abasaheb Dafle. He exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married to Shrimant Lilavati Rajc, the eldest daughter of the late Raja Sahib of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was appointed sub Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital JATH

Population 91,099

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area 981 square miles

Revenue 3,69,938

Dewan Rao Bahadur V. M. Karnik B.A.

JHALAWAR I T HIS
HIGHNESS DHARMADI
VAKAR MAHARAJ RANA
SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH JI
Dev Bahadur of Jhalawar
State

Born 15th July, 1900

Ascended the Gadi 1929

Educated At the Mayo
College, Ajmer, and the
School of Rural Economy
University of Oxford

Married The daughter
of Thakore Saheb of Kotda
Sangani, Kathiawar, in 1920
Has one son

Heir-Apparent MAHARAJ
KUMARSHRI HARISH CHAND

RA SINGH JI BAHADUR, born in Oxford on 27th September,
1921



His Highness is a keen sportsman, being specially interested in Tennis, Cricket, Badminton, Croquet and Squash Rackets and motoring, and has a taste for literature especially poetry, music, agriculture and fine arts. He is a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Bombay Natural History Society, the Delhi Flying Club, Imperial Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, Punjab Wanderers Cricket Club, Western India States Cricket Club, Kennel Club of India. He is a member of Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, etc., etc. He was a Lieutenant in the I I F 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, and was attached for some time to the 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russell's) at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. He is now Honorary Lieutenant in 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russell's).

Area of the State 813 square miles

Population 107,890

Revenue Rs 7,48,000

Permanent Salute 13 guns

Dewan

RAI BAHADUR RAJ RANAKAR SAHASDIVAKAR BHAYA SHADI
LAL JI, B A, LL B



JODHPUR COL
HIS HIGHNESS RAJ
RAJESHWAR SARAMAD-
I-RAJAHAI HINDUSTHAN
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR
UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB
BAHADUR, GCSI,
G C I E, K C V O, A D C,
 ruler of Jodhpur State

*Born 1903 Ascended
 the Gadi 1918*

*Educated At the Mayo
 College, Ajmer*

*Married Daughter of
 Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey
 Singh Bhati of Umednagar*

in 1921 Has four sons and one daughter

Heir-Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SRI HANWANT
SINGHJI SAHIB, born in 1923

Area of the State 36,021 square miles

Population 2,125,982

Revenue Rs 1,56,00,000

Permanent Salute 17, local 19 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR

Chief Minister and Finance Minister

LT -COL SIR DONALD M FIELD, Kt, C I E

Home Minister

THAKUR MADHO SINGHJI OF SANKHWAS

Revenue Minister

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB CHOWDHRI

MUHAMMAD DIN

P W Minister

MR S G EDGAR, I S E

Judicial Minister

RAI BAHADUR LALA KANWAR SAIN, M A ,

BAR-AT-LAW

JUBBAL RANA SIR
BHAGAT CHANDRA
BAHADUR, K C S I RAJA

of Jubbals

Belongs to the Rathor clan
of Rajputs

Born 12th October 1888

Assumed full powers 1910

Educated at Aitchison
Chief's College, Lahore

Marrried Kumari Shri
Leilaba daughter of His High-
ness the Maharaja Thakore
Sahib, G C I E of Gondal

Heir apparent I I k i
Digvijai Chandra Other sons
K Narbir Chand, K Lokendra
Singh and K Birendra Singh

Succeeded His Brother the
late Rana Gyan Chandra in
April 1910 Attended His late
Majesty's Coronation Durbar

held at Delhi in 1911 The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1918 Was created C S I in 1928 and was promoted to K C S I in 1936 During the Great War he offered his personal services and all the resources of the State besides 132 men Rs 1 50 000 to different War Funds and Rs 11 00 000 to War Loans He acquired and owns extensive estates in British India at Dera Ghal in Dera Dun district Simla Delhi Jagidhri and Haridwar He has made Education and Medical Relief free in the State and has created an Endowment Trust to finance the institutions thus making them independent of the State revenues People celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his rule in 1935 and offered a purse of Rs 50 000 to be spent at his discretion The Raja Sahib besides abolishing all taxes in the State remitted one year's land revenue to the people and granted Rs 2 00 000 for creating a fund to maintain temples and other charitable institutions The service in the State has been made pensionable by him The one unique feature of land revenue administration in the State is that the lands on which widows and minors depend are free from land rent In all during his 26 years rule the Raja has spent Rs 40 00 000 on education medical relief, roads buildings and other objects of charity and public utility The entire management of the State is under the personal control of the Raja Sahib The State forests are one of the most valuable conifer forests in India and are worked departmentally The State was visited by three Viceroys in the past Lord Lansdowne, The Earl of Minto and Lord Irwin who went to Jubbals twice during the period of his Viceroyalty The Raja represents the Simla Hill States in the Chamber of Princes The ruling family is connected by relations to Orchha Jhalawar, Gondal Bilaspur Narsinghpur and Keonthal States The Raja accompanied by the Rani Sahiba made an extensive tour round the world in 1912-33

Area of the State 288 square miles *Population* 27 124

Revenue Rs 8 50 000 *Tributary States to Jubbals* Ranwin and
Dhadi *Residence* Jubbals Punjab and Hainault Simla F





JUNAGADH HIS HIGHNESS
SIR MAHABATKHANJI
RASULKHANJI III, G C I E,
K C S I, Nawab Saheb of
Junagadh

Family Babji (Yusufzai
Pathan)

Born 2nd August 1900

Educated Preparatory
school in England and at the
Mayo College, Ajmer

Her-Apparent NAWABZADA
DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd
June 1922

Area of the State 3,337 sq miles *Population* 545,152

Principal Port Veraval *Revenue* Rs 90,00,000

Salute 15 guns personal and local

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabat-
khanji Infantry

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council

J MONTEATH, ESQ, I C S

Second Member of the Council

SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN, J P

Law Member

MR S T MANKAD, B A, LL B

Revenue Member

MR J X SEQUEIRA

KAPURTHALA COLONY
 HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-
 I DILBAND RASIKH-UI-
 ITHKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA
 RAJA I RAJAN MAHARAJA
 SIK JAGATSI SINGH BAHADUR
 Maharaja of Kapurthala G C
 S I (1911) G C I I (1918)
 created G B I (1927) on the
 occasion of his Golden Jubilee
 Honorary Colonel of 31st
 Sikhs (15th Battalion Sikhs)
 One of the principal Sikh
 Ruling Princes in India. In
 recognition of the prominent
 assistance rendered by the
 State during the Great War
 His Highness's salute was
 raised to 15 guns and the
 annual tribute of £9,000 a
 year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government,
 received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the
 French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the
 Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the
 Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of
 the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand
 Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order
 of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented
 Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927
 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927.
 Received Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarre
 from the Italian Government 1931.



Born 24th November 1872, son of His Highness the late
 Raja-i-Rajin Kharak Singh of Kapurthala

Her-Apparent SRI TIKKA RAJA PARMJIT SINGH

Chief Minister LT-COLONEL G. T. FISHER, I A

Household Minister & Commandant Kapurthala State Forces

MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH C I L, I A

Area of the State 652 Square Miles

Population 316,757

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces
 of an approximate area of 700 sq. miles with a population of
 over 450,000. Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh being the
 Superintendent.

Revenue Rs. 40,00,000

Address Kapurthala State, Punjab, India



K EONJHAR RAJA SHRI
BALABHADRA NARAYAN
BHUNJ DEO, Ruling Chief
of Keonjhar State, (Eastern
States Agency)

Born On the 26th December 1905

Ascended the Gadi On the 12th August 1926

Educated At the Rajku
mar College, Raipur, C P

Married In June 1929,
Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja
Manjari Devi, daughter of the
Raja & Ruling Chief of the
Kharsawan State, Eastern
States Agency

Heir TIKAYAT SHRI

NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO

Uncle ROUTARAI BASUDEB BHUNJ DEO

Brother CHOTARAI JAIKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO B A

Area of the State 3,217 square miles *Population* 4,60,609

Gross Revenue Rs 15,05,415

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Diwan RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M A

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Forest Officer MR E S HIGHER

State Judge RAI SAHLB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR

State Engineer RAI SAHLB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent

DR D C SEALY

Sadar Sub-Division BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY,
B A, B L, S D O

Champua Sub-Division BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,
B A, B L, S D O

Anandpur Sub-Division BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S D O

Superintendent of Police BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE

KHAIRAGARH RAJA
BIRENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH, RAJA SAHIB
of Khairagarh State

Born 9th November
1914

Succeeded to the Gadi On
the 22nd October 1918 on
the demise of his father Raja
Lal Bahadur Singh

Was invested with Ruling
Powers at the Investiture
Durbar on the 10th December
1935 by the Agent to the
Governor General, Eastern
States, Ranchi

Educated At the Raj-
kumar College Raipur and
the Mayo College, Ajmer



Marrried On the 28th May 1934 the daughter of the late
Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo C I F of the Pertabgarh
Estate (Oudh)

Recreations Shooting Tennis Cricket

Area of State 931 square miles

Population 157,400

Revenue Rs 6 70 000

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan MR M G GHOOI, BA I L B

Private Secretary RANA SAHIB KHARAG JUNG BAHADUR

Naib Dewan MR PYARI LAI NAGRI MA, I I B

Chief Medical Officer and ex-officio Superintendent, Jail

DR PRATAP CHANDRA, M R C S, L R C P, D I M

Superintendent of Police MR GHULAM AHMID KHAN

Judicial Secretary MR B B BISWAS BA, B L

Forest Officer MR S C BOST

State Engineer MR BALBHADRA LAI



KHAIRPUR His
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ
MAHOMUD KHAN TALPUR
of Khairpur State

Born 4th Jan 1913

Educated At the Mayo
College, Ajmer

Succeeded December
1935 on the demise of his
late lamented father His
Highness Mir Ali Nawaz
Khan Talpur

The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population 227,168

Current annual income Rs 22 lakhs

Minister Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M B E

Address Khairpur Mir's, Sind

KHIRASRA THAKORE
S H R I S URSINHJI
BALSINHJI, Chief of
Khirasra State in Western
Kathiawar under Western India
States Agency

Family Jadeja Rajput

Born 26th September
1890

Succeeded to the Gadi 24th
February 1920

Area of the State 47½ Square
Miles

Population 4 658

Revenue Rs 75 000

Jurisdiction

Criminal Three years
rigorous imprisonment and
fine up to Rs 5 000

Civil Suits up to the value of Rs 10 000



The Thakore Sahib stayed in England for three years and a half where he had his final education. He received his military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. He has travelled in Switzerland, France and other countries. He had the privilege of attending His late Majesty the King Emperor's Coronation at Westminster Abbey in June 1911.

The Thakore Sahib has 5 Sons of whom the heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Prabalsinhji was born on 7th September 1918 and has been receiving education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot with his two younger brothers K S Harischandrasinhji and K S Kanaksinhji.

The ruling families with which the Thakore Sahib is closely connected are Bansda, Bhavnagar, Kishanganj and Alwar, his sisters are married there.

OFFICIALS

Karbhari MR HARSHADRAI, J NANAVATI B A, I I B

Nyayadhish

Revenue Officer MR JETHUBHA DAJIBHAI

Chief Medical Officer DR RAVISHANKER I BHATT I C P & S

Address Khirasra (Via Rajkot)



KISHANGARH HIS
HIGHNESS UMDAE
RAJHAE BULAND
MAKAN, MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARAJA YAGYANARAYAN
SINGHJI BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA of Kishangarh

Born 26th January
1896

Succeeded to the Gadi on
the 24th November, 1926

His Highness was educated
at the Mayo College, Ajmer

His Highness was married
first to the sister of the
Raja Bahadur of Maksudan-

garh in Central India in 1915, and then to the daughter
of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in March, 1933

Area of the State 858 square miles

Population 85,744

Revenue Rs 7,50,000

Salute 15 Guns

Chief Member of Council RAO SAHIB KESARI SINGH, B A ,
LL B

Revenue Member RAI SAHIB PUROHIT SHRIDHARJI

Home Member THAKUR DALIPSINGHJI

Development Member PANDIT HARIHAR SWARUP, B A

Chief Judge RAO SAHIB THAKUR RANJITSINGHJI

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja RAJWIN
SURAJ SINGHJI

Medical Officer DR AMRITLAI BAFNA, M B , B S

KOTAH HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHI
MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA
SRI LT-COL SIR UMED SINGHI
SAHIB BAHADUR GCSI
GCIE GBE MAHARAO of
Kotah

Born 1873 A D

Ascended the Gadi 1889 A D

Educated Mayo College
Ajmer

Married Eldest daughter
of His Highness Maharana
Fateh Singhji Sahib of Udaipur
in 1892 who died in 1893
Daughter of His Highness
Maharao Sahib of Cutch in
1897 who died in July 1933
Sister of the Thakur Sahib of
Isaia (Jaipur State) in 1908



Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Blum Singhji Sahib born by
the last marriage on 14th September 1909 passed the Post Diploma
Examination at the Mayo College Ajmer and married the daughter of
His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib of Bikaner Blessed with
a son named Brijraj Singhji Sahib on 21st July 1934

Area of the State 5 684 sq miles *Population* 6 85 804

Revenue 51 70 lakhs *Salute* 19 Gun

Family History The Royal family belongs to the Hira sect
of Chauhan Rajputs and is in offshoot of the Bundi family The
Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho-
Singhji second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi During the reign of the
present Ruler the State has made considerable progress Means of
communication have been vastly improved almost all departments
reorganised and a revised land settlement introduced

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according
to the spirit of the law in force in British India

There are 129 schools 30 dispensaries and 434 Co-operative
Societies in the State

The chief event of the present Maharao Sahib Bahadur's reign is
the restoration of a major portion of the territory transferred under
political exigencies of the time to form the Jhalwar State The
Nagda Muttra Section of the B B & C I and a portion of the Bina-
Baran Railway runs through the State a length of 28 miles over the
latter being owned by the State

Capital Kotah on the B B & C I Railway Other trading centres
— Baran and Ramganj Mandi

Administration Is carried on with the assistance of two
ministers Major-General Ap Onkar Singhji C I I a first class Jigirdar
of the State and Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chandji a retired P C S
of the Punjab



KURWAI Nawab
Mohammad Sarwar
Ali Khan Bahadur
Ferozjung, the present
Ruler of Kurwai State

*Born on 1st December
1901*

*Succeeded to the Gadi
in 1906 when he was a
minor*

*Educated at Daly College,
Indore, and Mayo College,
Ajmer Afterwards he was*

*sent as a selected candidate to the Royal Military College,
Sandhurst for Military training from where he returned with
the King's commission*

*The Nawab Sahib was invested with full ruling powers
on 9th April 1923*

*Marrud the eldest daughter of His Highness the
Ruler of Bhopal*

*Heir-Apparent—Nawab Shahryar Mohammad Khan
Bahadur Born on 29th March 1934*

*Area of the State—144 square miles
Revenue—Rs 2,50,000*

Dewan of the State

Khan Bahadur Alimartabat Sahibzada Haji Ahmed Din Khan

Minister in Waiting

Walaqadr Munshi Fazal Rasul Khan

Chief Secretary & Sessions Judge

Pirzada Amir Hasan, M A , LL B

KUTCH HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, GCSI,
GCIE, Maharao of
Kutch

*Born in 1866 Succeeded
to the Gadi in 1876 and
was invested with full
powers in 1885*

Attended the Imperial
Conference, London, and
the League of Nations,
Geneva, in 1921 Attend-
ed the Round Table
Conference, 1931



Education Privately educated

Her-Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI
Area 8,249 5 square miles, excluding the Runn
which is about 9,000 square miles

Revenue About Rs 32,00,000

Population 514,307

Salute Permanent 17 guns, Local 19 guns

Dewan SURYASHANKAR D MEHTA, B A, Bar-at-
Law

OFFICERS

Naib Dewan JADURAM P BHATT, B A, LL B

Revenue Commissioner H H DIVAN, B A

Police Commissioner KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL
RASHID KHAN

Chief Judge, Varishta Court RAO BAHADUR CHHO-
TALAL N DESAI, B A, LL B



LIMBDI MAHARANA SHRI SIR DAULATSINHJI, KCSI KCIE THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI is a direct descendant of Maharana Khetaji of Limbdi, A D 1486 (1542) and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and the Goddess Shakti. He was adopted by the late Thakore Sahab Sir Jaswantsinhji and rules over one of the Western Indian States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

Born 11th July 1868

Accession to Gadi 14th April 1908

Educated Privately

Clubs A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—Royal

Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club, Mount Abu—Willingdon Club, Bombay

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Salute 9 guns

Heir YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI, who is married to Rajkumari Shri Nandkunvaiba daughter of the late H H Maharaja Keshavsinhji of Idar

The State is bounded on the North by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the East by the British Taluka of Dholka and on the West by the Wadhwan and Chuda States

Area of the State 343 96 sq miles, besides 207 miles of Barwalla territory

Population 40,088

Revenue Rs 9,00,000

STATE OFFICERS

Dewan

RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI M A, LL B (Cantab), BAR-AT-LAW, FRGS

Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education

MISS (DR) FLIZABETH SHARPE, KHM, FRGS etc

Chief Medical Officer

DR KESHAVALAL T DAVE, LM & S, etc

Finance Secretary

MR TULSHIDAS J LAVINGIA BA

Political Secretary

MR DOLARRAI M BUCH, BA, LL B

Revenue Secretary RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, M GBVC

Educational Inspector MR A D PANDYA, BA

Private Secretary MR CHOTALAL HARIJIWAN

Asst Private Secretary MR M KRISHNAMURTI

LUNAWADA LIEUT HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI,
RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar

Born 1910 *Ascended the Gadi* 1930

Educated At Mayo College, Ajmer

Married In 1931, Rani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K C S I, K C I L, of Wankaner State

Heir-apparent Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934

Area of State 388 square miles

Population 95,162 *Revenue* Rs 5,50,000

Dynastic Salute 9 guns



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan J N VARMA, ESQ, B A, LL B, M Sc ECON (London),
BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Narb Dewan K S PRAVINSINHJI

Officer Commanding L S R K S VIRVIKRAMSINHJI

Sar Nyayadhish VADILAL A MEHTA, B A, LL B

Private Secretary MOHANLAL T JAINI

Huzur Personal Assistant N K KANABAR

Nyayadhish MATHURBHAI K BHAIT

Police and Excise Superintendent HATHISINHJI M SOLANKI

Chief Medical Officer NENSHI D SHAH, MB, BS

Revenue Officer AMBALAL R DAVE, B A

Custom Officer & Educational Inspector AMRITLAL P SHAH,
B A (Hons)

State Engineer CHATURSINHJI J SOLANKI

Forest Officer SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI

Head Master, S K High School RAMNIKLAL G MODI, M A

Risaldar Major SHAIKH ABDUL GANI

Subedar Major SHER BAHADUR D THAPA



MALPUR RAOLJI SHRI GAMBHIRSINHJI the present Ruler of Malpur
Born 27th October 1914
Educated at the Scott College, Sadra and the Mayo College Ajmer *Succeeded* to the Gadi in 1923, was invested with full powers pertaining to the State on the 16th February 1935

Married in June 1934 the eldest daughter of the Rajaji Sahab of Khandela, an old illustrious Shekhavat dynasty in the Jaipur State

Though young in age he possesses remarkable intelligence and great insight into State affairs. He enjoys the sincere affection

and esteem of his subjects. In consequence of damage caused by frost to winter crops in the State, remissions were granted for the relief of all cultivators. The occupancy rights to the agriculturists in the State are granted by him as announced on the occasion of his investiture with full powers. His relation with his subjects is very cordial. There is a great future before the present Ruler who has proved his devotion and loyalty to the Crown and maintains with dignity the great tradition of the illustrious House of Rathod Rajputs. During the mutiny of 1857 A.D. the State rendered great help in suppressing disorder and preserving peace in the adjoining country. During the great war too it rendered all possible help to the British Government.

The State has made rapid progress in all directions including education and medical relief. The State of Malpur is well known in Nani Marwar. It is situated to the South-East of the old Mahi Kantha Agency. Its Political relation is with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, Rajkot and conducted through the Political Agent Sabar Kantha Agency. The State ranks first in order of precedence amongst the States and Talukas of the old Mahi Kantha Agency enjoying jurisdiction.

The Rulers of Malpur are Rathod Rajputs and belong to the Solar Race of which Shri Rama, the hero of the great epic Ramayana was the most illustrious representative. They are descendants of Jaychand the last Rathod Ruler of Kanauj (1193 A.D.). The Silver Jubilee of his late Majesty King George V was celebrated in the State with great éclat and a varied programme was enthusiastically observed.

The nearest Railway Station to the State is Talod on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway at a distance of 35 miles from Malpur, *via* Dhansura and 46 miles *via* Modasa from where there are regular motor services.

MANAVADAR KHAN
SAHEB GULAM MOINUD
DIN KHAN, Ruler of
Manavadar State and Bantva
is a descendant of the illustrious
Babi (Usman Zai Pathan) family
who since the reign of Humayun
have always been prominent in
the annals of Gujarat

Born On the 22nd December
1911 Invested with full ruling
powers on the 21st November
1931 *Educated* At the Raj
kumar College Rajkot

Married In October 1933
Nawab Begum Qudsia Siddiqua
Begum daughter of the Heir-
apparent to the Sheikh Saheb
of Mangrol

The Khan Saheb is an all-round
sportsman and distinguishes
himself specially in Hockey and
Cricket He represented India in the Western Asiatic Games held in
New Delhi in 1934 and was selected captain of the Western Indian States
Cricket Association's Team for the Inter Provincial Trials of 1935

Fatima Siddiqua Begum Saheba Revered mother of the Khan
Saheb is the first lady in Kathiawar to take the reins of the State during
the minority of the Khan Saheb during the period 1918 to 1931, she
was awarded the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Gold Medal by the Government for
her administrative genius amply evinced during the Regency

His Nawabzada Abdul Hamid Khan of the 10/6th Rajputana Rifles
is the only brother of the Khan Saheb

Heir-apparent Nawabzada Mohamed Aslam Khan born on the
15th March 1935

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village
is provided with a school where free primary education is given An
up-to-date Hospital cares for the poor classes

The State enjoys full criminal and civil powers

Area of the State 107 square miles *Population* 32,000

Revenue 7 50 Lakhs

STATE OFFICERS

Dewan K S MOHAMMAD BADRUDDIN B A

Revenue Commissioner SARDAR MALIK FAKHRUDDIN

Sar-Nyayadhish M JAMILUDDIN GHAUSI, M A, LL B

Private Secretary M N MASOOD, M A

Chief Medical Officer T A SHAH, L M & S

Nyayadhish B N MEHTA, B A, LL B

Police Superintendent KHAN BAHADUR N BABI

Staff Officers { A W ASIM, M A, M O L, M F
S M HUSSAIN

Public Prosecutor M J AWASHIA, BAR-AT-LAW

Assistant Private Secretary M HASHAM ALI





MANDI CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, KCSI, the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chander bansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years

Hon Captain 3/17 Dogra Regiment

*Born 20th August 1904
Ascended the Gadi 1913*

Invested with full ruling powers 1925

Educated Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore

Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24

Married Twice, First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajppla in 1930

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc in 1927

Recreations Shooting, Tennis and Cricket

Heir-Apparent SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH, born 7th December 1923

2nd Son Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh born 5th August 1931

Only daughter Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928

Salute 11 guns

Area of the State 1,200 square miles

Population 207,465 Average annual Revenue, Rs 12,48,483

Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

SIRDAR D K SEN, M A, BCL (Oxon), LL B (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister

PANDIT KANWAR NARAIN, Bar-at-Law, Revenue Minister

KANWAR SHIV PAL, B Sc, Home Minister

Address Mandi State, Punjab, India

Telegraph Address "Paharpadsha" Mandi

MAYURBHANJ MAHARAJA SIR PRATAPCHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K C I E Maharaja of Mayurbhanj
Born February 1901

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd April 1928 *on the demise of his elder brother Lieutenant Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj Deo*

The Maharaja was admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right in March 1931

Educated At the Mayo College Ajmer, and Muir Central College Allahabad

Married On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj-Kumar Sirdar Singhji and grand-daughter of the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana



Hew-Apparent TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO

Area of State 4,243 square miles

Population 889,603

Revenue Rs 30,00,000

Salute Permanent salute of 9 guns

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering fortytwo, twentysix of which were till recently known as the Orissa States, fourteen as the Central Provinces States, and two as the Bengal States. The history of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous copper plate grants and archaeological finds testify to its powerful sway, and to the vast domains that constituted the territory of the Bhanja Kings, for hundreds of years. Its geographical and strategic position constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrathas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj assisted the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company. The State is administered very much on British Indian lines, judicial independence, which has been secured under a full powered High Court, being a special feature of its administration. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur. The present administration is making every effort to promote the industrial interests of the State.



MIRAJ (JR) MEHERBAN
SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV-
RAO HARIHARRAO *alias*
BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN K C
I E the present ruler of Miraj
Junior State is the 2nd son of late
Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan,
Chief of Kurundwad Senior He
was selected by the Bombay
Government for the chiefship of
the Miraj Junior State, and was
adopted in December 1899 by
Lady Parwatibaisaheb the mother
of the late Chief Laxmanrao
Annasaheb, who died prematurely
on the 7th of February 1899

Born In 1889

Educated At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot

Assumption of Powers Was
invested with full powers on
the 17th of March 1909

Caste : Chitpawan Brahman

Marriage Married Shrimati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the
late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly

Has three sons and three daughters

Heir-Apparent Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao
alias Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December Married

Other sons 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb,
born in 1911, on 23rd May

3rd son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916,
on 9th May

Recreation Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar

Area 196½ square miles

Population 40 686

Revenue Rs 3,68,515

Tribute The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs 6,412-8-0
to the British Government

Capital Town Budhgaon (5 miles from Sanghi)

Official Rao Bahadur V V Yargop, B A, LL B, Diwan of the
State, is the Ruler's sole Minister

Other particulars The Ruler received the Silver Coronation
Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 and he was made a K C I E on the
23rd June 1936

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations
with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st April 1933
The Resident at Kolhapur acts as Agent to the Governor-General
of India, for this State

This State is a full-powered State It can try its own subjects
as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can
make its own legislature

MORVI HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,
K C S I, Maharaja of Morvi

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in
India and England

Heir YUVARAJ SHREE
MAHENDRASINHJI

Second Son MAHARAJ
KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR

Area of State 822 square
miles Morvi State has a
district in Cutch also with an
area of about 50 square miles

Population 113,024 in
1931 (Increase during
1921-1931, 17 per cent)

Average Revenue Rs 40,00,000 *Salute* 11 guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical
service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as
well as Indian Ports

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent of
the State villages, letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent of them

State Telephone, over 40 per cent of the villages directly
connected with the capital city

Industries in the State Cotton Pressing and Ginning
Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd, Morvi Salt Works,
Railway Workshop, Electric Power House, the Morvi Cotton
Spinning & Weaving Mills and Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works

Free primary and secondary education

STATE COUNCIL

President and Dewan M D SOLANKI, B A, LL B

1st Member M P BAXI, B A, LL B

2nd Member B M BUCH, HIGH COURT PLEADER

Additional Member K V MANIAR, B A, LL B





MYSORE COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SIR SRI KRISHNARAJA
WADIYAR BAHADUR,
GCSI, GBE, Maharaja
of Mysore

Born 4th June 1884

Succeeded 1st February
1895

Educated Privately

Invested with full ruling
powers 1902 Celebrated
Silver Jubilee of his reign
8th August 1927

Area of the State 29,474 82 square miles

Population 6,557,302

Address The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore, and Fern
Hill (Nilgiris)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Dewan of Mysore

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M ISMAIL, K C I E, O B E

Members

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S P RAJAGOPALACHARI, B A, B L

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA N MADHAVA RAU, B A, B L

Private Secretary to His Highness

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K C S I, J P

Huzur Secretary to His Highness

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T THUMBOO CHETTY, B A, O B E

NAWANAGAR **H**IS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI Lt-Col SIR
DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJIT-
SINHJI JADEJA, KCSI,
Maharaja Jam Saheb of
Nawanagar

Born 1895 *The*
adopted son of His late
Highness Maharaja Shri
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja

Ascended the Gadi on
2nd April 1933

Received The Insignia of
KCSI in 1935

Educated Raj Kumar
College, Rajkot, Malvern
College and University College, London

Married 7th March 1935 the daughter of His Highness
the Maharaja of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919, Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana
Rifles Napiers, rose to the rank of Captain

Specialised courses Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun
Course, Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight
Course

Recreation Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting

Address Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar

Area of State 3,791 sq miles

Population 409,192 *Revenue* Rs 90 lakhs yearly

Salute 15 guns *Chief Port* Bedi Bunder

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI

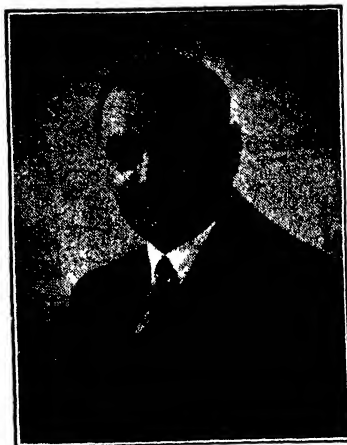
Military Secretary and Home Member LT-COL R K
HIMATSINHJI

Revenue Secretary GOKALBHAI B DESAI, ESQ

Personal Assistant CAPTAIN JEOFFREY CLARKE

Manager, J D Railway RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL
D MEHTA

Port Commissioner COMMANDER W G A BOURNE, R N





NAYAGARH RAJA KRISHNA CHANDRA SINGH MANDHATA, the present Ruler of Nayagarh State, E S Agency

Born 1911 Succeeded December 1918 Invested with Ruling powers on the 20th July 1933

Married January 1930 A son and heir was born on the 4th September 1933

The founder of the State was a heroic noble named Surjyami Singh from Rewa. He established a fort at a place called Gunamati in Nayagarh on his way back from a pilgrimage from Puri and was afterwards elected by the people as their Chief Raja Bagha Singh

the 9th in descent shifted the capital to Nayagarh which has since then remained the capital of the State. The present ruler of the State is 26th in descent from the founder.

The Raja Sahib has introduced many reforms in the administration of the State. Forced labour which was prevalent in the State from time immemorial was totally abolished and tenants were given fuller and better rights of disposition in their landed properties. The Ruler has made a European tour visiting several countries to study modern methods of administration. Since his return from abroad he has applied himself heart and soul to placing the State on the high road to progress on modern lines.

Primary education is free and compulsory. The State spends about 10 per cent of its total income on education and illiteracy among the populace is fast disappearing. There are well equipped dispensaries and a peripatetic doctor goes round to give additional medical relief in interior villages. Keen interest is taken in leprosy relief work.

The administration is carried on on constitutional lines with the help of an efficient Judicial and Executive Staff the ruler being the chief appellate authority in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters. The Ruler is immensely popular among his subjects and he has won their affectionate love and regard by sincere and earnest devotion to his duty and interest in the welfare of his people. He is always accessible to all.

Area 552 square miles *Population* 1,42,406 *Average Annual Revenue* Rs 4,25,000

ORCHHA HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-
RAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEV
BAHADUR, K C S I, OF
ORCHHA

Born 14th April 1899

Ascended the Gadi On
the 4th March 1930

Educated In the Daly
College, Indore, Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and Mayo
College, Ajmer, also received
administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces



Married A sister of His Highness the Maharana
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who
is dead, subsequently married a grand-daughter of His
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal

Her-Apparent RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH
JU DEV

Area of State 2,080 square miles *Population* 314,661

Revenue About Rs 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs)

Salute 15 guns

STATE CABINET

President

HIS HIGHNESS

Vice-President

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PT SHYAM BLHARI MISRA,
M A (*Chief Adviser*)

Members

- 1 MAJOR SAJJAN SINGH, (*Chief Secretary*)
- 2 CAPT CHANDRA SEN, (*Finance Secretary*)
- 3 MR M N ZUTSHI, B A, (*Home Secretary*)
- 4 MR R S SHUKLA, M A, LL B, (*Political & Judicial Secretary*)



PARTABGARH STATE
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAM SINGHJI
BAHADUR of Partabgarh

Born In 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi In 1929

Hereditary Salute 15 guns

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokul of Mewar

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar

a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804, but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar, is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur and was, in 1904, converted to Rs 36,350 British Currency. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma-Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 5½ lakhs

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan RAO SAHIB CHUNILAL M SHROFF, B A

Kamdar Khasgi SHAH MANNALAL

Naib Dewan SHAH MANAKLAL, B A, LL B

Private Secretary to His Highness MR PHEEROZESHAH FARDOONJI

Revenue Officer MAHARAJ BALWANT SINGH

Civil and Criminal Judge BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL, B A, LL B

Superintendent, Customs and Excise BAPU BAKHTAWAR SINGH

Medical Officer DR JIWANLAL P PAREKH, L M & S

Educational Officer MR W G KALE, B A

Superintendent of Police PUROHIT JAGDISH LAL

PATDI STATE DARBAR SHREE RAGHUVIRSINHJI SAHEB

Born on 8th January 1926

Area 165 square miles

Population 16 573

Revenue 3 50 000 (average)

The present chief was recognised as the Chief of Patdi after the demise of the late Chief Darbar Shree Dolatsinhji Saheb on 25th October 1928. The present Chief being a minor the State is under the Regency Administration with Rani Saheba, Bai Shree Shangarbai,

senior widow of the late Chief Dolatsinhji Saheb as the Regent. The Chief belongs to the Desai clan of Kadva Patidar Community. He is the only Ruling Chief in that Community.



This State comprises of twenty four villages including sixteen villages situate in the Ahmedabad District of the Bombay Presidency which are held by the Chief of Patdi on the Political Inam Tenure. The remaining eight villages are situated in the Western India States Agency.

The Chief exercises the following Jurisdiction —

Criminal Jurisdiction —3 years Rigorous Imprisonment and fine up to Rs 5,000

Civil Jurisdiction —Suits up to Rs 10,000

Patdi, the Capital town of the State, has one Anglo-Vernacular School, two Vernacular Schools (one Gujarati and other Urdu), two Girls' Schools (one Gujarati and the other Urdu).

Most of the Kharaghoda Salt Works, which were formerly known as the Patdi Mith-Agar (Salt-works) belong to the Chief of Patdi but they are at present held by the Government of India on lease from the Chief.

Principal Officer of the State —

KHAN BAHADUR REUBEN BENJAMIN
Adviser to the Regent Rani Saheba



PATIALA LIEUTENANT GENERAL
 HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I KHAS
 DOULAT I INGLISHIA, MANSUR UL
 ZAMAN AMIR UL UMRA MAHARAJA
 DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHA
 RAJA-I RAJGAN BHUPINDR SINGH
 MOHINDER BAHADUR YADU VANSHA
 VATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, GCSI,
 G.C.I.F., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D.
 A.D.C. the present Ruler of Patiala
 which is the largest of the Phulkian
 States and the premier State in the
 Punjab, was born in 1891, succeeded in
 1900, and assumed the reins of Govern-
 ment in 1909, on attaining majority.
 His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraaj enjoys
 at present a personal salute of 19 guns and
 he and his successors the distinction of
 exemption from presenting Nazar to the
 Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The
 principal crops are grain, barely, wheat,
 sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco.
 The State possesses valuable forests and
 is rich in antiquities. One hundred and
 thirty-eight miles of broad gauge railway
 line comprising two sections—from
 Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to
 Rupar—have been constructed by the
 State at its own cost. His Highness

maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry, one Battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade College which imparts University education besides numerous high schools. Primary education is free throughout the State.

Area 5,932 square miles

Population 1,025,520

Gross Income Rupees One crore and fifty Lakhs

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809, it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Iraq and N.W.F. Campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the late King Emperor and offered his personal service. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N.W.F. His Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918, and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal Fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold, | (e) Grand Cordon of the Order of St Gregory the great (Papal) |
| (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France, | (f) Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile |
| (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy | (g) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, and |
| (d) Grand Cross of the Order of St Lazare | (h) Grand Cross of the Order of St Saviour of Greece (1926) |

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925, led the Princes' delegation to the Round Table Conference, and was invited to participate in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of H. M. the late King Emperor. Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) in 1926, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35. His Highness has been re-elected for the 9th time Chancellor for 1937.

PATNA MAHARAJA
RAJENDRA NARAYAN
SINGH DEO, the present
 Ruler of Patna State, E S Agency

Born 1912

Ascended the gadi 1933

Educated At the Mayo College Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination topping the list of successful candidates and at St. Columba's College Hazaribag where he passed Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution

Married In 1932 the daughter of His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala

History Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan the last Hindu Emperor of India founded the State of Patna about 1150 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. The Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala" which was the kingdom of Kusha, the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished here in the olden times.

The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and ever since it has remained extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions. Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. It has a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital, with many out-lying Dispensaries and a Child Welfare Centre. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important towns of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting sceneries and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers.

Her Yuvaraj Raj-Raj Singh Deo *Area of the State* 2,511 sq miles

Population 5,66,943 *Revenue* Rs 10,83,026 *Salute* Nine guns

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Minister Mr Raj Kanwar MA *Judicial Minister* Mr Shri

Gopal Chandra, B.A., LL.B. *Settlement Officer* S. C. Banerji, Esq.

C.M.O. & *Supdt. Jail* Rao Saheb Dr. P. P. John M.B.B.S.

S.P. and *Shikar Khana Officer* S. Bishan Singh

Forest Officer Rai Saheb M. C. Gupta *State Engineer* S. K. Singh, C.E.

Supdt. of Education A. C. Das, M.A. *Audit Officer* M. G. Mukherji

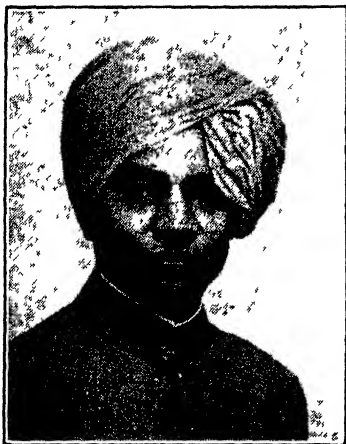
Asst. Registrar H. G. Das *Garden Superintendent* R. Ledlie

Ag. Officer A. N. Kohli, B.Sc. (Ag.) *Dairy Supdt.* P. N. Singh, I.D.D.

Geologist N. C. Nundy, A.I.S.M. *Director of Industrial & Economic*

Survey Mr A. P. Ghose, M.S.C.I. (London)





PHALTAN MAJOR,
RAJA SHRIMANT MALO-
JIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias*
NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,
Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of
Phaltan

Born 11th September 1896

Educated at Kolhapur and
Rajkot, obtained Diploma of
the Rajkumar College

Married 18th December
1913 Shri Abaisaheb, daughter of
Shrimant Raja Snambhusingrao
Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar,
Malegaon, Bk, District Poona

Date of Succession 15th
November 1917

Heir Shrimant Pratapsinh
alias Bapusaheb, Born 13th
July 1923

The State dates its origin as
far back as the middle of the

13th century, and there have been no changes in the Ruling Family
to the present day. The House of Naik Nimbalkars is famous in
Maratha History. It was connected with the House of Bhonsales to
which the Great Shivaji belonged by matrimonial alliance.

The State is a full-powered State with powers of life and death,
and is in direct political relations with the Government of India since
April 1, 1933. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on
the Ruler on the 1st January 1936.

The Raja Saheb takes keen interest in the administration. He
granted a constitution to the State in 1929 by promulgating the
Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929, thereby establishing Legislative
and Executive Councils in the State. He visited London in 1933 when
his Dewan, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, gave evidence before the Joint
Parliamentary Committee on behalf of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jam-
khandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Sr), Miraj (Sr & Jr), Phaltan and Ramdurg
States in the Deccan States Agency. The Raja Saheb is a Repre-
sentative Member in the Chamber of Princes since 1933 and represents
Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jath, Phaltan and Surgana States.

Area of State 397 sq miles

Population 58,761 (1931)

Revenue Rs 5,17,000 (based on the average of the past five
years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, *President*

MR. S. H. KHER, B.A., LL.B., Revenue Member, *Vice-President*

MR. B. L. LIKHITE, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member

PORBANDAR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI SIR NATWAR-
SINHJI BAHADUR, K C S I,
Maharaja Rana Saheb of
Porbandar

Born 1901

Succeeded to the Gadi
1908

Educated At the Raj-
kumar College, Rajkot

Married In 1920
Princess Rupaliba, M B E,
daughter of His Highness
Maharana Saheb Shri Sir
Daulatsinhji Bahadur,
K C S I, of Limbdi



His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes
of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers

Club The Maconochie Club, Porbandar

Area of State 642 25 square miles *Population* 115,741

Revenue Rs 21,00,000 *Salute* 13 guns

Wazir

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI RAMSIHJI —*Tazimi Sardar*

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE :

Dewan MR TRIBHOVANDAS J RAJA, M A, LL B —
Tazimi Sardar

Chief Medical Officer DR D N KALYANWALA, MR
CS (Eng), LRCP (Lon), FCPS (Bom), FR
SM (Lon), LM & S (Bom), FObS (Edin), Etc

Huzur Private Secretary JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSIHJI
DEVISINGHI, B A, LL B

Ag Judicial Secretary MR HARILAL D DHURV,
B A, LL B

Ports Commissioner CAPT R S RAJA IYER, B Com

Revenue Commissioner MR JAGJIWANDAS N SHAH

State Engineer MR MANILAL R JIVRAJANI, B E,
A M I E



RADHANPUR HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB MUR-TAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendent of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur K C I E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the Gadi since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born 10th October 1899

Recognition announced by Government on 1st January 1937. Religious ceremony performed on 4th January 1937. Investiture Durbar with full

powers on 7th April 1937. *Educated* At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for a few months. His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness has received administrative training under His late Highness Sir Jalaludinkhan who kept him in his company both inside and outside the State. The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute 11 guns

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Gujarat and has 173 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

Area of the State 1,150 square miles *Population* 70,530 souls

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhunjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasrda. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has a half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

RAJKUTUMB

Dowager Begum Saheba HER HIGHNESS SHAH BEGUM SAHEB
Bhayal SUBA SAHEB NADEALIKHAN BANDEALIKHAN

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE

Dewan RAO BAHADUR TRIBHUVANRAI D RANA, B A, LL B

Revenue Officer MR RATILAL D MEHTA

Judicial Officer MR JESHINGLAL C SHAH, B A, LL B

Police Superintendent KHAN SAHEB UMFRBHAI K DESAI

Chief Medical Officer DR C D THAKKAR MBBS

State Engineer, P W D MR MOHAMED SHAFI, B Sc (England), M I E (London)
A M I E

Treasury Officer MR SURENDRANATH R GHAREKHAN, B A, LL B

RAJKOT HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
DHARMENDRASINHJI,
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot
(Kathiawar)

Born On 4th March 1910,
succeeded to the *Gadi* on 21st
April 1931

Educated At Rajkumar Col-
lege, Rajkot, and later on in
England at the High Gate
School, London. He belongs to
the Vibhani clan of Jadeja
Rajputs and enjoys plenary
powers in the administration of
the State

Area of the State 283 sq miles

Population 75,510

Average Revenue Rs 12,50,000

Dynastic Salute 9 guns

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in co-
operation with Praja Pratimdh Sabha or People's Representative
Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and
democratic Municipality linked thereto

Rajkot town is a trade emporium also known for its various
industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the WIS Agency
and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is
the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of
Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College,
Males and Females training Colleges and a separate Girls' High School



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan DARBAR SHRI VIRAVALA

Judicial Secretary MR ABHECHAND G DESAI, BA II B

Revenue & General Secretary MR T P BHAI

Public Works Secretary MR NENSHI MONJI

Education Department Secretary MR TALAKSHI M DOSHI

Sar Nyayadhish MR H R BUCH BA IL B

Police Superintendent K S VALERAVAIA

Managing Engineer RAI SAHEB A C DAS

Huzur Secretary MR JAYANTILAL L JOBANPUTRA BA, LL B

Chief Medical Officer DR A P MEHTA MBBS

Educational Inspector MR C A BUCH, MA, BSc



RAJPIPLA MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI
VIJAYSINHJI, KCSI,
MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA

Family Gohel Rajput

Born 30th January 1890

Date of succession 26th September 1915

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America Hon Major XVI Light Cavalry

Clubs Marlborough Club, London, Hurlingham Club London, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, The Calcutta Club, Calcutta

Recreations Polo, Racing, Shooting Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad"

Heir Apparent YUVARAJ SHRI RAJENDRASINHJI *Born* 1912

Younger Sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji *Born* 1915
Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji *Born* 1925

Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty *Area of State* 1,517 square miles

Population 206,085 according to the Census of 1931

Revenue Rs 27,00,000 *Salute* 13 guns—Permanent Hereditary

Indian States Forces Infantry Full Company of 165 men, A class first line troops *Cavalry* Troop of 25, B class

Important Feature The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State

Capital Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded with beautiful buildings principal amongst which are the Palace, Guest House, High School and the Gymkhana

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja :

- 1 Making all services pensionable
- 2 Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State
- 3 Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education
- 4 Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute
- 5 Encouragement to Trade and Industry Introduction of the 1027 A L F Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries
- 6 Extension of Railways
- 7 Introduction and organisation of State Forces
- 8 Introduction of the Legislative Council

Principal Officer Mr PHEROZE D KOTHAVALA, LL B, Dewan

RAMPUR CAPTAIN
HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH
FARZAND-I-DIL PIZIR-
I-DAULATI-INGLISHIA MUKH-
UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK,
AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR
SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI
KHAN BAHADUR, K C S I, MUST-
AID-I-JUNG, Ruler of Rampur
The reigning family of Rampur
are Syeds and come from the
famous Sadati-i-Barcha in the
Muzaffarnagar District (U P)

Born 17th November 1906
Succeeded to the Gadi on 20th
June 1930 Formal installation
took place on 26th August 1930

Educated At the Rajkumar
College Rajkot

Married In 1921 the
daughter of Sahebzada Sir
Abdussamad Khan Bahadur

Kt, C I E, His Highness has two sons and four daughters

Heir-Apparent SAHEBZADA SYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR
Born on 22nd November 1923

His Highness has a taste for music and fine arts is a Patron of the
Delhi Flying Club, Member of the East Indian Association London,
Royal Automobile Association, London and Marlborough Club, London,
and is a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles

Since the creation of the State of Rampur by Nawab Sayed Ali
Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century invaluable
service to Moghal Emperors, alliance with the British against France
in 1771 and perfect devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the
Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family
During the Great War of 1914-18 Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali
Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State 892.54 square miles

Population 464,919

Revenue Rs 45,16,985

Salute Permanent 15 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President

SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister

Members MR R S SYMONS, ICS, Finance and Revenue Minister

COL D BAINBRIDGE, MC, Army Minister

MR G D PARKIN, IP, Inspector General State Police

MR M A RAUF, BSc (Lond), Eng ART E L C (London), A M I
S E, Minister Incharge, Education & P W D

MR RAGHUNANDAN KISHORE, BA, LLB State Advocate

MR MAQOOL AHMED, BA, Council Secretary





RATLAM MAJOR GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O, A D C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Ratlam

Born 13th January 1880 Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa

Educated At the Daly College at Indore

Succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K C I E) in 1893

Married In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has two daughters and two sons

Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918, was mentioned in despatches, was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918 Served in Afghan War in 1919

Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo Player

Heir-Apparent MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHJI

Area of State 693 square miles

Population 107,321

Revenue Rs 10 lakhs

Salute 13 guns (local salute 15 guns)

Administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council of which His Highness is the President and Mr RAJ BAHADUR SAXENA, B Sc, LL B is Dewan and Vice-President

R EWA HIS HIGHNESS BANDH
 VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB
 SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR
 G C I E, K C S I MAHARAJA OF
 REWA (Rajput Baghel)

Born 1903 *Ascended the gadi*
 in 1918 *invested with ruling*
powers in 1922

Educated At the Daly College
 Indore

Married In 1919 a sister of
 His Highness the Maharaja of
 Jodhpur and also married in
 1925 the daughter of His late
 Highness Maharaja Sir Madan
 Singh Bahadur K C S I
 K C I E Ruler of Kishangarh

The Maharaja is a noted
 sportsman and has shot 500
 tigers

He was a delegate to all the
 three sessions of the Round Table
 Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure
 Committee of the Conference He is a member of the General
 Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King
 Edward Medical School Indore

Heir-Apparent SRI Y JVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH
 SAHEB (born in 1923)

Area of State 13 000 square miles

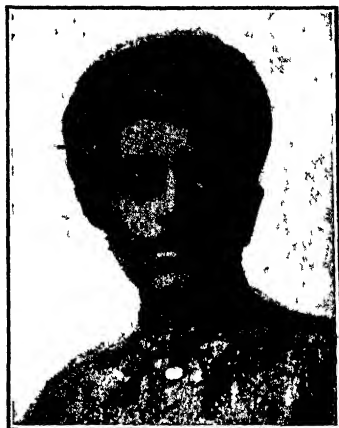
Population 1 587 445

Revenue Rs 60 00 000

Salute 17 guns

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central
 India Agency The State is bounded on the North by the Banda,
 Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U P, on the East by the
 Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the
 South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of
 Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothli The State has a number of
 'Waterfalls' some of which Chachai and Keoti are famous for their
 height and grandeur The State is very rich in mineral resources

The Administration of the State is carried on in the name and under
 the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain
 head of all authority in the state On the executive side His Highness
 is assisted by a State Council of 8 members of which His Highness
 himself is the President On the Judicial side there is a Chief Court
 consisting of Judges A Raj Parishad consisting of 39 members with
 the number of officials and non-officials almost equal has also been
 established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred
 to it His Highness takes very great interest in the Administration
 of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which
 purpose he has instituted a state Bank with branches all over the
 State





SACHIN HIS HIGHNESS MUBA-
RIZ-UD DAULAH, MUZZAFFER
UL-MULK NASRU'U-E JUNG,
NAWAB BAHADUR SIDI MOHOMMED
HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN,
NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909

Succeeded 19th November 1930

Married Her Highness Arjumand
Bano Sarkar Mahel Nawab Nusrat
Zamani Nawab-Begum of Sachin
the eldest sister of His Highness
the Nawab of Loharu, on 7th July
1930

Educated At home and later at
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between the Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I the Peshwa, and the East India Company on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B B & C I Railway

Dumas The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful sea resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast. Connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas* Sea bathing, promenade tennis cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister SAHEBZADA MAHMUDALI KHAN BAHADUR OF RAMPUR

Private Secretary SARDAR THAKORE SHREE NATWARSINHJI

Address QASRE SULTAN, DUMAS, (Sachin State)

SANGLI LIEUTENANT HIS
HIGHNESS MEHERBAN
SHRIMANT SIR CHINTA-
MANRAO DHUNDIRAO *alias* APPA
SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K C I E,
Raja of Sangli

Born 1890 *Ascended the*
Gadi in 1903 *Educated at the*
Rajkumar College at Rajkot
Her Highness is a daughter of
Sir M V Joshi K C I E, B A
LL B of Amraoti, *Ex-Hon.*
Member of the Government of
Central Provinces

Her SHRIMANT RAJ-
KUMAR MADHAVRAO *alias* RAO
SAHEB PATWARDHAN YUVRAJ



Area of the State 1,136 sq miles

Population 258,442

Revenue The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs 15,95,584

Salute 9 guns permanent and 11 personal Enjoys First Class Jurisdiction, *i.e.*, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects

Has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee

His Highness the Raja Saheb is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of (1) Diwan Rao Bahadur G R Barwe, B A (2) Political Minister and Second Councillor Rao Bahadur Y A Thombare, B A, (3) Third Councillor Mr Y V Kolhatkar, B A LL B, and (4) Fourth Councillor Khan Bahadur K K Sunavala, B A, LL B

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 90 made up of 74 agricultural and 16 non-agricultural Besides these there are 4 Co-operative Banks, one Co-operative Sale-Shop and one Co-operative Union Of the four Banks, one is a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recently established for the protection of indebted agriculturists in the State and a special Tribunal has been created for this purpose

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home



SANDUR RAJA SHRI-
MANT YESHWANTRAO
HINDURAO GHORPADE,
MAMLAKTAMADAR SENAPATHI,
Ruler of Sandur

Born 1908 *Assumed the Gadi in* 1928, *Assumed the reins of Government in* 1930

Married On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior

Heir Apparent Shrimant Yuvraj Morar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931

Second Son Rajkumar Ranjit Singh, born 16th February 1933

Daughter Princess Nirmala Raje, born 8th February 1934

SANDUR is the only Mahratta State in South India in direct political relations with the Government of India. It is bounded on all sides by the British District of Bellary except the South where its frontier touches that of Mysore. The Ruling House of Sandur is known by the family name of "GOOTYKFR GHORPADE". This State was conquered in early eighteenth century by Raja Siddoji Rao Ghorpade. His son Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade is renowned in history as the famous "CHIEF OF GOOTY," and held sway over the Mahratta possessions South of Coleroon. During the time of Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore Wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the middle of the eighteenth century, Morar Rao, as the staunchest ally of the British, rendered valuable assistance to the British from time to time notably in the famous siege of Arcot and Trichinopoly and also against Hyder in 1769.

This family was held in high esteem by the British and included in the Treaty of 1782 with Mysore, by which the British Government reserved to themselves the liberty to reinstate Morar Rao's family in the Country of Gooty, which Hyder had seized during the time of Morar Rao who died in 1776. The present extent of the State is but a corner of the country of Gooty, which was reconquered in 1790 by Venkatrao on behalf of Siddoji, the grandson of Morar Rao from Tipu Sultan.

The Peshwa who had for long coveted very much the conquest of Sandur prevailed on the East India Company to demand the surrender of Sandur in 1817 on the pretence that the Ruler of Sandur was one of his refractory vassals, whom the East India Company were

bound by the Treaty of Bassein (1817) to reduce But when it was noticed that the Ruler of Sandur was never a vassal of the Peshwa, but that he was an "independent Prince before the Treaty of Bassein, his former territory was restored to him in 1818 on the only condition that there should be free passage to British troops and surrender of offenders from the British territory, and that there should be no interference whatever with the internal administration of the State These relations continue to the present day The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free

from all pecuniary demands

The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority, Judicial Administrative and Legislative The Government of the State is conducted

by an Executive Council To help the Government a State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant non-official majority possessing the right to initiate legislation, to move Resolutions and ask questions A Chief Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act (II of 1932) and arrangements have been made with the Madras Government whereby the District and Sessions Judge Ex officio, Bellary is appointed



*Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade
Her apparent*

The State pays by the Ruler as the Nyayadhisht of the Sandur Chief Court

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

SHRIMANT SARDAR B Y RAJE GHORPADE

Members

Mr G T KONNUR, B A, *Ex-Dewan of Sandur*

Mr V NARASIMHARAO, M A (*Political Secretary*)

Mr G B DESHMUKH (*Huzur Secretary*)

Mr A B PUNDE (*General Secretary to Government*)

State Adviser

R M DESHMUKH, ESQ, B A, LL B *Bar at-Law*



SANT MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI the present Ruler, born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the Government Administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress. The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—

Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Relief Fund, granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to the local merchants by way of encouragement at cheap rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory, but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. *Primo geniture* is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his brother Limde was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area 394 square miles

Population 83,531 (1931)

Revenue Rs 4,19,955

Heir apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI born on 1st December 1907

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heir apparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj

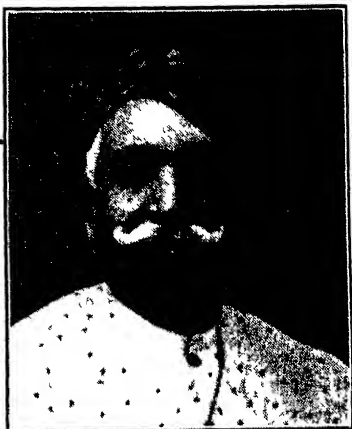
With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay states were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujrat States and Resident at Baroda with head quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

SHAH PURA RAJADHIRAJ
UMAID SINGHI BAHADUR
 the present Ruler of Shah-
 pura State (Rajputana) *Born*
 7th March 1876, is the 12th in
 descent from the founder and
 enjoys full ruling powers
 Founded by Sujan Singhi son
 of Maharaj Surajmalji who was
 the second son of Maharaja
 Amar Singhi I, of Udaipur
 Mewar in 1668

It is under the Political charge
 of the Resident at Jaipur and
 situated between 25°-29° North
 Latitude and 74°-45° East Longi-
 tude and bounded by the British
 District of Ajmer-Merwara on
 the North East and on three
 sides by Mewar State except
 in the North North-East corner
 where the border touches that of
 Kishangarh State



Area 705 square miles, *Total population* 74 219 *Annual*
Revenue about 4 lacs *Dynastic salute* 9 guns *Heir-apparent*
 Rajkumar Sudarshandeoji *Grandson* Bhanwar Indrajit Deoji

ADMINISTRATION

The administration is carried on under the direct supervision of the
 Ruler and the Mahkma Khas discharges both the function of appeal
 and executive administration which is presided by the Rajadhiraj
 Saheb assisted by his Pradhan (Prime Minister) Kanwar Jagbhan
 Singh B A, LL B, M I C Judicial and executive functions in the
 administration are entirely separate The judicial officers have no
 executive work to discharge and *vice versa*

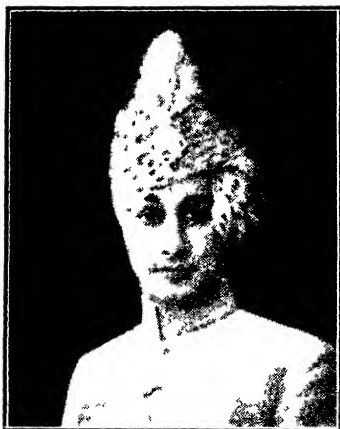
All the courts are modelled on modern lines and are governed by
 local laws adopted from British Acts with suitable adaptations to suit
 local conditions

Education There is one Darbar High School, one Vernacular
 Middle School, one Girl School one Brahma Vidyalaya (Sanskrit side)
 and one Gautam Karma Kand Pathshala (Vedic ritual side) and three
 boarding houses at the capital There are 13 village schools in the
 District which provide primary education to the public of the villages
 and act as feeders to the higher institutions at Shahpura

The Rajadhiraj Saheb is prepared to start a school in any village
 of the state wherever 20 children are available for receiving education

Medical There is one Alopactic Hospital one Muir Maternity
 branch of the Hospital, one Ayurvedic Umair Aushdhalaya at the
 capital and three indigenous hospitals in the District The village
 school teachers are also provided with necessary medicine from the
 State Hospital for distribution to the villagers for minor ailments under
 the supervision and guidance of the Medical Officer

There is also one Widows' Home and asylum for the disabled
 persons at the capital wherein the inmates are fed and clothed gratis



SIRMOOR HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA RAJENDRA
PARKASH BAHADUR of
Sirmoor

LT -COL HIS HIGHNESS SIR AMAR PARKASH BAHADUR KCSI, KCIE, the late Maharaja of Sirmoor State died in Vienna on the 13th August 1933 after a brilliant and successful reign of more than 21 years. His sad and sorrowful demise was naturally a heavy shock and deprived his son, His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Parkash Bahadur, of the solicitous and affectionate care of his father and placed the heavy and responsible burden of the administration of the State on his shoulders while

still in the early years of his life

His Highness the present Maharaja was born on the 10th January 1913. He was carefully educated during the lifetime of his father who took special interest in the upbringing of his son. During his father's absence in Europe when the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council he gained practical training in and immense knowledge of the administration and thereby equipped himself well for undertaking the responsibilities of his high office. Although it was before the due time, in recognition of his ruling merits and abilities the Maharaja was installed to his ancestral *Gadi* by the Hon ble Sir J A O Fitz Patrick, KCIE, CBE, ICS, Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States in November 1933.

The young prince is a good scholar in English and has a store of wisdom far beyond his years. Besides being hard working he is energetic, intelligent and a keen sportsman. He possesses very refined tastes, a sympathetic heart and is a lover of justice. As the Chief Justice of the State High Court he considers it his solemn obligation to dispense evenhanded justice with scrupulous care. Ever since his assumption of the role of Government he has administered the State with conspicuous ability, without sparing any pains to promote the interests of his State and subjects. He is always anxious to explore new avenues and examine fresh channels which might serve to raise the moral and material status of his people and country.

The revival of the agricultural and industrial exhibition is a happy indication of the deep and enduring interest His Highness takes in promoting the agricultural and industrial interests of his subjects. The inaugural ceremony of the exhibition was performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of his Raj Tilak which

was celebrated in February 1935. A similar exhibition was being run on organised lines during the regime of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Surendra Bikram Parkash Bahadur KCSI and continued successfully during the reign of His late Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, KCSI, KCIL, but it had suffered a set back in the year 1914 owing to the outbreak of the Great War and also due to the unfavourable agricultural conditions then obtaining. The measure taken by the present Maharaja in reviving the exhibition is sure to pave the way to commercial development of the State and will prove a success under the patronage of His Highness to whose munificence it owes its origin.

Another event which marks His Highness' accession to his ancestral *Gadi* is the grant of certain concessions to his subjects which include (1) remission of land revenue and forest outstandings up to the year 1932

(2) remission in the term of imprisonment of State convicts

(3) grants in aid for meeting the educational needs of the people

(4) provision of a gymnasium for use of the public, (5) introduction of

panchayat system, etc., etc

general happiness and welfare of his people. His sterling and outstanding qualities of head and heart have won for him the affection of his faithful and loyal people.



The State Crest & Coat of Arms

He is accessible to all and is fond of undertaking extensive tours with a view to studying the conditions of his people and keeping himself informed of the march of events in the State. He takes a keen personal interest in all that conduces to the

well-being of his people. His sterling and outstanding qualities of head and heart have won for him the affection of his faithful and loyal people.

In fact the young Maharaja during the short period that has passed since his investiture with full ruling powers has proved himself to be a very promising and an enlightened Ruler and gives bright promise of proving himself a worthy successor of his illustrious father.

Chief Secretary to the Durbar

SARDAR NARAYAN SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR

Area of the State 1,141 sq miles *Revenue* Rs 12 00 000 approximately

Population 148,568 as per census of 1931

Permanent Salute 11 guns *Address* Nahan, Sirmoor, Punjab



**SOHAWAL SHREEMAN
RAJA JAGENDRA SINGHJI
DEO BAHADUR OF
SOHAWAL STATE**

Born 8th July 1899 A D

Educated at the Daly College, Indore, and Privately

Ascended the Gadi on 16th February 1930, succeeding his father Shreeman Raja Bhagwatraj Bahadur Singhji Deo, C I E Shreeman Durbar has two brothers 1 RAJ KUMAR VEERENDRA SINGHJI 2 RAJ KUMAR PURUSHOTTAM SINGHJI

The Ruling family belongs to the famous clan of Baghela

Rajputs who came from Anhilwara Patan in the early part of the thirteenth Century The State was founded in the beginning of the seventeenth Century by Raja Fateh Singhji, who was acknowledged suzerain of a large tract of country by the Imperial firman of 1066 A H (1655 A D) By a subsequent sanad dated the 1177 A H (1763 A D) Shah Alum gave recognition to the hereditary title of " Raja " and " Bahadur," the Manasab of Chahar-Hazari and the privilege of carrying " Alum " (Flag) and Naqqara (Kettle drum) The State which yielded a revenue of Rs 19 Lacs a year shrank in extent owing to the depredations of the Marathas and Bundelas It was granted a Sanad by the British Government in 1809 A D

The State has now an area of 257 square miles and an annual income of Rs 2,25,000 including alienations It has a population of 42,192 souls The State has large economically exploitable deposits of Lime Stone, White Chalk and Red and Yellow Ochres Among ancient relics, it contains the shrine of Shree Sharabhang Muni and the temple of Shree Gaibi Nathji

The Administration of the State is carried on by a Council of which the Durbar is the President and the following are members —

- 1 RAI SAHIB MR S P SANYAL, *Adviser*
- 2 PANDIT NARSINGH NARAIN MISHRA, M A , LL B , (*Dewan*)
- 3 THAKUR AWADHESH NARAIN SINGH, (*Political Secretary*)
- 4 DEWAN LAL JAGMOHAN SINGHJI
- 5 MUNSHI BANSHIDHARJI, *Secretary*
- 6 KHASGI OFFICER

TALCHER Raja K C B
Harichandan the present
Ruler of Talcher State
Eastern States Agency

Born 9th June 1880

Succeeded on 18th December
1891 *Assumed ruling powers*
on 9th June 1901

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great grand father of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja

Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Dasappa and Keonjhar rebellions.

The administration of the State is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Sahab. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non officials. Roads are lighted by electricity. Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H E School and one Sanskrit Vidyalaya. There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm.

Area of the State 399 square miles *Population* 69 702 souls

Annual Income Rs 6 57 114 (gross)

Heir Apparent Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattavet Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister.

Secretary Babu J Mishra





TONK HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G C I E, Nawab, of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Buner tribe known as Salarzie

Born 1879

Ascended the Gadr on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H H Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E

Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State 2,553 square miles

Population 317,360 according to census of 1931

Revenue Rs 21,76,283

Salute 17 guns

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows —

President HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice-President and Finance Member LT-COI G W ANDERSON, C I E

Home Member KHAN BAHADUR SZ MOHD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN

Judicial Member KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BUKSH, O B E

Revenue Member M SHFIKH GHULAM MOHD BAHAUDDIN

Secretary M HAMID HUSAIN, B A

TRAVANCORE HIS
HIGHNESS SRI
PADMANABHA DASA
VANCHI PALA SIR BALA RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHAMSHIR JANG
G C I E, Maharaja of
Travancore

Born 7th November 1912

Ascended The Musnad
1st September 1924

Invested with Ruling
powers 6th November 1931

Educated Privately

Heir HIS HIGHNESS
MARTANDA VARMA ELAYA
RAJA



HIS HIGHNESS IS COLONEL IN-CHIEF of the Travancore State Forces

Travancore is one of the largest Indian States in South India under the Political control of the Government of India. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and on the South and West by the Indian ocean and the Arabian Sea. Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles and according to the census of 1931, the population is 5,095,973. The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the census of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100, and for females 16.8. The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

The Dewan is His Highness' sole minister

Revenue Rs 2,42,16,000

Salute 19 guns, local 21 guns

Dewan SACHIVOTHAMA SIR C P RAMASWAMY AIYAR, K C I E



TRIPURA HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA- BIJOYEE MAHAMAHODAYA

PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA
MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM
KISHORE DEB BARMAN
BAHADUR KCSI Maharaja
of Tripura Caste Kshattriya
(Chandravansi)

Born 19th August, 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi On the death of his father H H the late Maharaja Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August 1923 and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August 1927

Married On the 16th January, 1929 the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur KCI E

K B E. of Bilrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November 1930 married for the second time the eldest daughter of Capt H H the Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur KCSI KCI I Maharaja of Panna (C I) Has one son and one daughter

Her Apparent Maharaj Kumar Srija-Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur *Area of the State* 4 116 sq miles
Permanent Salute 13 Guns *Population* 3,82 450 (1931 Census)
Revenue (including Zemindars) Rs 30 10 000

Capital. AGARTALA a pretty and well laid town 5 miles from Akhaura Jn (A B Rly)

Recreation Tennis shooting big game hunting

The Maharaja Sahib takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and Development and has extensively toured in India and abroad

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Minister MANYABARA RAI J C SEN BAHADUR BA BCS (Retd)
Chief Secretary to His Highness MANYABARA RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR FRCS

Military Secretary MAJOR KUMAR P K DEV VARMA BAHADUR
Private Secretary to His Highness { DEWAN SAHEB K DUTT MA
and Dewan of the Household { BI MRAS FR Econ S

Chief Staff Officer LT-COL O C PULLEY, IA (Retd)

Chief Judge Mr J M DAS BL

Chief Medical Officer DR M M MAJUMDAR LMS

State Engineer Mr J N BHADURI BA BL etc

Senior Naib Dewan MR S C DEB BARMAN MA (Harvard)

Naib Dewans { THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH (Rev Dept)
{ MR J N MITTER (Forests)

Superintendent of Police RAI SAHEB A K GUPTA

Commandant of the State Forces MAJOR KUMAR D. M. DEB BARMAN BAHADUR

UDAIPUR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHA-
RAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARANA SHREE SIR
BHUPAL SINGHJI
BAHADUR, GCSI, Ruler
of Udaipur, the Premier
State in Rajputana

Born 22nd February
1884

Married First to the
daughter of the Thakur
of Auwa in Marwar in
March 1910 After her
demise, to the daughter
of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911
and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in
Marwar in January 1928



Educated Privately

Area of the State 12,753 square miles

Population 1,566,910 *Revenue* Rs 60,00,000

Permanent Salute 19 guns *Local* 21 guns

STATE ADMINISTRATION

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar

DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM NARAINJI, M A,
Bar-at-Law

Ministers

P C CHATTERJI, ESQ, AND TEJ SINHA MEHTA, ESQ,
B A, LL B

Private Secretary

Pt RAM GOPAL TRIVEDI



VADIA DARBAR SHREE
SURAGWALA Sahab, the
 Ruling Chief of Vadia
 State in the Western Kathiawar
 Agency (Western India
 States) He comes of a
 high and ancient lineage and
 is a member of the Virani
 Branch of the illustrious Kathi
 Clan from which this Province
 has taken its name

Born On the 15th March
 1904

Succeeded To the Gadi in
 1930 and assumed the reins of
 the State Administration on
 the 7th September 1930

Educated Privately under the
 supervision of a competent tutor

Married In 1921 to A S
 Kunvarbaisaheb, the present

Rani Saheba and has two daughters and two sons

Heir-apparent Yuvaraj Shree Krashnakumar Sahab Aged
 about 6 years *Born* in 1931

Rule of Primogeniture governs the succession

Area 90 square miles *Population* 15 000

Revenue Rs 2 50 000

Education is imparted free in the State—Medical relief is given
 free to all irrespective of caste and creed—Child Marriage Restriction Act
 is applied to the State—Liquor is strictly prohibited—The Farmers are
 protected by the special Rules akin to the Deccan Agriculture Relief
 Act—A State Bank is opened for the convenience of the farmers
 At very low interest Loans are also given to the merchants to
 facilitate Commerce A new State Hospital with a Tower Clock has
 been built in Vadia which is one of the best buildings in the State
 There are many industrial concerns in Vadia and the recent addition
 is a match factory

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhari MR IAXMICHAND K MEHTA BA LLB
 ADVOCATE

Nyayadhish : MR SAVAILAL G DHOLAKIA

Chief Medical Officer MR KHODIDAS J PANCHOLY, L C P S

Bank Manager & Office Superintendent MR HATHIBHAI R VANK

Private Secretary MR RAMBHAI D PATGIR

Treasury Officer MR PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI

VARSODA THAKOR
SHREE JORAWAR SINHJI
 of Varsoda State in Sabar
 Kantha Agency (Western India
 States)

Born 17th April 1914

Succeeded to the Gadi 18th
 July 1919 and formally invested
 with powers on 13th December
 1933

Educated Formerly at
 Scott College Sadra where he
 was a recipient of Ferris Medals
 for proficiency in English. Join-
 ed Mayo Chief's College Ajmer
 and passed Diploma Examination
 with distinction

Family descent The Ruling
 family belongs to the Chavda
 clan of Rajputs and trace their
 descent from the famous
 Vanraj Chavda the founder of the State of Gujarat with its capital
 at Anhilpur Pattan. In the beginning of the Sixteenth Century,
 they migrated and established themselves at Varsoda the present
 capital of the State

The State has a number of Wantas in Baroda limits

Married On the 20th May 1932 Shree Dhanwant Kunverba,
 the daughter of Maharawal Shree Pravin Singhji of Bansdi, the brother
 of His Highness Mihiraja Sahib Shree Indrasinhji of Bansdi State
 in Gujarat States Agency

The present Thakor Sahab is an intelligent Ruler who keenly
 supervises the administration of the State

Principal reforms and improvements during the short regime
 of the present Ruler

1 Making Primary Education free English Classes to Standard
 III are now attached to the Vernacular School in the Capital

2 Extension of roads

3 Introduction of uniform rules of Registration Stamp and
 Court Fees

4 Grant of right of sale and mortgage

5 Installation of Electricity Free lighting on main roads

6 Water supply Connections are given at very cheap rates

Free Medical relief is given through the State Dispensary

Place of Interest Shree Akal Shrunji Temple on the river
 Sabarmati



OFFICIALS

Karbhari MR VENILAL DAMODARDAS MEHTA, B A LL B

Medical Officer MR NATWARLAL HIRALAI SHAH, L C P & S



WANKANER HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI AMARSINHJI
BAHADUR, KCSI, KCIE
MAHARANA RAJSAHIB of
Wankaner

Born 4th January 1879
Succession 12th June
1881

Assumption of full powers
of the State 18th March
1899

Educated At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot

Area of the State 417
square miles

Population 44 280

Revenue 7,50,000

Salut Permanent 11 Guns

Her-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, born
12th April 1907

Grandson Tikasaheb Shri Digvijaysinhji, born 21st August
1932

Acting Dewan MR ICHHASHANKER K PANDYA, B A,
LL B

Home Member RAO BAHADUR DUVCHAND L MEHTA, B A

Chief Medical Officer DR GAJANAN D GUPTA, MBB S

Private Secretary K S PRATAPSIHJI of SINDHAVADAR

State Engineer MR VRIJLAL J SHAH, B E, (Civil)

Nyayadhish MR HIRACHAND M GHODADRA B A, LL B

Head Master MR LAICHAND D MEHTA, B A

Treasury Officer MR KESHAVILAL L GANDHI, B A, LL B

Superintendent of Police and Military Secretary
MR CHANDULAL K UPADHYAYA, Advocate

Revenue Adhikari MR JIVRAJ K PATEI

Municipal and Lekh Officer MR MANILAL V SHAH, B Sc

BODOKHEMIDI SRI
BEERA SRI BEERADHI
BEERABARA PRATAPA
SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA
ANANGA BHIMA DEV,
KESARI GAJAPATHI, Zemin-
dar of Bodokhemidi Estate
belongs to the Ganga
Dynasty and is a descendant
of the ancient Kings of
Orissa

Born 2nd December 1919

Educated At the Raipur College

Succession He assumed charge of his estate in December 1930



The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising some 850 sq miles including the Hill, Mahahs. The Zemindar pays an yearly peshkash (Tribute) of Rs 63,000 including cesses, etc., to British Government. He has been a member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Sri Ramachendra Dev, the present Zemindar, has considerably improved the condition of his tenants since his assumption to the Estate and has liberally contributed to various Government projects and charities. He is an enthusiastic motorist and a good all round sportsman.

His father Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Kesari Gajapati Dev who died in 1922 endowed a hostel to Khallikote College, Berhampore, founded the Utkal Ashram, Berhampore, George Middle School, Digapahandi and the Elementary School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants has won for him their love and affectionate regard.

Address Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi Bungalow, Berhampore, (Ganjam)



CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL RANCHHODLAL, SIR, Second Baronet, is one of the foremost citizens of Ahmedabad

Born 18th April 1906

Married In 1924 Tanumati, daughter of Zaverilal B Mehta of Ahmedabad

Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal belongs to a very high Nagar Brahmin family of Gujarat. One of his ancestors, Mangaldas, held an office of Bakshi under the Moghul Government and others under the Maratha Government and were good Persian scholars. His great-grandfather the Hon Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotatalal CIE, was the pioneer of Cotton Mill Industry in

Ahmedabad. He established the first Textile Mill in 1859. He was the first President of Ahmedabad Municipality and introduced many development schemes in the city. His death in 1898 cut short many other schemes of new industries.

His father, the Hon Sirdar, Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Kt, CIE, first Baronet, followed in the footsteps of his grandfather in the development of business, and in the service of the city and province. His name is a household word in Ahmedabad for his liberality of heart owing to princely charities amounting to more than thirty five lacs of Rupees, in addition to other amounts spent annually for charitable purposes. In almost all the localities of Ahmedabad, he commemorated the names of Madhowlal and Ranchhodlal in one way or the other, and his patronage to education and learning was proverbial, being himself a good scholar of Sanskrit. He also donated a substantial sum to maintain a chair of Banking in the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. In recognition of his public services and charitable disposition, a Baronetcy was conferred on him in 1913 by the British Government. He was the first and the only gentleman to have this high title in the Hindu community in India.

The present Sir Chinubhai inherited the estates and title after the death of his father in 1916, with all the good traditions of his father and grand father. He owns a leading firm of cotton business in Bombay and a big group of gineries in East Africa over and above his ancestral estates in Ahmedabad. He is also developing new industries in mining. He contested the recent Election from the Constituency of Sardars, Inamdars and Jagirdars of Gujarat as an independent candidate and was duly elected. The history of his family is the history of the social and economic development of Ahmedabad for more than half a century.

Heir UDAYAN *Born* On 25th July 1929

Second Son KIRTIDEV *Address* Shantikunj, Shahibag, Ahmedabad

CHOWDHURY, DR KAHAN SINGH, M A I I D Ph D Advocate, is a leading Barrister at Law of Rawalpindi Son of Late Sndur Atma Singh Chowdhury of Kahuta (Rawalpindi) and grandson of Chowdhury Guchhe Shih who was a Suba (Governor) under Sikh Rule, Dr Chowdhury represents one of the oldest landed aristocracy of the Punjab

Born 28th April 1889

Dr Chowdhury passed the Civil Service Examination and after being called to the Bar in 1921, was posted Probationary Assistant Commissioner at Rawalpindi After successfully completing the judicial training he of his own accord resigned the post in favour of the Bar in which as is well known he has made his mark He has also been Notary Public and Commissioner for Oaths As Commissioner appointed to enquire into the Shanghai disturbances in 1928, he so distinguished himself and captured the imagination of the public that they accorded him in honour as was never before extended to any Indian and was carried in a procession two miles in length

During the Great War he served with distinction as in officer and helped the British Government with men and money in appreciation of which Dr Chowdhury and his family hold many privileges Much loved and respected by all, Dr Chowdhury is connected with many social institutions in the Punjab

Dr Chowdhury has an international experience and reputation having served in the Political Department in Beluchistan 1906 1910 and having been seven times to Europe and having twice toured round the world (last time with his wife) He has visited practically all the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandates and practised even in Foreign Courts He is on the approved list of High Court Judges and Secretariat in League of Nations, Geneva Several Governors have had a very high opinion of him

Married in 1926 Miss Mary Alexandra of Isle de France now Mrs Chandravati Chowdhury, who after taking her M B B S Degree post graduated as L M at Ratunda Dublin A doctor of eminence Mrs Chowdhury is in charge of the State Hospital at Bilaspur and has been highly spoken of by the Hon'ble Sir James Fitzpatrick Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States and His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart Commander-in Chief of India

Lt Pritam Singh Chowdhury the Doctor's eldest son, is a Supplies Officer in the Royal Indian Army Service Corps His third son is a Cadet in the Signals Section for King's Commissions and many of his near relatives hold important posts in the provincial and Imperial services in India

Address Rawalpindi, Punjab





J AGEZAI SARDAR
BAHADUR NAWAB
MOHAMMED KHAN
TAMANDAR of Jagezai

Born 1st January 1885

Educated Privately

Succeeded To the
'Sardari' in 1905 on the
death of his father Sardar
Bahadur Nawab Bangal
Khan

Origin Originally, about
100 years back, this was a
free and independent country
under Mir Dost Mohammed
Khan, the grandfather of

the present Nawab Saheb Mir Dost Mohammed Khan was succeeded by Sardar Bahadur Nawab Bangal Khan, who was at first unfriendly to the British Government, but was brought round by Sir Henry Macmahon. He rendered valuable service in connection with the settlement of the boundaries of the Frontier and he was awarded the title "Sardar Bahadur" in 1901. Later he was invited by the Governor-General of India and honoured with the title, 'Nawab'. He was shot dead by a rival tribal chief in 1905 when the present chieftain succeeded to the Sardari. A friend of the British Government, when war broke out in 1919 between them and the Afghan Government, he naturally helped the former by weaning his men from the side of the Afghan Government and in recognition of this he was awarded the title "Nawab" in 1920.

Annual Grant Allowances granted by the Government of India amount to 40 lakhs of rupees in cash, besides grain allowances. Of these one-half is due to the Sardari, while the balance goes to the members of the family.

Area About 200 square miles

Population 500,000

Address Zhob, P O Killasaifulla, Killa Jagezai,
Baluchistan

JEHANGIRABAD Raja
Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul
Khan, Kt, CSI
Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Dt
Barabanki, India

Born 28th June 1886 Son of
Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb

Educated Colvin Taluqdars
College at home

Member, U P Legislative
Council since 1921 Member
Legislative Assembly for one
term, First Non official Chair-
man of District Board Bara-
banki for one full term, Hono-
rary Magistrate and Honorary
Munsif Life Vice Patron of Red
Cross Society Vice President
British Indian Association Oudh
India Elected President British Indian Association, Oudh (1935),
Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University,
President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years Member of the
Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years Member of the
Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden, Awarded
a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans has contributed
generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest
the chief among which are To the Prince of Wales Memorial,
Lucknow Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute Cawnpore
The Lucknow University, Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund
Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship Endowed a Hospital at
Jehangirabad, Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving
a reduction in rentals since 1932 Donation to the Jakmil ul Iib
(Unani) College Lucknow To His Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund,
Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad To Dufferin Hospital
Fund To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund To His Majesty's
Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants,
To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund



Raja hereditary title, *vide* F D Notification dated 22nd June
1897

Recreations Tennis, Polo and Shooting

Address P O Jehangirabad District Barabanki and Jehangira-
bad, Lucknow, U P India Telephone Lucknow Exchange
37 Club United Service Club



K HALLIKOTE AND
ATAGADA ESTATES
RAJA SRI RAMACHANDRA
MARDARAJ DEO of Khallikote

Born January 1900 His father, the late Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo belonged to the Rana family of the Solar Dynasty and was famous for his philanthropic works munificent gifts and steady loyalty to Government He endowed the college at Berhampore with a lakh of rupees, presented to the Berhampore Municipality a spacious Town Hall and was the founder and patron of the Khallikote College He earned the title of Raja in recognition of his good public service The move for the creation of a

separate province for the Oriyas originated with Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo

Educated At the Newington Institution and the Madras Christian College

The Estates of Khallikote and Atagada are the richest in the Ganjam District The Raja Sahab has been able to annex a new property called the Biridi Estate this year He occupies various posts of trust and responsibility both in the district and outside it He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the District Board of Ganjam and the Ganjam Landholders' Association and he has rendered distinct services to the District He represented the Madras Presidency and gave valuable evidence at the Indian Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force Committees in 1924 He was Lieutenant in the Indian Territorial Force for about 4 years The young Raja holds advanced and broad views on social, religious and political matters and while at the College rendered immense service during the famine in 1919 He is a keen huntsman and a good Shikari

The Raja Sahab gave very effective and sound evidence before the O'Donnell Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of having a separate province for the Oriyas He was invited for the 3rd Round Table Conference and also to the Joint Parliamentary Committee

The title of Raja (personal) was conferred in June 1929 and in appreciation of the Raja Sahab's public work this title was made hereditary by the Governor-General in 1934 which he rightly deserved

The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him by the benign Government in the last birthday honours in further appreciation of his public services

KISHUN PERSHAD—
RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHA-
RAJA BAHADUR,
YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR,
G C I E, HEREDITARY PESH-
KAR, Prime Minister from
1901 to 1912, and President
of the Executive Council
of Hyderabad State from
25th November 1926-1937



Born 28th January, 1864,
direct descendant of Maha-
raja Chandoolal, the first
Hyderabad Statesman to have
realised the importance of
alliance between his sovereign,
the Nizam, and the British
Power and who laid down the
tradition for charity and
philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad
lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated
first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian
and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under
the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in
Urdu and in Persian mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts.
He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu.
Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching particularly
landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a des-
cendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar culturally belonged
to the School of Akbar. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur
also carried out the tradition of the house and treats Hindus and
Mahomedans with equality and without prejudice.

Heir RAJA BAHADUR KHAJA PERSHAD also called RAJA
BAHADUR ARJUN KUMAR

Born 17th May 1914

Area of the Jagir 490 square miles

Population 1,23,691

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has the
Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil

Revenue Rs 10,16,003

MR GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Sessions Judge



KRISHNA MACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918), Raja Bahadur (1925), Retired President of H E H the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Jaghirdar and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and formerly Member, Legislative Assembly

Educated Trichinopoly and Madras

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890 practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913. Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in 1904. Was nominated non official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive

terms (6 years), appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government Legislative Department. Legal Adviser to H E H the Nizam's Government and President Judicial Committee in 1913. Shortly after, he along with Nawab (now Sir) Nizam Jung Bahadur reorganised the courts under the orders of His late Highness in the course of which the separation of the Judicial and executive functions was strongly urged and eventually introduced under the orders of His Exalted Highness. The system is now working very satisfactorily. On his recommendation the Legislative Council was temporarily enlarged by the addition of elected non-official members from the mofussil but final orders were postponed pending consideration of an elaborate Report submitted by him and still pending decision for the enlargement of the Council and its powers. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1918. Was appointed President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission. Retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and anti-social Bills. He was the leader of the Centre Party in the Legislative Assembly and was invited by His Majesty's Government to join the Committees on Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Authority but could not for reasons of health and religion go to England. He took keen interest on agricultural and Land Revenue questions and was unanimously elected President of the Rural group in the Assembly which he formed in 1934. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India.

Address Hyderabad House, Srirangam, Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan

KUREISHY RAFIUSHAN
 IFTIKHARUL MULK KHAN
 BAHADUR LT-COL HAJI
 MAQBOOL HASSAN, MA, LLB
 Minister for Law and Justice,
 Bahawalpur Government belongs
 to a respectable family of the
 Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing
 originally from the Meerut District
 his ancestors had long settled in
 the State before he was born at
 Bahawalpur in 1900. He received
 his early education in the State
 and later on joined the Muslim
 University, Aligarh where he pass-
 ed his MA, LLB in 1925. From
 his earliest childhood he exhibited
 traits which gave promise of his
 future career.

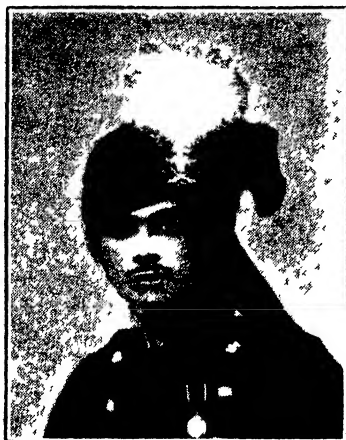


His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employ-
 ment where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as
 the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925 when
 he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur
 of Bahawalpur as an Aide de Camp. But it did not take long to dis-
 cover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable
 administrator. Accordingly in 1927 he was promoted to the rank
 of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone,
 as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private
 and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios
 of Education and Municipalities and was subsequently raised to the
 status of Minister-in-Waiting.

In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries
 in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit
 which he repeated again in 1935 and in 1939. The beautiful volume
 in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an
 eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression.
 He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage.

Recently, his services to the State have been recognised by the
 Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur which is the
 first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti
 Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and
 distinctions from the State and is a member of the Court of Muslim
 University, Aligarh and His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's
 representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 8 years of his incumbency he has introduced many
 useful administrative reforms in the departments under his control,
 particularly the Municipalities, and the Court of Wards which he has
 completely reorganised. He is a very capable and efficient adminis-
 trator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled
 by his politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of
 the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's
 subjects.



KUTWARA RAJA
SYED SAJID HUSAIN,
Talukdar of Kutwara

Born 13th January 1910

Educated First at La Martiniere College and then at Edinburgh University wherefrom he graduated

Succeeded his uncle in 1925 to the Zemindari

Married Princess Selma Sultan, Grand-daughter of the Caliph, Emperor Murad V of Turkey in March 1937

History The Raj was first founded by two brothers in 1007, Rajas of Gopi and Sopi of Perchun and Sopin (Gujrat)

who fell victims to Mahmud Ghaznavi, and their kingdom then stretched through Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi Districts. In 1488 Raja Mull 13th in descent from Sopi was converted to Islam by his friend Muhammad Shahi Farmuli, who was king of Bahraich and nephew of Bahlol Lodi. In 1680 Raja Baz Khan, the 22nd in descent lost the kingdom to Aurangzeb but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat, the 25th descendant in 1779 as Zemindari. Raja Mandar Baksh Khan ruled from 1827-56, and his widow 1856-1886 who was the first Taluqdaria of the estate. She was succeeded by her grandson, Saryid Raza Husain, son of S Nazar Husain of the Royal House of Yaman. He was a very philanthropic and able Zemindar, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Saryed Mustafa Husain, uncle of the present Raja Saheb, 1922-25.

Well-read and widely-travelled, the present taluqdar, Raja Syed Sajid Husain of Kutwara is very popular. The Raja Saheb contested the 1937 Indian Provincial General Elections held under the Government of India Act, 1935, and was elected to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal of his late Majesty King George V in 1935 and was appointed special Magistrate in 1936. He was elected President of Anjuman Islamia Lakhimpur-Kheri 1937-40.

Private Secretary Agha Hasan Khan

Address Kutwara, Oudh

L IAQAT HYAT KHAN
A I T M A D-UD D O U L A ,
V I Q A R-UL-MULK, NAWAB
SIR, Kt, O B E, K B, Prime
Minister, Patiala, is the eldest
surviving son of the late Hon ble
Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan,
C S I, of Wah in the Attock
District of the Punjab

He entered the Punjab
Government Service in 1909
as a Deputy Superintendent
of Police and received unusually
early promotion to the Imperial
Police where he held several im-
portant appointments with con-
spicuous success. His services
were recognized by the grant
of the King's Police Medal and
the titles of Khan Bahadur
and O B E as also a grant
of land from Government.

In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness the Maharaja
Dhiraj of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised
his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the
administration of some of the most important Departments in the
State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised
by Government by the grant of the high title of ' Nawab ' which
is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His
Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation to appoint
the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the
following honours and rewards —

- (1) Title of Aitmad-ud-doula Viqar ul mulk, " Nawab " and
Tazim (Hereditary)
- (2) Jagir and Biswedari yielding an annual income of Rs 51,000
(Hereditary)
- (3) Cash reward of Rs 1 01,000
- (4) First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gadi (Masnad-i Shahi),
(Hereditary)
- (5) Khillat of Rs 1,700 on all Khillat occasions for him and
his heirs

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference
and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee
In January, 1933, His Majesty the King Emperor conferred upon
him the honour of Knighthood

In October, 1934, His Highness conferred upon him the Honorary
rank of General in recognition of meritorious services

During the tenure of his office the Nawab Sahib has introduced many
important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very
capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order.
His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of
the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His
Highness's subjects





MAHMUDABAD ESTATE
MAHMUDABAD ESTATE
RAJA MUHAMMAD AMIR
AHMAD KHAN, KHAN
BAHADUR, RAJA OF
MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the
 scion of a very noble family,
 distinguished in all periods
 of Indian History for piety,
 highest ecclesiastical, military,
 and administrative positions
 and power, since his ancestor
 Qazi Nasrullah, Qazi-ul-quzat
 (i.e. Grand Qazi) of Baghdad
 came to India in the reign of
 Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori.
 He traces his descent direct
 from the first Caliph (Abu
 Baker)

Mahmudabad is the premier
 Mushm Estate in Oudh

Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of
 Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form the
 heirloom

Estate The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara
 Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts

Born On the 5th November 1914

Married In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral
 branch of Mahmudabad, has two daughters

Brother MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN,
 the younger brother of the Raja Saheb, who is living with him

Succeeded His father the HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAM-
 MAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, KCSI, KCIE, on May 23rd
 1931, was formally installed on the Gadi of his illustrious
 ancestors by H.E. Sir Harry Haig, KCSI, CIE, the Governor
 of U.P. on the 4th January 1936

Educated In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under
 European and capable private Tutors at Home

The present Raja is highly cultured and very broad minded
 He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East. He
 knows English and Persian well, and is a very promising "Mar-
 sia" poet of Urdu. He is deeply interested in education, social
 reforms and Politics. Reading, Natural History, painting and
 photography are his chief hobbies

Recreation Riding

Address Butler Palace, Lucknow, Qasrabadh, Lucknow,
 Galloway House, Naini Tal and Mahmudabad (Oudh)

MAMDOT ESTATE
 NAWAB MOHAMMAD
 SHAH NAWAZ KHAN of

Mamdot

Born 1883

Educated At Lahore was for some time employed in the Hyderabad State Police C I D

The estate comprises of 126 villages in Ferozepore District of which the Nawab is the sole proprietor and land revenue from over 300 villages in the same district is assigned to him as Jagir The title of

Nawab is hereditary and succession to the entire estate is governed by the rule of primogeniture



There are two schools in the estate one for boys and the other for girls and education is receiving the personal attention of the Nawab Sahib. A well equipped hospital for men and women, a veterinary hospital, a tube well and an electric power house are also provided for the benefit of the public. A panchayat of 14 leading members of the Jalalabad Town has been constituted to look after sanitation, water and ward lighting and other improvements and the Nawab Sahib has won the love and esteem of his tenants. He is a member of the Punjab Legislative Council and takes great interest in the welfare of the Zamindari Community. He is one of the leading Jagirdars and premier land owners in the province and holds a front seat in the Durbar in the Ferozepore District. Nawabzada Iftikhar Husain Khan, the eldest son of the Nawab Sahib, is an Hon. Magistrate, his other two younger sons are being educated at Archison College, Lahore.

Address Mamdot Villa, Davis Road, Lahore, Mamdot House, Ferozepore City, Qutb Manzil, Ferozepore Cantonment, Nawab House, Jalalabad West.



MOHIUDDIN FAROQUI, NAWAB SIR, the only son of Kazi RAYAUDDIN MUHAMMAD FAROQUI was born in the year 1891 and belongs to one of the few historic families of Bengal. He is the eleventh in descent from Kazi Omar Shah Farouqi, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Farouqi, the second Khalif of Arabia, who migrated to India and settled at Delhi. He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshiar and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaghir (rent-free land) of two parganas in the district of Tippera in Bengal and the original Sanad conferring the Jaghri by

Emperor Furrokhshiar is still in the possession of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin.

Nawab Sir Mohiuddin was educated at the Dacca College under the guardianship of Mr. Archibald, the Principal of the College. Even from a comparatively early age he developed a spirit of public service and a love for public life.

He was the first non official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, a Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the Assam Bengal Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of politics. As the Chairman of the District Board he took a very active interest in the matter of communications and the results of his endeavours in this direction may now be seen in the improved roads and well-built bridges widely spread over the district. The Comilla Water Works and the Electric Supply which have done inestimable benefit to the town came into existence largely, if not absolutely, owing to the untiring efforts of the Nawab Sahib. A service of immense value that he did, while in the District Board was the provision of rural water supply by boring tube-wells. He encouraged the spread of education higher and primary in his district and it was he who was instrumental in raising the Comilla Victoria College from the second-grade to the first-grade institution that it is to-day.

He has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and was the non-official Chief Whip of the Council till he was appointed in 1929 Minister to the Government of Bengal in charge of Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation, Veterinary Department and Public Works. It is a matter of no little honour and distinction that he was elected by the Bengal

Legislative Council to represent the Province in the Provincial Simon Committee where his services were acknowledged with great appreciation by the Rt Hon ble Sir John Simon. Nawab Sir Mohiuddin is the Leader of the House in the Council and this is perhaps the only and the first instance in the history of Provincial Councils that a Minister (who was returned as an elected member) has been made the Leader. The services that he has given as the Leader of the House to the country and the Government are worthy of his trained sagacity, mature experience and wide knowledge of men and matters.

As a Minister to the Government Nawab Sir Mohiuddin has given effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far reaching results in improving the conditions of agriculture and industry of the Province. He introduced and successfully piloted the State Aid to Industries Act, a measure of great promise and usefulness inasmuch as it affords an opportunity to small and nascent industries to grow up with aid, as far as possible from the Government. His scheme for the relief of unemployment amongst educated middle-class young men is of great significance and is the first of its kind since the inauguration of the Reforms intended to open up new avenues of employment through industrial development of the Province. The United Provinces Unemployment Committee presided over by the Rt Hon ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., K.C.S.I., I.L.D. has in its report many words of praise for the scheme. He took steps to establish Co-operative and Mortgage Banks for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and his scheme for restriction in the cultivation of jute with a view to fetch a better income to the cultivators has been a measure of immense benefit. He made serious endeavours to improve the animal husbandry of the Province and significant results are already available of the various agricultural researches taken up at his instance. The scheme for the training of detenus (persons detained for political reasons) in industrial and agricultural pursuits in order to afford them an opportunity to prove themselves useful citizens is now having a trial and its results are awaited with interest all over India. Nawab Sahab was the author of the Water Hyacinth Act which provided for removal of the water hyacinth pests from the province with organised effort. As a result many districts in Bengal are now entirely free from this pest. To give cheap credit facilities to commercial people an Industrial Credit Corporation Bank has been established with ten lakhs guarantee against loss by Government. The Daulatpur Agricultural College has been established for agricultural education and is the only one of its kind in the Province.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the Province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of 'Khan Bahadur' in 1924 with that of "Nawab" in 1932. On the New Year's day 1936 His Majesty late the King Emperor conferred on him a Knighthood, a distinction which he richly deserved.

He married Quatrana Sultana Zobeida, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt., of Dilduar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal.



MYMENSINGH ESTATE MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURY of Mymensingh one of the Chief Noblemen of the Presidency of Bengal was born at Muktagacha in Mymensingh on the 24th February 1886. He was the son of the late Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharyya Bahadur an illustrious Zamindar of Mymensingh well known for his many sided public activities in the province of Bengal especially for the bold and courageous stand he took in unsettling the settled fact of the partition of Bengal. Under the nursing care of his illustrious father Shoshi Kanta received his early education with great care and keen solitude. He was educated at the St Xavier's College, the Doveton College and the Presidency College, Calcutta. He passed the Entrance examination in the year 1904. He went to England for higher education in the year 1907 and joined Downing College, Cambridge. He successfully passed the

Littlego and Additional Examinations and was preparing for the B A & L I B degrees and also joined Gray's Inn, to qualify for the Bar, but he had most reluctantly, to give up his much coveted studies in England and hurry back home on account of the sudden death of his father and to shoulder the responsibilities of his extensive estates.

Shoshi Kanta inherited from his father a noble and benevolent disposition and high ideal of public spirit. Though a young man just above his teens he began to take lively interest in higher education in his own district and his first act of public benevolence was his princely donation of Rs. 45,000 in the year 1909 to the Ananda Mohin College, Mymensingh, which in later days he supplemented by further donations for the establishment of I Sc. Class in the same College. His contribution of 1,00,000 rupees in the year 1910 towards the Edward Memorial Fund for the improvement of Mitford Hospital at Dacca deserves particular mention, the cause of Amelioration of suffering humanity is innate in his nature. In 1920 when the Mymensingh Hospital required further extension, Shoshi Kanta made a free gift of land worth about Rs. 30,000 for his new site and contributed 1,00,000 rupees to the Hospital Fund to name it after his illustrious father. He has further equipped the hospital with an X Ray apparatus at a cost of Rs. 18,000 and has granted an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000 for the upkeep of the hospital. He further gladly made over to the Hospital a sum of Rs. 17,000 received from the Government for value of his lands occupied by the old hospital and now acquired for kotwali thana. In 1910, he contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of the construction of the new Ripon College building Calcutta. The Maharaja contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Madras famine fund. The devastating flood of Damodar in 1913, moved Shoshi Kanta's heart and he readily contributed Rs. 1,000 for relief work. During the great war in 1914 he contributed Rs. 60,000 for the purchase of a fleet of six Ambulance Motor cars for the Red Cross Society and paid Rs. 40,000 towards the various war relief and ambulance corps funds. He subscribed to the Indian War loan to the extent of 1,00,000 rupees. He has also contributed Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund and King George Memorial Fund respectively.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta filled a long felt want in Mymensingh town by establishing at a considerable cost the Carmichael Club where Europeans and Indians officials and non officials, have an opportunity to meet. It was mainly due to his efforts that electricity is available at Mymensingh. Besides these acts of benevolence, the Maharaja has granted

monthly stipends to many deserving students and has undertaken to defray foreign education of some of them. Many public and charitable institutions and bodies are regularly receiving his contributions and his purse is always open for all deserving causes.

Shoshi Kanta entered public life in the year 1912 when he was only 26. On the formation of the Presidency of Bengal he was elected by the land holders of the Dacca Division to represent their interests in the Bengal Legislative Council. When the Reforms were inaugurated in 1921 Maharaja was nominated by the Governor General a member of the Council of State. In 1927 Maharaja entered the reformed Bengal Legislative Council as an elected representative of the Dacca University graduates. His career in the legislatures is marked by his outspoken advocacy for popular cause in principle. Being in Council he was a real asset to his community and his persistent zeal and unflinching devotion to their cause were amply demonstrated when he took a keen interest in the moulding of the Bengal Tenancy Act in 1927 to the satisfaction of landlords and tenants alike. He has been elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Dacca Landholders' Constituency recently.

Among his other public activities Maharaja Shoshi Kanta was unanimously elected Chairman of the Mymensingh Municipality in 1918 and transacted all its business with conspicuous efficiency till 1921. He also was elected Chairman of Muktagacha Municipality his native place in 1912. He is also connected with various public bodies. He acted as President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association for several years and is the President of the Mymensingh Landholders' Association and the Secretary of the Bengal Landholders' Association.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta is a liberal Hindu and a great social reformer. He is the President of the Hindu Hita Sudhhi Sava, a society formed in 1917 for the elevation of depressed classes and for bringing about social and moral regeneration of the Hindus. As soon as the Harijan movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi Maharaja Shoshi Kanta opened his ancestral Kali and Shiva Temples for worship by all classes of Hindus. He is the President of the Mymensingh Hindu Sabha and presided over the deliberation of Mymensingh District Hindu Conference held at Tugul and was the President of All Bengal Hindu Conferences held at Hilli and Canning Town. He has made over his Palatial House at Benares to the Hindu Mission for the uplift of the Hindus. In Mymensingh Town he has recently constructed a beautiful Shiva Temple and has made a free gift of land to the Mymensingh Ram Krishna Pratisthan a social and religious institution of the place.

He is a thorough sportsman and was a very good cricketer in his young days. He was the captain of the Town Club Calcutta for several years. To give incentive to Mymensingh Cricket the Maharaja retained many veteran players to coach the local young men. He is also fond of hunting and a lover of games.

In recognition of his public spirit and munificence His Excellency Lord Hardinge conferred on him the title of Raja Bahadur on the 1st January 1913 at a comparatively young age. Later on in 1920 the title of Maharaja was bestowed on him by Lord Chelmsford in appreciation of his manifold acts of public utility.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta has married the third daughter of the late lamented Mr. Byomkesh Chakraborty M.A. Bar at Law of Calcutta. He has three sons and three daughters. His youngest son Maharaj Kumar Snehasin Kanta Acharya who is a graduate of the Calcutta University has proceeded to England for higher studies. All his daughters are married.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta is remarkable for his simple habits, unimpeachable moral character, charitable disposition and unostentatious manner of living. His high culture, affability and amiability of character are too well known. He is accessible to all from the powerful down to the man of the street, is kind and benevolent to his tenants and officers, modest and a man of his word, always firm and unyielding in matters of public duty, he is a true ideal, the like of which are very few in these days. By a recent circular, the Maharaja has announced that 5 per cent of his annual income should be spent for agricultural improvement and for provision of drinking water to the tenants in the villages.

Address Shoshi Lodge, Mymensingh, Bengal



MUMTAZ PAHASU
ESTATE NAWAB
MUMTAZ UD-DAULA MO-
HAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN
OF PAHASU

Born In 1895, eldest son of Kunwar Ikram Ali Khan
Succeeded In 1922 *Educated* At the Maharaja's College, Jaipur and the M A O College Aligarh, where he soon came into prominence as an intelligent scholar, an upright youth, and a keen sportsman

Married His first cousin in 1912 and later married again Mumtaz Begum, his second cousin in 1924

As a member of the great Lal khani clan he traces his origin to the great solar kings of Ajodhya. A scion of this clan, Raja Lal Singh received the title of Khan from Akbar the Great which originated the title of Lalkhani. The house of Pahasu is noted for its steadfast loyalty to the suzerain power and deep devotion and unflinching attachment to the rulers of Jaipur, where the present Nawab's great grandfather, the first Nawab Mumtaz-ud daula Sir Mohd Faiz Ali Khan KCSI and second Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan held the high offices of Prime Minister for a number of years and in recognition of their meritorious services received the Jagir of Raipur yielding an annual income of Rs 40,000 besides several palatial buildings and Tazim in perpetuity.

The Estate of Pahasu which is one of the premier estates in the District of Bulandshahr U P, consists of seventeen villages.

The Nawab was appointed Foreign member of the Executive Council of Jaipur but on account of his health he resigned the post. He has travelled extensively both in India and abroad and made a keen study and minute observation of the economic developments as well as the social and administrative side of the various countries and peoples, he has visited in England, France, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Egypt etc. He takes interest in the welfare of his subjects—especially in their education. He is a member of the All-India Muslim League having national views and is a strong supporter of union among different sects and religions. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and politics. He is very fond of motoring and loves poetry, music, fine arts, etc.

Publications Sada-i-Watan, Tanqeed-i-Nadir, and Swaraja Home Rule

Addresses Mumtaz Bagh, Jaipur (Rajputana), Pahasu House, Aligarh, Fort Pahasu Dist, Bulandshahr and Pahasu Camp, New Delhi

NADAUN **RAJA**
RAJENDRACHAND, the
 present Chief of Nadaun,
 District Kangra

Born In 1908

Educated privately, the Raja Saheb is young, able and popular, and takes keen interest in public affairs

Succeeded On 5th February 1936

History The Raja Saheb is descended from Raja Bhumichand of the Katoch clan of Rajputs. Tradition has it that Raja Susarmachand of this clan aided King Duryodhan in the War of Mahabharat



The last independent ruling chief, Mahuraj Sansarchand, had under his sway the whole of Kangra District and the adjoining hilly Ilaga, but through the vicissitudes of time, his Ilaga has been reduced to its present extent. Loyal and faithful to the British Government, the Raja Saheb's ancestors were the recipients of titles such as K C S I and C S I.

In all respects Raja Rajendrachand follows in the footsteps of his ancestors. His mother, Rani Nalagarhi, is the daughter of the present ruling Chief, Raja Jogendra Singh of Nalagarhi (Simla Hills), and the Raja Saheb is related to Jubbal, Bhajji, (Nurpur District Kangra) and other Jaikari Rajput families. Rule of primogeniture governs succession.

Area About 300 square miles

Population 40,000

Annual Income Rs 60,000

Minister Pt S R Kapila

Address Nadaun, District Kangra



NANPARA ESTATE **RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN**, the present Raja of Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of all the leading clubs in Paris, London and India. He is also a member of the U P Legislative Council, Vice-President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh, President of the U P Provincial Moslem League and a patron of the U P Aero Club.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan also succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911—thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. Hence he is generally known as the Raja of Nanpara—a premier estate in the province of Oudh. The estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan KCSI, maternal grandfather of Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan, can well be styled a personality of power and great influence. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary. Both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi are very old and reputed for their loyal traditions and royal history.

Government Revenue 3 lakhs

SAHIBZADA NAWAB
MIR MOHIUDDIN ALI
KHAN, i.e., Sahibzada
Nawab Basalat Jah
Bahadur, of Hyderabad,
Deccan, is the son of the
late His Highness The
Nizam Sir Mir Mahboob
Ali Khan Bahadur and
the only existing step-
brother of Lieut-Gen
His Exalted Highness
Asaf Jah, Muzaful-Mulk
Wal Mamalik Nizam-Ul-
Mulk Nizam-Ud-Daula Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan
Bahadur, Fateh Jung present Nizam of Hyderabad



Born In Hyderabad on 18th October 1907 A D

Educated Sahibzada Nawab Basalat Jah's education and training was under experienced European Tutors and Oriental scholars and he is well versed in English, Urdu, Persian, while the religious side was under distinguished Ulemas

After his schooling was over Sahibzada Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur made a tour of the Nizam's Dominions and was initiated into the workings of the different departments. He also made an extensive tour of the continent and Europe to gain further experience. He is fond of Sports.

Address Shadi Khana, Hyderabad, Deccan



NA W A B MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started six years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad, Deccan, and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
Mutiny fame

Born 13th June 1889 at
Poona

Educated At Nizam
College

Was Prime Minister
between 1912-15, has
travelled all over Europe,
Iraq, Persia, Syria,
Palestine, etc., keeps a
Polo Team, has a fine library, takes interest in the Indus-
trial Development of the country and is Director of seven
Companies

Area of Estate 1,480 square miles

Population 202,739

Revenue Over Rs 15 lakhs

Administration is divided into several departments on
modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab
Saheb who personally supervises the work

Family History About the middle of the 17th century
the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from
Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he
settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of
the kingdom, the members of the family took service under
the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the
family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers,
who are as follows —

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli
Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6)
Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I, (8) Sir Salar Jung II,
(9) the present Salar Jung.

Address Hyderabad (Deccan)





NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, a nobleman of Hyderabad, is a son of the late Nawab Khair Khan. He owns an estate covering an area of about 312 sq miles having a population of 80,000 souls and yielding a revenue of about Rs 6 lakhs annually. The estate is divided into four Talukas which comprise 90 villages.

Few families that came out to India from Persia, have such a brilliant record of service to their credit as the one represented by Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur. His ancestors were Governors and Generals under Moghul Emperors and Shah Nawaz Khan was Prime Minister of the Deccan after the death of Asaf Jah I. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur's father, who was Military Minister, was a brother in law of the late Sir Salar Jung, the famous Prime Minister of Hyderabad and had accompanied the latter on a

political mission to England where he was presented to the Queen Empress and had the honour of dining with Her late Majesty.

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur received his education partly in Aligarh and partly at the Nizam College. He married a daughter of his uncle—the late Nawab Khairul Mulk II. In order to gain administrative experience the Nawab worked as Assistant Home Secretary, Joint Registrar of the High Court and Inspector General of the Registration Department. His age is 42. The Nawab's favourite subjects of study are history, politics and rural economics. He is a good writer and a convincing debator.

The administration of the estate is conducted on modern and progressive lines. Survey and Settlement Operations have been completed in the entire estate on lines obtaining in the Bombay Presidency. The estate possesses 24 schools, 8 dispensaries, 30 tanks, 117 ponds, 22 canals and 18,000 houses. It maintains a force, 160 strong, costing Rs 25,000 annually. The Civil establishment consists of about 700 hands including village officials, and costs about a lakh annually. On pensions, scholarships and gratuities, the Nawab spends Rs 20,000 every year. All appeals against the Estate's Chief Executive Officer's decisions as regards assessment and Inam enquiries are heard by the Nawab Sahib himself and adjudicated in strict accordance with the principles of law and equity. The Nawab makes extensive tours of his villages, hears all complaints in person and keeps himself well posted with the conditions obtaining there.

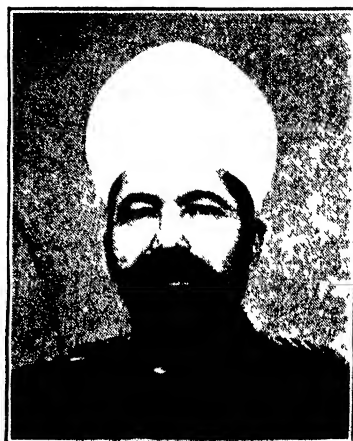
The Nawab's loyalty to the Nizam is proverbial. The relation of his house with the Residency has always remained cordial. His father and uncle were recipients of a Guard of Honour on the occasions of their visits to the Honourable the Resident.

Purtal, a village in the Nawab's estate, contains diamond mines. The world famous Koh-i-Noor diamond originally came from the Purtal mines—a reference to which fact is also to be found in Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in India, Burmah and Ceylon."

Deoni, a taluka in his estate, is a well-known cattle market. The fort of Ramgur, a relic of the ancient Andhra Kingdom, is also one of his proud possessions and the Nawab is taking all possible steps to preserve it in its pristine glory.

The Nawab is fond of riding, rowing and reading. His Shameerpet Lake, about 18 miles from Secunderabad, is an attraction for excursionists.

NAWAB ZOOLCADER JUNG BAHADUR, M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, Secretary to the Nizam's Government in the Judicial, Police, Education and General departments, traces his descent to Ameer Taimur known in English History as "Tamerlane". His great grand father, Mirza Jeevan Beg entered India in the early years of the nineteenth century. His grandfather Mirza Mogul Beg married a niece of the Emperor Akbar Shah, the Second Nawab Zoolcader Jung was thus related to the Imperial family of Delhi. His father Nawab Aga Mirza Beg Server-ul Mulk Bahadur came to Hyderabad in 1872 and was placed in charge of His late Highness the Nizam Mir Mahbub Ali Khan's education. He later served with great distinction as Chief Secretary to the Nizam and left his permanent mark in the Constitutional History of modern Hyderabad by framing the famous and probably the first Constitution of the State known as 'Qanuncha Mubarak'.



Nawab Zoolcader Jung was born in 1875. After receiving his education successively at the Madras College, St George's Grammar School Hyderabad and the Scottish High School Bombay, he passed his Matriculation from the Madras University in 1893. His late Highness the Nizam sent him to England as a special State Scholar where he joined Christ's College, Cambridge. He passed his Bar Examination, Middle Temple Degree in 1899. On his return, he was appointed 3rd City Magistrate and then after being successively made the Second and the Chief City Magistrate, he was elevated to the High Court Bench in 1907. He retired from service in August 1915. On the 13th June 1921 the Nizam graciously recalled him to Hyderabad and appointed him to the present post.

After a temporary retirement from active service in 1929 he was again recalled to this post in 1933 in recognition of his loyal and meritorious services to his august master and the State. There is no doubt his name will be ever associated with the rapid expansion of public instruction in modern Hyderabad as well as with the remarkable progress that the Postal, Archaeological and other Departments have made under his competent supervision. As a scholar endowed with literary talents he has contributed an interesting study on Machiavelli, while his History on medieval Spain in Urdu is regarded by critics as a work of permanent merit on the subject. Some of his addresses to academic assemblies have also considerable literary value and were generally very favourably received by Educationists.



PARLAKIMEDI CAPTAIN
 MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI
 KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJA-
 PATHI NARAYANA DEO, M L C ,
 Maharaja of Parlakimedi,
 Ganjam District in Orissa
 Province The Maharaja Saheb
 is the owner of the Parlakimedi
 Estate with an area of
 615 square miles, and of
 Gouduguranti and Boranta
 villages in Budarasingi Estate
 and the Malukdar Estate, Anan-
 dapuram, in Chicacole and the
 Delang Estate in Orissa

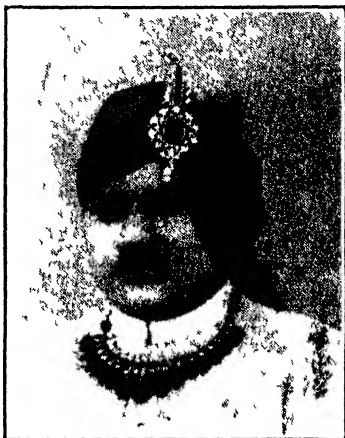
Born 26th April 1892

Educated At Maharaja's
 College, Parlakimedi and
 Newton College Madras

The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference, an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is an Honourable Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a progressive carpentry School, a first grade College, a Sanskrit College, two large Girls Schools for Oriyas and Telegus, an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital.

He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs 20,000 for higher studies in Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He has held Honorary Commission in the land forces of R I M since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Estate and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-36, made Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23.1.37. He is, now the chief minister, Govt of Orissa.

PURI RAJ BIRA SRI GAJAPATI GOUDESWAR NABAKOTIKARNATOTKALABIRADHIBIRABAR BARGESWARADHIRAJ BHUTAVAIRABSA-DHUSASONOTKIRNA ROUTARAJ ATULABALAPARAKRAM SANMG-RAMASAHASRABAHU KSHETRIAKULADHUMAKETU MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SRI SRI RAJA RAMACHANDRA DEB, Puri He belongs to the famous Ganga Vanshi Rajput, Descendant of King Chodagang Deb who came from Southern India The present Raja is the direct lineal descendant of the Hindu Kings of Orissa



Many of the Rajas and Ruling Chiefs of Orissa were under the sovereignty of this house and they still use the title conferred on them by this Raj which was the fountain of honour

The Raja is the hereditary guardian of the famous Temple of Jagannath at Puri and has entire control over the administration of the temple to which lakhs of pilgrims resort every year Electric lighting has been installed in and around the temple for the comfort of the pilgrims during the administration of the present Raja Sahib

He is revered by the Hindu public at large as "Thakur Maharaja" The famous Temple of Jagannath as well as other temples abounding in Orissa were constructed by his predecessors and worship is still conducted in all the Temples of Orissa in the name of the Gajapati Maharaja His era is still prevalent in Natural Orissa and horoscopes are cast in terms of the year of his reign

Born 6th November 1898 as 3rd son of Raja Satchidanand Tribhuban Deb late Chief of Bamra, a native State of Orissa later adopted to this family Succeeded his late father Raja Mukund Deb, Puri on 14th February 1926

Married A Princess of the famous Bhanj family of Mayurbhanj

Educated At Bamra Rajkumar High School and then at Calcutta

Her Apparent SRI SRI NILAKANTHA DEB JENAMONI, born 2nd July 1929 *2nd Son* SRI SRI RAJRAJ DEB SANJENAMONI, 8th May 1933 *Daughter* RAJKUMARI KASTURIKAMODINI DEBI, born 1931

STAFF.

Dewan Babu Bipin Behari Gupta *Asst Dewan & Chief Accountant* Babu Ram Sahay Lall *Temple Commander* Babu Jadumoni Das *Manager Landed Estates* Babu Artatran Misra *Peshkar* Babu Biswanath Rajguru *Bull Dept* Babu Chintamani Bose *Nazir* Lala Gopinath Ray *Treasurer* Babu Radhacharan Patnaik *Law Agent* Babu Ganeswar Misra



RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH, THE HON'BLE RAJA SIR Kt, MCS of Monghyr (Bihar)

Born November 1882, in an illustrious Haihaya Kshtriya family of Zemindars a family which has been honoured with the high distinction of "Raja" four times in three generations Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has enriched its noble traditions by his manifold personal virtue and his remarkable public services His late grandfather, Babu Ramprashad Singh his late father, Raja Kamleshwari Prasad Singh (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medalist) his late elder brother, Raja Sivanandan Prasad Singh,

O B E, made their mark in public life by their public activities and generous donations The "Welcome Ghat", the Municipal market the Water works, the pucca drains, a H E School, the beautiful Baker Town Hall are only a few of their many gifts

The Temple of Love at Monghyr and Sri Radhamohan Temple at Brindaban (Muttra) built and endowed at a total cost of Rs 5,35,000 are unmistakable monuments of Raja Raghunandan's devotion to religion His inexhaustible patience, indefatigable industry and rare administrative ability enable him to manage his extensive zemindary and other business single-handed

"He was the sole elected representative of B & O land-holders in the Legislative Assembly for two successive terms and was one of the two elected representatives of B & O Non-Muhammadian Constituency in the Council of State A Knighthood was conferred on him by His Majesty the King Emperor in June 1936"

His public charities have run into seven figures The Stephenson Male Ward and the X-Ray installation in the Monghyr Sadr Hospital the Leper Asylum at Bhagalpur his large recurring contributions to the Delhi Baby show, his handsome donation to the Imperial Leprosy Relief Fund are but a few of a formidable list of public benefaction standing to his credit His gifts in the cause of education in his native town and outside have been equally numerous and princely He is the chief patron of the All-India Haihaya Kshtriya Mahasabha

His nephew, Raja Devakinandan Prasad Singh, F P U, was a nominated member of the local Council for two terms and the first non-official Chairman of the Monghyr Municipality and District Board His never-to-be-forgotten gift to his Province has been the "Wheeler Senate Hall" at Patna constructed at a cost of about Rs 2 lacs

His heir Kumar Sachunandan Prasad Singh is a bright, promising boy of 13 years who promises to be a worthy son of his worthy father

RAMGARH RAJ RAJ-
KUMAR KAMAKSHYA
NARAIN SINGH of Ram
garh Raj, Bihar

Born 10th August 1916

Educated At the Rajkumar College Raipur and afterwards at the Mayo College Ajmere

Married The eldest daughter of His Excellency General Shingha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal in February 1936

Family History The ancestors of the Ramgarh Raj are descended from the famous Rajput family of the Rathors and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Joychand of Kanouj About 600 years ago Maharaja Baghdeo

Bahadur and Maharaja Smghdeo Bahadur left Manda and established their new dynasty at Urda in the Pargana of Kuranpura Maharaja Dalel Singh Bahadur however removed the capital first to Badam and afterwards to Ramgarh where he built a large Fort on the South bank of the Damodar Rajkumar Kamakshya Narain Singh will assume full control on the 10th August 1937 the Estate now being under the Court of Wards The succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture

Recreations Tennis Cricket Shikar Gardening

Renowned for its munificence, the estate recently donated Rs 1 lakh, Rs 67 000, Rs 40 000 and Rs 28 000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund Hazaribagh Sadar Hospital Hazaribagh Zenana Hospital and King George's Memorial Fund respectively

The Rajkumar Sahib has been recently elected Vice President of the Bihar Kshatriya Mahasabha and was nominated a member of the General Council of Rajkumar College, Raipur, by H E the Governor of Bihar to represent the Zemindars of Chotanagpur and South Bihar

Natural Wealth Coal Mica, China clay Limestone, Lac, Kath, Mahua and Paddy

Area 4 525 square miles

Income Rs 22 46 667 (1935-1936) There is a big waterfall at Rajrapa and hot water springs at Bara Katha both of which are easily accessible by car

Younger Brother RAJ KUMAR BASANT NARAIN SINGH

SUPERIOR OFFICERS

Dewan CHOUDHRY ROSHAN LAL, Esq

Manager S McLEOD SMITH, Esq

Personal Staff Officer R K SINGH, Esq

Private Secretary B B CHATTERJEE Esq, S C

Forest Officer H S GIBSON, Esq

Guardian Tutor CAPT R N BURKETT

Palace Superintendent GAJRAJ SINGH, Esq, M A





RAM SARN DAS Lala, Honourable Rai Bahadur, C I E, Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal, (1914), Chairman, Council of State, Leader of Opposition in the Council

Born Lahore, November 1876, son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram

The family is a very ancient one and its members were in power for several generations before Maharaja Ranjitsingh's reign in the Punjab. His grand father during the period of the Bhangi Kingdom was the General of the Army and also held the command of the famous Gun 'Zamzama'

Educated Government College, Lahore

He is one of the leading Zemindars and Industrialists of the Punjab. He has subscribed over eight lakhs of rupees in charities and takes keen interest in public activities.

He was a Member of Lahore District Board, was Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, for over 15 years, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, (1912-1920), Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London, Chairman Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India Ltd, (Punjab Branches) Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers, (Punjab Branch), Director, British India Corporation, Ltd, Cawnpore, Director, Imperial Bank of India, was Member, U.P. Industrial Banking Enquiry Committee, Government Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd Governor, Victoria Diamond Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore, Director, Adarsh Chitra, Ltd, *ex*-Chairman Northern India Chamber of Commerce Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Associated Chambers of British Empire Federation Session, 1933, in London, *Chairman Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratimudhi Sabha* Member All-India Land holders' Association Vice-Chairman Gwalior State Economic Board of Development, Director Concord of India Insurance Co Ltd, Proprietor Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore, Member, Punjab Government Development Board, Director, Punjab Matches Ltd, Director Sutlej Cotton Mills Co Ltd, Director, Cold Storage Company of India, Ltd, Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co, Ltd, Vice-Chairman, Punjab Hindu Sabha, *President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratimudhi Sabha* President, Sanatan Dharam College Managing Committee, Lahore Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore Member, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, Director, O K Electric Works, Lahore *Address* 1, Egerton Road, Lahore

SETH HIRALALJI RAJYA BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR, M.L.C., is a prominent leader of Indore

Born in a respectable family at Ajmer Seth Hiralal came to Indore in his fourth year. Sir Hukumchand, the well known business man and industrialist, adopted and educated him, which was mainly responsible for the excellent knowledge he possesses. The advent of Seth Hiralal was followed by a period of prosperity to Sir Hukumchand including the arrival of a son and heir in the now brilliant Kunwar Rajkumar Singh, M.A. Very popular with all the members of the family Seth Hiralal is now the sole successor to late Rai



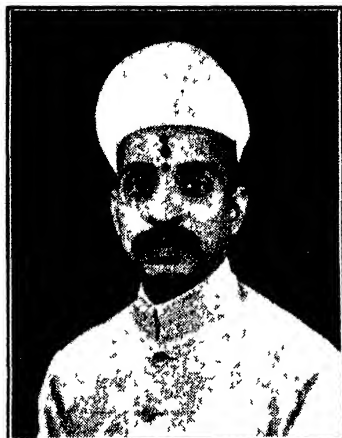
Bahadur Seth Kalyanmal brother of Sir Hukumchand to whom he was given in adoption in deference to the wishes of the Rai Bahadur and his wives though Sir Hukumchand himself was unwilling to do so during the life time of his brother in spite of his repeated requests.

Seth Hiralal owns, and is also on the directorate of, important mills at Indore and Bombay. He supports many Charitable Institutions at an annual cost of Rs. 20,000 nearly. He is connected with almost all of the public institutions at Indore, such as schools for boys and girls, homes for the sick and the helpless and leagues, societies and associations formed for purposes of welfare, service and advancement. He is a member of the Indore Legislative Council now for ten years, and the Holkar State Charitable Trust and Organising Committee of Hindi University shortly to be established at Indore.

A good swimmer, rider and polo player, Seth Hiralal has won many championships and his merits in tent-pegging are recognised by even Europeans. A thorough businessman, he is keen to adopt the latest methods and quick in his decisions. Optimistic and cheerful, benevolent and generous, Seth Hiralal is a constant and unfailing source of help to all. Appreciated alike by Indians and Europeans, the titles 'Rai Bahadur,' 'Rajya Bhushan' and 'Jain Ratna' have been conferred on him by British Government, Holkar State and Jain Community respectively.

Seth Hiralal has four children, two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom is Kunwar Narendrakumar Singh now being educated in the Daly College.

Address Indore, C. I.



SHAMRAJ RAJWANT
BAHADUR RAJA, Member
of H E H The Nizam's
Executive Council, in charge
of the Public Works Department,
belongs to one of the
most illustrious and historical
Hindu Noble families of
Hyderabad (Deccan)

Family History Some of
his ancestors served the Nizams
as Ministers, and one of them,
who bore the same name as the
present Minister for P W D
was once the Chief Minister to
the Nizam. The story of how
Raja Rai Rayan family rose
to eminent position first at

the court of the Moghul Emperors and then at the court of the
Nizams of Hyderabad forms one of the most romantic episodes in
the history of those times. The family supplied a line of treasurers
and ministers of the exchequers to the Emperor Shah Jehan. Nizam-
ul-Mulk the founder of the present Asaf Jahi dynasty, was a great
friend and patron of the family at the Moghul Court, and it was
through this friendship that a branch of the family came to the Deccan
and settled in Hyderabad.

Born 15th of August 1898

Educated At Nizam College

Raja Shamraj Rajwant is a lover of Art and Literature and his
museum contains a valuable collection of Old Indian Paintings. He
has lavished much care and money in installing a first rate Library
in his palace which he has generously opened to the reading public.

Area 400 square miles

No of Villages 122

Population 66,000

Revenue Rs 3,75,000

Appointed Member of the P W D on 1st June 1935

Address Shah Ali Bunda, Hyderabad (Deccan)

SONI, RAI BAHADUR
SETH BHAGCHAND, SON
OF LAIE RAI BAHADUR
SETH TIKAMCHAND SONI
of Ajmer

Born 11th November
1904 Proprietor of the
Banking Firm of Seth
Joharmal Gambhirmal hav-
ing 20 branches in British
India and Rajputana States

Education Government
High School, Ajmer ,
Honorary Magistrate since
1930 , and Municipal Commissioner till 1934 , Treasurer,
B B & C I Railway, Broad-Gauge System, Jodhpur Railway,
Udaipur Railway and Jaipur State Railway , State Trea-
surer, Bharatpur and Dholpur , Residency Treasurer, Jaipur,
Gwalior and Bharatpur , Millowner and Banker Elected
Member of the Legislative Assembly, (1934) , Vice-Patron,
The Girl Guide Association, India , Life Member, the Red
Cross Society , President, All-India Digambar Jain Mahasabha,
since November 1935



Director, Binod Mills Co , Ltd

„ Rutlam Electric Supply Co , Ltd

„ Ajmer „ „ „ „

„ Amalgamated „ „ „ „

Member, Standing Finance Committee, since 1935

Awarded Rai Bahadur Title in 1935

Address Tikam Nivas, Ajmer



**UNIARA RAO RAJA
SARDARSINGHI
BAHADUR of Uniar**

Born On 3rd October 1894

Succession 1913

Married The daughter of Thakur Sahib of Lakhtar, has four sons

A Kachhawa Rajput the Raja Saheb traces his descent to Udaikaranji of Amber, whose great-grandson Narooji founded the Naruka House and left five sons. The eldest Rao Dasa was the ancestor of the Uniar family, and the second Rao Lala, of the Alwar family. The Rao Raja Bahadur is the head of the Naruka branch of that family settled in Jaipur, a powerful feudatory of the State, paying a tribute of

Rs 38 338 to the Durbar, and holding an area of some 400 square miles at a distance of 70 miles to the south of Jaipur. Rao Chandrabhan was a Mansabdar of the empire and participated in the Balakh, Badksha and Kandhar expedition of Shahjehan, and his son Fatehsinghi participated in the war of succession against Dara Shikoh. In the battle of Sambhar—Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur *versus* the Syed Brothers Hussainali and Abdullakhan—Rao Sangramsinghi won the day, snatching the flags from the Syed, which with the village Jaisinghpura given by the Maharaja of Jaipur still constitute the property of the chiefship. Rao Sardarsinghi I received the title of Rao Raja Bahadur with Char Hazari Mansab, 2,000 cavalry, Nakkara and Nishans from the emperor Shah Alam the I. Maharaja Sawai Pratapsinghi conferred upon Rao Bishensinghi the hereditary title of Rao Raja a salute of 5 guns, and Morchhals in Sambat year 1843—the recognised emblem of royalty. In the same Sanad the Maharaja recognised the civil and judicial and administrative powers of the chiefship. This Sanad was reconfirmed in Sambat year 1889 by Maharaja Jaisinghi.

The Rao Raja Bahadur enjoys all the hereditary honours and titles and carries on the administration of the chiefship in accordance with the spirit of modern times. He has opened a dispensary at Awan in addition to one at Uniar, has raised the upper primary school to Middle school and opened branch schools in all the Tehsils. He is very social and popular. In the Great War he furnished 250 recruits and subscribed Rs 20 000 to the War Loan.

There are many places of historical and architectural importance in the territory. *Population* 36,763 *Revenue* Rs 4 lacs

Heir apparent Rajkumar Rajaindersinghi

Address Uniar, Rajputana

The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 358. The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era, the year is Luni solar.

The *Mohammedan*, or era of the Hejira, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The *Fashi* year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar, it is Luni solar. The *Bengali* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.C., and is Luni solar. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudi*, or bright, and *badi*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1937

Parsee (Shehenshahi)			Hindu		
Jamshedi Navroz	March	21	Makar Sankranti	Jan	14
Avan Jashan	April	13	Maha Shivratri	Mar	11
Adar Jashan	May	12	Holi (2nd day)		27
Zarthost no Diso	June	13	Ramnavami	April	19
Gatha Gahambars (2 days)	Sept	3 & 4	Cocoanut Day	Aug	21
New Year	"	5 & 6	Gokul Ashtami	"	29
Khordad Sal	"	11	Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	Sept	8
			Dussehra	Oct	14
			Diwali	Nov	2, 3 & 4
Parsee (Kadmi)			Jewish		
Avan Jashan	March	14	Pesach (1st day)	March	27
Adar Jashan	April	12	Pesach (2nd day)	April	2
Zarthost no Diso	May	14	Shabbath	May	16
Gatha Gahambars	Aug	4 & 5	Fishbeal	July	18
New Year	"	6 & 7	Rosh Hoshana (2nd day)	Sept	7
Khordad Sal	"	12	Kippur (2 days)	"	14 & 15
			Sukkoth (2 days)	"	20 & 28
Mohammedan (Sunni)			Jain		
Bakri Id (Id ul Izzah)	Feb	22	Chaitra Sud 15	April	25
Muharram	March	23	Sharavan Sud 1st to Bhadarva Sud 3		
Id e Milad	May	23			
Shah-e Barat	Oct	21			
Ramzan Id	Dec	6			
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)		18			
			Pajushan, Bhadarva Sud 5th		9
			Kartik Sud 15	Nov	18
Mohammedan (Shia)			Christian		
Bakri Id	Feb	22	New Year & following day	Jan	1 & 2
Muharram	March	23	Good Friday	Mar	26
Shahadat-e Imam Hasan	May	9	Easter	"	27 & 29
Id e Milad	"	23	Christmas	Dec	24 & 25
Shahadat e Hazarat Ali	Nov	2	New Year's Eve	"	31
Ramzan Id (Id ul Fitr)	Dec	6			

Notes—(1) If any of the Mohammedan sectional holidays (both Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified the Mohammedan servants of Government (Sunni or Shia as the case may be) may be granted a sectional holiday *in lieu* of a holiday on the day notified.

(2) King Emperor's Birthday June 9

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan			1937	1937	1937	1937
	1937	1355				
January	1	Shawwal	17	November 4	Karttika	S 1
January	14	Zil kaldeh	1	November 19	Karttika	B 1
February	13	Zil hijjah	1	December 3	Marga	S 1
				December 18	Marga	B 1
				December 31	Marga	B 14
	1937	1356				
March	15	Muharram	1	Telugu & Kanarese		
April	13	Satar	1	(S=Sudee, B=Budee)		
May	12	Rubbi ul awwal	1			
June	11	Rubbius sani	1	1937	1858	
July	10	Jamadi ul awwal	1	January 1	Margasiram	B
August	9	Jamadiul sani	1	January 13	Pushyam	S
September	7	Rajab	1	January 27	Pushyam	B
October	7	Shaban	1	February 12	Magham	S
November	5	Ramzan	1	February 26	Magham	B
December	5	Shawwal	1	March 13	Phalgunam	S
December	31	Shawwal	27	March 27	Phalgunam	B
Bengalee						
	1937	1343		1937	1859	
January	1	Paus	16	April 12	Chaitram	S
January	15	Magh	1	April 26	Chaitram	B
February	14	Phalgun	1	May 11	Vaisakham	S
March	15	Chaitra	1	May 26	Vaisakham	B
				June 9	Jyeshtham	S
	1937	1344		June 24	Jyeshtham	B
April	14	Baisack	1	July 9	Ashadham	S
May	15	Jaishtha	1	July 24	Ashadham	B
June	15	Ashai	1	August 7	Sravanam	S
July	17	Shrabhan	1	August 22	Sravanam	B
August	17	Bhadra	1	September 5	Bhadrapadam	S
September	17	Ashwin	1	September 21	Bhadrapadam	B
October	18	Kartick	1	October 5	Ashwijn	S
November	17	Marga	1	October 20	Ashwijn	B
December	16	Paus	1	November 4	Karthikam	S
				November 19	Karthikam	B
				December 3	Margasiram	S
				December 18	Margasiram	B
				December 31	Margasiram	B
Samvat						
(S=Sudee, B=Budee)				Tamil-Malayalam		
	1937	1933				
January	1	Marga	B 1			
January	13	Pausha	S 1	1937	1112	
January	27	Pausha	B 1	January 1	Margali Dhanus	18
February	11	Magha	S 1	January 14	Thai Makaram	1
February	26	Magha	B 1	February 12	Masi Kumbham	1
March	13	Phalgun	S 1	March 14	Panguni Meenun	1
March	27	Phalgun	B 1	April 13	Chittrai Mesham	1
April	12	Chaitra	S 1	May 14	Vaikasi Vishabham	1
April	26	Chaitra	B 1	June 14	Ani Mithunam	1
May	11	Vaisaka	S 1	July 16	Adi Karitakam	1
May	26	Vaisaka	B 1			
June	9	Jyaishta	S 1	1937.	1113	
June	24	Jyaishta	B 1	August 16	Avani Chingam	1
July	9	Ashada	S 1	September 17	Pooratasi-Kanni	1
July	24	Ashada	B 1	October 17	Alippasi Thulam	1
August	7	Sravana	S 1	November 18	Kartikai Vrishchi	
August	22	Sravana	B 1		kam	1
September	5	Bhadra	S 1	December 15	Margali Dhanus	1
September	21	Bhadra	B 1	December 31	Margali-Dhanus	7
October	5	Asvin	S 1			
October	20	Asvin	B 1			

ADDENDA.

Since The Indian Year Book 1937-38 was printed, the following Congress Ministries have been formed in six of the Provinces. These supersede the lists of Ministries given in the Year Book. Full details are not available of the newly elected occupants of the posts of Speakers and Presidents of the Provincial Assemblies and Councils where Congress has taken up office.

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Bombay Ministry

Mr B G Kher (*Chief Minister (Education)*)
 Mr A B Lathé, (*Finance*)
 Mr K M Munshi (*Home and Legal*)
 Dr M D Gilder (*Health and Locomotion*)
 Mr Morarji R. Desai, (*Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture*)
 Mr M Y. Nark, (*Public Works*)
 Mr L M. Patil, (*Local Self Government and Miscellaneous*)

Page 91 (*Delete Members of Council*)

Madras Ministry

Mr C. Rajagopalachari, (*Chief Minister (Home and Finance)*)
 Mr T. Prakasam, (*Revenue*)
 Dr T. S. S. Rajan (*Public Health*)
 Dr P. Subbarayan, (*Education and Law*)
 Mr Yakub Husain, (*Public Works*)
 Mr V. I. Munuswami Pillai, (*Agricultural and Rural Development*)
 Mr S. Ramanathan, (*Public Information*)
 Mr V. V. Giri, (*Industries and Labour*)
 Mr K. Raman Menon (*Courts and Prisons*)
 Mr B. Gopala Reddy, (*Local Administration*)

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Central Provinces Ministry

Dr N. B. Khare (*Chief Minister (Home Affairs)*)
 Mr P. B. Gokhale (*Revenue*)
 Mr D. K. Mehta, (*Finance*)
 Pandit R. S. Shukla, (*Education*)
 Mr M. Y. Shareef, (*Law and Justice*)
 Mr R. M. Deshmukh (*Public Works*)
 Pandit D. P. Mishra (*Local Self Government*)

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United Provinces Ministry

Pandit Gopinath Ballabh Pant (*Chief Minister (Finance, Forest and Police)*)
 Mr. Razi Ahmed Kidwai, (*Revenue, Agriculture, Publicity and Jails*)
 Dr. K. L. Kishore, (*Justice, Industries and Co-operative*)
 Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (*Local Self Government*)
 Pandit Pt. Chandra Sheela (*Education*)
 Mr. Hafeez Muhammad Ibrahim, (*Communications*)

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Orissa Ministry

Mr. Biswanath Das (*Chief Minister (Home, Finance and Education)*)
 Mr. Nitinand Kanungo (*Revenue, Local Self Government, Public Works and Health*)
 Mr. Bodhinidhi Dubey (*Law and Commerce*)

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Bihar Ministry

Mr. Shri Krishna Singh (*Chief Minister (Education and Local Self Government)*)
 Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha (*Law and Revenue, Finance and Development*)
 Dr. Syed Mahmud (*Law and Order*)
 Mr. Joglal Chowdhury (*Agriculture, Labour and Unemployment*)

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